

If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, the risks involved in investing in the ICAV or the suitability for you of investment in the ICAV, you should consult your stock broker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser. Prices for Shares in the ICAV may fall as well as rise.

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

Tideway UCITS Funds ICAV

An umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between Funds

(an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between Funds registered with and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland to carry on business as an ICAV, pursuant to Part 2 of the Irish Collective Asset Management Vehicles Act, 2015 and established as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011).

P R O S P E C T U S

Promoter and Investment Manager

Tideway Investment Partners LLP

The date of this Prospectus is 16 October, 2015

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This Prospectus should be read in conjunction with the Section entitled “**Definitions**”.

The Prospectus

This Prospectus describes Tideway UCITS Funds ICAV (the “**ICAV**”), an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle registered with the Central Bank of Ireland on the 13 August 2015 to carry on business as an ICAV, pursuant to Part 2 of the Irish Collective Asset Management Vehicles Act, 2015 and established as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) with segregated liability between its Funds. The ICAV is structured as an umbrella fund and may comprise several portfolios of assets. The share capital of the ICAV may be divided into different classes of shares each representing a separate portfolio of assets and further sub-divided, to denote differing characteristics attributable to particular Shares, into “**Classes**”.

This Prospectus may only be issued with one or more Supplements, each containing information relating to a separate Fund. Details relating to Classes may be dealt with in the relevant Fund Supplement or in separate Supplements for each Class. Each Supplement shall form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, this Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between this Prospectus and any Supplement, the relevant Supplement shall prevail.

The latest published annual and half yearly reports of the ICAV will be supplied to Shareholders free of charge upon request and will be available to the public as further described in the section of the Prospectus headed “**Reports and Accounts**”.

Authorisation by the Central Bank

The ICAV is both authorised and supervised by the Central Bank. Authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV. The authorisation of the ICAV is not an endorsement or guarantee of the ICAV by the Central Bank and the Central Bank is not responsible for the contents of this Prospectus. Prices of Shares in the ICAV may fall as well as rise.

Redemption Fee

Shares of each Fund may be liable for a redemption fee of up to 3% of the Net Asset Value per Share of each Share redeemed. Details of any such charge with respect to one or more Funds will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

The difference at any one time between the sale price (to which may be added a Subscription Fee

or commission) and the redemption price of Shares (from which may be deducted a Redemption Fee) means an investment should be viewed as medium to long term.

Restrictions on Distribution and Sale of Shares

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or the person receiving the offer or solicitation may not lawfully do so. It is the responsibility of any person in possession of this Prospectus and of any person wishing to apply for Shares to inform himself of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of the countries of his nationality, residence, ordinary residence or domicile.

The Directors may restrict the ownership of Shares by any person, firm or corporation where such ownership would be in breach of any regulatory or legal requirement or may affect the tax status of the ICAV or may in the opinion of the Directors, result in the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any tax, legal, pecuniary regulatory liability or disadvantage or material administrative disadvantage which the ICAV or its Members or any of them might otherwise have incurred or suffered. Shares in the Fund will not be available directly or indirectly to any US Person as defined herein. Any restrictions applicable to a particular Fund or Class shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for such Fund or Class. Any person who is holding Shares in contravention of the restrictions set out above or, by virtue of his holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of their competent jurisdiction shall indemnify the ICAV, the Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Custodian, the Administrator and Shareholders for any loss suffered by it or them as a result of such person or persons acquiring or holding Shares in the ICAV.

The Directors have the power under the Instrument to compulsorily redeem and/or cancel any shares held or beneficially owned by a Member in contravention of the restrictions imposed by them as described herein.

Distributions out of Capital

Shareholders should note that dividends may be payable out of the capital of each Fund. The payment of dividends out of capital may result in the erosion of capital notwithstanding the performance of each Fund. As a result, distributions may be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth and this cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income - investors should seek advice from their professional advisers in this regard.

Charging Fees and Expenses to Capital

Shareholders should note that management fees and/or other fees and expenses may be charged to the capital of the ICAV. Thus on redemptions of holdings, Shareholders may not receive back

the full amount invested.

Where the management fees and/or other fees and expenses, or a portion thereof, are charged to capital, Shareholders should note that capital may be eroded and income shall be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth. The policy of charging fees and expenses to capital seeks to maximise distributions but it will also have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment and constraining the potential for future capital growth.

United States of America

Unless otherwise stated in a Fund Supplement:

There will be no public offering of Shares in the United States. The Shares will not generally be available to US Persons, unless they are, among other things, “**accredited investors**” (as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**1933 Act**”)) and “**qualified purchasers**” (as defined in Section 2(a) (51) of the US Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**1940 Act**”)).

The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the 1933 Act or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States, nor is such registration contemplated. The Shares may not be offered, sold or delivered directly or indirectly in the United States or to or for the account or benefit of any US Person except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the 1933 Act and any applicable state laws. Any re-offer or resale of any of the Shares in the United States or to US Persons may constitute a violation of US law.

There is no public market for the Shares in the United States and no such market is expected to develop in the future. The Shares offered hereby are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the Instrument, the 1933 Act and applicable state securities law pursuant to registration or exemption therefrom. The Shares are being offered outside the United States pursuant to the exemption from registration under Regulation S under the 1933 Act and inside the United States in reliance on Regulation D promulgated under the 1933 Act and Section 4(2) thereof.

The ICAV has not been and will not be registered under the 1940 Act pursuant to the provisions of Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act. Under Section 3(c)(7), a privately offered fund is excepted from the definition of “**investment company**” if US Person security holders consist exclusively of “**qualified purchasers**” and the Shares are only offered in the US on a private placement basis.

Reliance on this Prospectus

Statements made in this Prospectus and any Supplement are based on the law and practice in force in the Republic of Ireland at the date of the Prospectus or Supplement as the case may be, which may be

subject to change. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares in the ICAV shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the affairs of the ICAV have not changed since the date hereof. This Prospectus will be updated by the ICAV to take into account any material changes from time to time and any such amendments will be effected in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Any information or representation not contained herein or given or made by any broker, salesperson or other person should be regarded as unauthorised and should accordingly not be relied upon.

Investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or other matters. You should consult your stockbroker, accountant, solicitor, independent financial adviser or other professional adviser.

Risk Factors

Investors should read and consider the section entitled “**Risk Factors**” in this Prospectus and any Supplement before investing in the ICAV.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The ICAV may engage in transactions in Financial Derivative Instruments (“**FDI**”) on behalf of a Fund either for investment purposes or for the purposes of efficient portfolio management as more particularly disclosed in this Prospectus and the Supplement for the relevant Fund. The ICAV will employ a risk management process which will enable it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the risks attached to financial derivative positions and details of this process have been provided to the Central Bank. The ICAV will not utilise financial derivatives which have not been included in the risk management process until such time as a revised risk management process has been submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank. The ICAV will provide to Shareholders on request supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed by the ICAV including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments. The expected effect of transactions in FDI is noted in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Translations

This Prospectus and any Supplements may also be translated into other languages. Any such translation shall only contain the same information and have the same meaning as the English language Prospectus and Supplements. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the English language Prospectus/Supplements and the Prospectus/Supplements in another language, the English language Prospectus/Supplements will prevail, except to the extent (but only to the extent) required by the law of any jurisdiction where the Shares are sold, that in an action based upon disclosure in a Prospectus in a language other than English, the language of the Prospectus/Supplement on which such action is based shall prevail.

DIRECTORY

TIDEWAY UCITS FUNDS ICAV

Directors

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Tom Coghlan
Frank O’Riordan

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Administrator

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Secretary

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Custodian

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Listing Broker

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Dublin 2
Ireland

Legal Advisers

Dillon Eustace
33 Sir John Rogerson’s Quay
Dublin 2
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DEFINITIONS

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

All references to a specific time of day are to Irish time.

“Accounting Period”	means a period ending on the Annual Accounting Date and commencing, in the case of the first such period on the date the ICAV’s registration and, in subsequent such periods, on the day following expiry of the last Accounting Period.
“Act”	means the Irish Collective Asset Management Vehicle Act, 2015 and every amendment or re-enactment of the same.
“Administrator”	means Capita Financial Administrators (Ireland) Limited.
“Administration Agreement”	means the Administration Agreement made between the ICAV, the Manager and the Administrator dated 16 October, 2015 as may be amended and / or supplemented from time to time.
“AIMA”	means the Alternative Investment Management Association.
“Annual Accounting Date”	means 31 December in each year or such other date as the Directors may from time to time decide and cleared in advance with the Central Bank.
“Application Form”	means any application form to be completed by subscribers for Shares as prescribed by the ICAV or its delegate from time to time.
“Auditors”	means Deloitte.
“Bank Regulations”	means regulations made by the Central Bank under Part 8 of the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act, 2013.
“Base Currency”	means the currency of account of a Fund as specified

in the relevant Supplement relating to that Fund.

“Business Day”

means in relation to a Fund such day or days as shall be so specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund.

“Central Bank”

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

“Class”

means a particular division of Shares in a Fund.

“Country Supplement”

means a supplement to this Prospectus specifying certain information pertaining to the offer of Shares of the ICAV or a Fund or Class in a particular jurisdiction or jurisdictions.

“Custodian”

means BNY Mellon Trust Company (Ireland) Limited.

“Custodian Agreement”

means the Custodian Agreement made between the ICAV and the Custodian dated 16 October, 2015 as may be amended and/or supplemented from time to time.

“Dealing Day”

means in relation to a Fund such day or days as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day every fortnight.

“Dealing Deadline”

means in relation to a Fund, such time on any Dealing Day as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for the Fund.

“Directors”

means the directors of the ICAV or any duly authorised committee thereof.

“Duties and Charges”

means in relation to Subscription Price and Redemption Price, all stamp and other duties, taxes, governmental charges, valuation fees, property management fees, agents fees, brokerage fees, bank charges, transfer fees, registration fees and other charges whether in respect of the constitution or increase of the assets or

the creation, exchange, sale purchase or transfer of shares or the purchase or sale or proposed purchase or sale of investments or otherwise which may have become or will become payable in respect of, or prior to, or upon, the occasion of any transaction, dealing or valuation, but not including commission payable on the issue of shares.

“EEA”

means the countries for the time being comprising the European Economic Area (being at the date of this Prospectus, European Union Member States, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein).

“Eligible Assets”

as defined in the Central Bank’s UCITS Notice 9.5 (as may be amended or supplemented from time to time).

“euro” or “€”

means the lawful currency of the participating member states of the European Union which have adopted the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty of Rome dated 25th March 1957 (as amended by the Maastricht Treaty dated 7th February 1992).

“Financial Instruments”

means the transferable securities, financial derivative instruments (“FDIs”) and all other investments as outlined in the Appendix entitled **“Permitted Investments”**, including any cash balances and liabilities of the relevant Fund.

“Fund”

means a sub-fund of the ICAV representing the designation by the Directors of a particular class of Shares as a sub-fund; the proceeds of issue of which are pooled separately and invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such sub-fund and which is established by the Directors from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

“ICAV”

means Tideway UCITS Funds ICAV.

“Ineligible Applicant”

means an ineligible applicant as described in the section entitled **“The Shares”**.

“Initial Offer Period”

means the period as specified in the relevant

	Supplement, during which Shares in a Fund or Class are initially offered.
“Initial Offer Price”	means the initial price payable for a Share as specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.
“IFRS”	means the International Financial Reporting Standards.
“Initial Subscription”	means the minimum initial subscription for Shares as specified in the relevant Supplement.
“Instrument”	means the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV as amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
“Investment Manager”	means Tideway Investment Partners LLP.
“Investment Management Agreement”	means the Investment Management Agreement made between the ICAV, the Manager and the Investment Manager dated 16 October, 2015 as may be amended and/or supplemented from time to time.
“IOSCO”	means the International Organisation of Securities Commissions.
“Ireland”	means the Republic of Ireland.
“Irish Stock Exchange”	means the Irish Stock Exchange Limited.
“Listing”	means it is intended that application be made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the Shares of the Funds, issued and to be issued, to be admitted to the Official List of The Irish Stock Exchange as specified in the relevant Supplement to the Prospectus.
“Manager”	means Capita Financial Managers (Ireland) Limited.
“Management Agreement”	means the Management Agreement made between the ICAV and the Manager dated 16 October, 2015 as may be amended and/or supplemented from time to time.
“Management Shares”	means a management share in the capital of the ICAV

which shall have the right to receive an amount not to exceed the consideration period for such Management Share.

“Member”

means a Shareholder or a person who is registered as the holder of one or more Management Shares in the ICAV, the prescribed particulars of which have been recorded in the register of the ICAV.

“Member State”

means a member state of the European Union.

“Minimum Holding”

means the minimum number or value of Shares which must be held by Shareholders as specified in the relevant Supplement.

“Minimum Transaction Size”

means, apart from the Initial Subscription, the minimum value of each subscription, redemption, conversion or transfer of Shares in any Fund or Class as specified in the relevant Supplement.

“Money Market Instruments”

means instruments normally dealt in on the money market which are liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time and which comply with the requirements of the Central Bank.

“Net Asset Value”

means the Net Asset Value of the ICAV, a Fund or attributable to a Class (as appropriate) calculated as referred to herein.

“Net Asset Value per Share”

means the Net Asset Value of a Fund divided by the number of Shares in issue in that Fund or the Net Asset Value attributable to a Class divided by the number of Shares issued in that Class rounded to four decimal places.

“OECD”

means the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development

“OECD Governments”

means governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg,

Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States or other such other members as may be admitted to the OECD from time to time.

“Ordinary Resolution”

a resolution of the Members of the ICAV or of the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class passed by a simple majority of the votes cast in person or proxy at a general meeting of the ICAV, Fund or Class of Shares as the case may be.

“OTC”

means Over-the-Counter.

“Paying Agency Agreement”

means one or more Paying Agency Agreements made between the ICAV and one or more Paying Agents and dated as specified in the relevant Country Supplement.

“Paying Agent”

means one or more paying agents / representatives / facilities agents, appointed by the Manager in certain jurisdictions as detailed in the relevant Country Supplement.

“Prospectus”

the prospectus of the ICAV and any Supplements and addenda thereto issued by the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the UCITS Regulations.

“Recognised Exchange”

means the stock exchanges or markets set out in Appendix II.

“Redemption Fee”

means unless specified otherwise in the Supplement a fee of up to 3% of the Net Asset Value of Shares being redeemed.

The Redemption Fee is charged at the absolute discretion of the Directors.

“Redemption Form”

means any form to be completed by a Shareholder requesting redemption of any or all of their Shares, as prescribed by the ICAV or its delegate from time to time.

“Redemption Price”

means, in respect of each Share being redeemed, the value payable to the investor of each Share based on, inter alia, the Net Asset Value per Share,

- (i) any Duties and Charges and / or
- (ii) Anti-Dilution Levy

each calculated as at the Valuation Day related to the Dealing Day upon which such Share is to be redeemed.

“Semi-Annual Accounting Date”

means 30 June in each year or such other date as the Directors may from time to time decide.

“Share”

means a participating share or, save as otherwise provided in this Prospectus, a fraction of a participating share in the capital of the ICAV.

“Shareholder”

means a person who is registered as the holder of Shares in the register of Shareholders for the time being kept by or on behalf of the ICAV.

“Special Resolution”

means a special resolution of the Members of the ICAV or the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class in general meeting passed by 75% of votes cast in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the ICAV, a Fund or Class of Shares as the case may be.

“Specified US Person”

means (i) a US citizen or resident individual, (ii) a partnership or corporation organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any State thereof (iii) a trust if (a) a court within the United States would have authority under applicable law to render orders or judgments concerning substantially all issues regarding administration of the trust, and (b) one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or an estate of a decedent that is a citizen or resident of the United States; **excluding** (1) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets; (2) any corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group, as

defined in section 1471(e)(2) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, as a corporation described in clause (i); (3) the United States or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality thereof; (4) any State of the United States, any U.S. Territory, any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing; (5) any organization exempt from taxation under section 501(a) or an individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (6) any bank as defined in section 581 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (7) any real estate investment trust as defined in section 856 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (8) any regulated investment company as defined in section 851 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or any entity registered with the Securities Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-64); (9) any common trust fund as defined in section 584(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (10) any trust that is exempt from tax under section 664(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or that is described in section 4947(a)(1) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (11) a dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any State; or (12) a broker as defined in section 6045(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. This definition shall be interpreted in accordance with the US Internal Revenue Code.

“Sterling” or “£”

means the lawful currency for the time being of the United Kingdom.

“Subscription Fee”

means a fee, of up to 5 per cent of the aggregate investment amount subscribed.

This fee is payable to the Investment Manager. This fee may in turn be paid in full or in part by the Investment Manager to introducing agents, intermediaries or distributors.

The Subscription Fee is charged at the absolute discretion of the Directors

“Subscription Price”

means, in respect of each Share applied for, the cost to the investor of each Share based on, inter alia, the Net Asset Value per Share adjusted for any

(i) Duties and Charges and/or

(ii) Anti-Dilution Levy,

each calculated as at the Valuation Day related to the Dealing Day upon which such Share is to be issued.

“Subscription Settlement Cut-Off”

means the time by which payment for subscriptions must be received in the bank account as specified on the application form and in the relevant Supplement for the Fund to permit processing as at the relevant Dealing Day.

“Supplement”

means a supplement to this Prospectus specifying certain information in respect of a Fund and/or one or more Classes.

“UCITS”

means an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities established pursuant to EC Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009 as amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time.

“UCITS Directive”

EC Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009 as amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time.

“UCITS Notices”

means a notice or notices with respect to UCITS issued, amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time by the Central Bank as the competent authority with responsibility for the authorisation and supervision of UCITS.

“UCITS Regulations”

means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) (as amended consolidated or substituted from time to time) and any

regulations or notices issued by the Central Bank pursuant thereto for the time being in force.

“UK”

means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

“United States” or “US”

means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Colombia) its territories, possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction.

“US Dollar”, “USD” or “US\$”

means United States Dollars, the lawful currency for the time being of the United States of America.

“US Person”

means a person described in one or more of the following:

- (a) with respect to any person, any individual or entity that would be a US Person under Regulation S of the 1933 Act;
- (b) with respect to individuals, any US citizen or **“resident alien”** within the meaning of US income tax laws as in effect from time to time; or
- (c) with respect to persons other than individuals:
 - (i) a corporation or partnership created or organised in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any state;
 - (ii) a trust where (x) a US court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and (y) one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; and
 - (iii) an estate which is subject to US tax on its worldwide income from all sources.

“Valuation Day”

means in relation to a Fund such day or days as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund.

“Valuation Point”

means such time as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.

“1933 Act”

means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“1940 Act”

means the US Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

1. THE ICAV

General

The ICAV is an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between Funds, registered and authorised by the Central Bank on 13 August 2015 to carry on business as an ICAV pursuant to Part 2 of the Act. The ICAV was authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations on the 16 October, 2015.

The ICAV is structured as an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle which may consist of different Funds, each comprising one or more Classes. As at the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has one Fund, the Tideway Real Return Fund.

The Shares issued in each Fund will rank *pari passu* with each other in all respects provided that they may differ as to certain matters including currency of denomination, hedging strategies if any applied to the currency of a particular Class, dividend policy, voting rights, return of capital, the level of fees and expenses to be charged, subscription or redemption procedures or the Initial Subscription, Minimum Holding and Minimum Transaction Size applicable. The assets of each Fund will be invested separately on behalf of each Fund in accordance with the investment objective and policies of each Fund. A separate portfolio of assets is not maintained for each Class. The investment objective and policies and other details in relation to each Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement which forms part of and should be read in conjunction with this Prospectus.

The Base Currency of each Fund is specified in the relevant Supplement. Additional Funds in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued may be established by the Directors 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.

Investment Objectives and Policies

The specific investment objective and policy of each Fund will be set out in the relevant Supplement to this Prospectus and will be formulated by the Directors at the time of creation of the relevant Fund.

Investors should be aware that the performance of certain Funds may be measured against a specified index or benchmark and in this regard, Shareholders are directed towards the relevant Supplement which will refer to any relevant performance measurement criteria. The ICAV may at any time change that reference index where, for reasons outside its control, that index has been replaced, or another index or benchmark may reasonably be considered by the ICAV to have become the appropriate standard for the relevant exposure. In such circumstances, any change in index must be disclosed in the annual or half-yearly report of the Fund issued subsequent to such change.

A Fund's assets may be invested in Money Market Instruments, including but not limited to certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed or variable rate commercial paper listed or traded on Recognised Exchanges and in cash deposits denominated in such currency or currencies as the ICAV may determine having consulted with the Investment Manager.

The investment objective of a Fund may not be altered and material changes in the investment policy of a Fund may only be made in each case with either the prior written approval of all Shareholders of the relevant Fund or on the basis of a majority of votes cast at general meeting of the relevant Fund duly convened and held. In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, “**material**” shall be taken to mean, although not exclusively, changes which would significantly alter the asset type, credit quality, borrowing limits or risk profile of a Fund. In the event of a change of the investment objective and/or a material change to the policy of a Fund, Shareholders in the relevant Fund will be given reasonable notice of such change to enable them to redeem their Shares prior to implementation of such a change.

The list of Recognised Exchanges on which a Fund's investments in securities and financial derivative instruments, other than permitted investments in unlisted securities and OTC derivative instruments, will be listed or traded is set out in Appendix II.

Eligible Assets and Investment Restrictions

Investment of the assets of each Fund must comply with the UCITS Regulations. The Directors may impose further restrictions in respect of any Fund (which will be disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement). The investment and borrowing restrictions applying to the ICAV and each Fund imposed under the UCITS Regulations are set out in Appendix I. Each Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets.

Borrowing Powers

The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. Subject to this limit, the Directors may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the ICAV. In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations, the Directors may instruct the Custodian to give a charge over the assets of the ICAV as security for such borrowings. A Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a “**back-to-back**” loan agreement. Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classified as borrowing for the purposes of Regulation 103(1) of the UCITS Regulations provided that at the date of entry the offsetting deposit equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding.

Changes to Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

It is intended that the ICAV shall have the power (subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank) to avail itself of any change in the investment and borrowing restrictions specified in the UCITS Regulations which would permit investment by the ICAV in securities, derivative instruments or in any other forms of

investment in which investment is at the date of this Prospectus restricted or prohibited under the UCITS Regulations.

Efficient Portfolio Management

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, the Investment Manager may, on behalf of a Fund, engage in techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes within the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank from time to time.

Efficient portfolio management transactions relating to the assets of the Fund may be entered into by the Investment Manager with one or more of the following aims

- (a) a reduction of risk (including currency exposure risk);
- (b) a reduction of cost; and
- (c) generation of additional capital or income for a Fund with a level of risk consistent with the risk profile of a Fund and the risk diversification requirements in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank set down in its UCITS Notices.

In relation to efficient portfolio management operations, the Investment Manager will look to ensure that the techniques and instruments used are economically appropriate in that they will be realised in a cost-effective way.

Such transactions may include financial derivative instruments and/or stock-lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements as described below and/or in the relevant Supplement.

Repurchase / Reverse Repurchase and Stock-Lending Arrangements for the Purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management

Subject to the conditions and limits set out in the UCITS Notices, a Fund may use repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and/or stock-lending agreements to generate additional income for the relevant Fund. Repurchase agreements are transactions in which one party sells a security to the other party with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security at a fixed future date at a stipulated price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate of the securities. A reverse repurchase agreement is a transaction whereby a Fund purchases securities from a counterparty and simultaneously commits to resell the securities to the counterparty at an agreed upon date and price. A stock-lending arrangement is an arrangement whereby title to the “**loaned**” securities is transferred by a “**lender**” to a “**borrower**” with the borrower contracting to deliver “**equivalent securities**” to the lender at a later date.

For the purpose of providing margin or collateral in respect of transactions, the ICAV may transfer, mortgage, charge or encumber any assets or cash forming part of the relevant Fund in accordance with normal market practice and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Financial Derivative Instruments

A Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments dealt in on a Recognised Exchange and/or in OTC derivative instruments in each case under and in accordance with conditions or requirements imposed by the Central Bank.

A Fund may use financial derivative instruments for investment purposes and/or use derivative instruments traded on a Recognised Exchange and/or on OTC markets to attempt to hedge or reduce the overall risk of its investments, enhance performance and/or to manage risk. A Fund's ability to invest in and use these instruments and strategies may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations and these strategies may be used only in accordance with the investment objectives of the relevant Fund.

The financial derivative instruments which the Investment Manager may invest in on behalf of each Fund, and the expected effect of investment in such financial derivative instruments on the risk profile of a Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement. The extent to which a Fund may be leveraged through the use of financial derivative instruments will also be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. In addition, the attention of investors is drawn to the section of the Prospectus headed "**Efficient Portfolio Management**" and the risks described in the Risk Factors Section of the Prospectus and, if applicable to a particular Fund, the relevant Supplement.

Under the UCITS Regulations, "**uncovered**" positions in derivatives are not permitted. Across the range of FDIs that the ICAV may use, its policy is to satisfy cover requirements by holding the underlying assets, holding sufficient liquid assets, or by ensuring that the FDIs are such that the exposure can be adequately covered without holding the underlying assets.

The Central Bank requires that the ICAV employs a risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage various risks associated with the use of financial derivative instruments. The risk management methodology chosen for a specific Fund is set out in the relevant Supplement. Details of this process have been provided to the Central Bank. The ICAV will not utilise financial derivatives which have not been included in the risk management process until such time as a revised risk management process has been submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank. The ICAV will provide, upon request by Shareholders, supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed by the ICAV including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

For the purpose of providing margin or collateral in respect of transactions in financial derivative instruments, the ICAV may transfer, mortgage, charge or encumber any assets or cash forming part of

the relevant Fund in accordance with normal market practice.

Hedged Classes

The ICAV may (but is not obliged to) enter into certain currency related transactions in order to mitigate the exchange rate risk between the Base Currency of a Fund and the currency in which Shares in a class of the relevant Fund are designated where that designated currency is different to the Base Currency of the Fund.

Any Financial Instruments used to implement such strategies with respect to one or more Classes shall be assets/liabilities of a Fund as a whole but will be attributable to the relevant Class(es) and the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant Financial Instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Class.

Where a Class of Shares is to be hedged this will be disclosed in the Supplement for the Fund in which such Class is issued. Any currency exposure of a Class may not be combined with, or offset against, that of any other Class of a Fund. The currency exposure of the assets attributable to a Class may not be allocated to other Classes.

Where there is more than one hedged Class in a Fund denominated in the same currency (which is a currency other than the Base Currency of the relevant Fund) and it is intended to hedge the foreign currency exposure of such Classes into the Base Currency of the relevant Fund the Fund may aggregate the foreign exchange transactions entered into on behalf of such hedged Classes and apportion the gains/loss on and the costs of the relevant Financial Instruments pro rata to each such hedged Class in the relevant Fund.

Where the ICAV seeks to hedge against currency fluctuations, while not intended, this could result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the ICAV. However, over-hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the Class taking into account net subscriptions and redemptions applicable to the relevant Dealing Day. Hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100% of Net Asset Value of the Class will not be carried forward from month to month.

To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Class, the performance of the Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets with the result that investors in that Class will not gain if the Class currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the assets of the particular Fund are denominated.

The currency hedging strategy will be monitored and adjusted in line with the valuation cycle at which investors are able to subscribe to and redeem from the relevant Fund. Investors' attention is drawn to the risk factor below entitled "**Share Currency Designation Risk**".

Risk Factors

General

The risks described herein should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of the risks which potential investors should consider before investing in a Fund. Potential investors should be aware that an investment in a Fund may be exposed to other risks of an exceptional nature from time to time. Investment in the ICAV carries with it a degree of risk. Different risks may apply to different Funds and/or Classes.

Details of specific risks attaching to a particular Fund or Class which are additional to those described in this section will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Potential investors should also pay attention to the applicable fees, charges and expenses of a Fund.

Prospective investors should review this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement carefully and in its entirety and consult with their own financial, tax, accounting, legal and other appropriate advisers before making an application for Shares.

Prospective investors are advised that the value of Shares and the income from them may go down as well as up and, accordingly, an investor may not get back the full amount invested and an investment should only be made by persons who can sustain a loss on their investment. Past performance of the ICAV or any Fund should not be relied upon as an indicator of future performance.

The attention of potential investors is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investing in the ICAV. Please refer to the Section of the Prospectus entitled "Taxation". The Financial Instruments in which the ICAV invests are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in such investments and there can be no assurance that any appreciation in value will occur.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective of a Fund will actually be achieved.

Cross-Liability for Other Funds

The ICAV is established as an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between Funds. Pursuant to the Act, the assets of one Fund are not available to satisfy the liabilities of, or attributable to, another Fund. Any liability incurred or attributable to any one Fund may only be discharged solely out of the assets of that Fund. However, the ICAV may operate or have assets in countries other than Ireland which may not recognise segregation between Funds and there is no guarantee that creditors of one Fund will not seek to enforce one Fund's obligations against another Fund.

Limitation on liability of Shareholders

The liability of Shareholders is limited to any unpaid amount on its Shares and all Shares in the ICAV will only be issued on a fully paid basis. However, under the Application Form and the Instrument, investors will be required to indemnify the ICAV and other parties as stated therein for certain matters including inter alia losses incurred as a result of the holding or acquisition of Shares by an Ineligible Applicant, any liabilities arising due to any tax the ICAV is required to account for on an investor's behalf, including any penalties and interest thereon, any losses incurred as a result of a mis-representation by an investor, etc.

Lack of Operating History

The ICAV is a recently formed entity and has no operating history upon which prospective investors can evaluate the likely performance of a Fund. The past investment performance of the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates, or entities with which it has been associated, may not be construed as an indication of the future results of an investment in the Fund. There can be no assurance that:

- (i) the Fund's investment policy will prove successful; or
- (ii) investors will not lose all or a portion of their investment in the Fund.

Regulatory Risk

Legal, tax, and regulatory changes are likely to occur during the term of the ICAV and some of these changes may adversely affect the ICAV.

Operational Risk

The ICAV is reliant upon the performance of third party service providers for their executive functions. In particular, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Custodian and the Administrator will be performing services which are integral to the operation of the ICAV. Failure by any service provider to carry out its obligations to the ICAV in accordance with the terms of its appointment, including in circumstances where the service provider has breached the terms of its contract, could have a materially detrimental impact upon the operations of the ICAV.

A Fund's investments may be adversely affected due to the operational process of the ICAV or its service providers. A Fund may be subject to losses arising from inadequate or failed internal controls, processes and systems, or from human or external events.

Net Asset Value Considerations

The Net Asset Value per Share in respect of each Class is expected to fluctuate over time with the

performance of a Fund's investments. As a result an investment should be viewed as long-term. A Shareholder may not fully recover their initial investment when their Shares are redeemed.

The Subscription Price or Redemption Price may be different from the NAV due to Duties and Charges, the Anti-Dilution Levy, and other amounts payable/receivable in relation to Performance Fee equalisation.

No Right to Control the Operation of the ICAV

Shareholders will have no right to control the daily operations, including investment and redemption decisions, of the Funds.

Controlling Shareholder

There is no restriction on the percentage of the ICAV's Shares that may be owned by one person or a number of connected persons. It is possible, therefore, that one person, including a person or entity related to the Investment Manager, or, a collective investment scheme managed by the Investment Manager, may obtain control of the ICAV or of a Fund, subject to the limitations noted above regarding control of the operation of the ICAV.

Conflicts of Interest

There may be conflicts of interests that could affect an investment in the ICAV; attention is drawn to the section "**Conflicts of Interest**" in "**Management and Administration**" below.

Reliance on the Investment Manager and Key Persons

A Fund will rely upon the Investment Manager in formulating the investment strategies and its performance is largely dependent on the continuation of an agreement with the Investment Manager and the services and skills of their respective officers and employees. In the case of loss of service of the Investment Manager or any of its key personnel, as well as any significant interruption of the Investment Manager's business operations, or in the extreme case, the insolvency of the Investment Manager, a Fund may not find successor investment managers quickly and the new appointment may not be on equivalent terms or of similar quality. Therefore, the occurrence of those events could cause a deterioration in a Fund's performance and investors may lose money in those circumstances.

Performance Fees

In addition to receiving an Investment Management Fee, the Investment Manager may also receive a Performance Fee based on the appreciation in the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class

The Performance Fee will increase in conjunction with any unrealised appreciation, as well as realised gains and as a result, incentive fees may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be

realised.

Investment Objective Risk

Whilst it is the intention of the Investment Manager to implement strategies which are designed to minimise potential losses, there can be no assurance that these strategies will be successful. It is possible that an investor may lose a substantial proportion or all of its investment in a Fund. As a result, each investor should carefully consider whether it can afford to bear the risks of investing in the Fund.

There is no guarantee that in any time period, particularly in the short term, a Fund's portfolio will achieve any capital growth or even maintain its current value. Investors should be aware that the value of shares may fall as well as rise.

Active Investment Management

Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, a Fund's Financial Instruments may be actively managed by the Investment Manager, based on the expertise of individual fund managers, who will have discretion (subject to the Fund's investment restrictions, investment policies and strategies) to invest the Fund's assets in Financial Instruments that it considers will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective. There is no guarantee that a Fund's investment objective will be achieved based on the Financial Instruments selected.

Portfolio Turnover

When circumstances warrant, Financial Instruments may be sold or unwound without regard to the length of time held. Active trading increases a Fund's rate of turnover, which may increase brokerage commissions paid and certain other transaction expenses.

Market Risk and Change in Market Conditions

The investments of a Fund are subject to risks inherent in all Financial Instruments. The value of holdings may fall as well as rise, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The price of Financial Instruments will fluctuate and can decline in value due to factors affecting financial markets generally or particular industries, sectors, companies, countries or geographies represented in the portfolio, and reduce the value of a portfolio. The value of a Financial Instruments may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to particular Financial Instruments, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook of macro-economic fundamentals, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular region, sector or industry, such as labour shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions. Some Financial Instruments may be less liquid and/or more volatile than others and therefore may involve greater risk.

A Fund's performance may be adversely affected by unfavourable markets and unstable economic conditions or other events, which may result in unanticipated losses that are beyond the control of the Fund.

Various economic and political factors can impact the performance of a Fund and may lead to increased levels of volatility and instability in the Net Asset Value of that Fund. Please refer to the sub-sections entitled "**Political and Regulatory Risk**" and "**Settlement and Sub-Custodial Risk**" in this section for further details of such risk factors.

If there are any disruptions or failures in the financial markets or the failure of financial sector companies, a Fund's portfolio could decline sharply and severely in value or become valueless and the Investment Manager may not be able to avoid significant losses in that Fund. Investors may lose a substantial proportion or all of their investments.

Concentration Risk

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may focus its investments from time to time on one or more geographic regions, countries or economic sectors. To the extent that it does so, developments affecting Financial Instruments in such regions or sectors will likely have a magnified effect on the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund and total returns and may subject the Fund to greater risk of loss. Accordingly, the Fund could be considerably more volatile than a broad-based market index or other collective investment schemes funds that are diversified across a greater number of Financial Instruments, regions and sectors.

Investments in Other Collective Investment Schemes

A Fund may purchase shares of other collective investment schemes to the extent that such purchases are consistent with such Fund's investment objective and restrictions and are in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. As a shareholder of another collective investment scheme, a Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the other collective investment scheme's expenses, including management fees. These expenses would be in addition to the expenses that a Fund would bear in connection with its own operations.

Also, although intended to protect capital and enhance returns in varying market conditions, certain trading and hedging techniques which may be employed by the other collective investment scheme such as leverage, short selling and investments in options or financial futures could increase the adverse impact to which the other collective investment scheme may be subject.

There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager can successfully select suitable collective investment schemes or that the managers of the other collective investment schemes selected will be successful in their investment strategies.

Equity Risk

Investing in equity securities may offer a higher rate of return than those investing in 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. Such factors include the possibility of sudden or prolonged market declines and risks associated with individual companies. The fundamental risk associated with any equity portfolio is the risk that the value of the investments it holds might suddenly and substantially decrease in value as a result in changes in a company's financial position and overall market and economic conditions.

Credit Risk

A Fund will have a credit risk on the issuer of debt securities in which it invests which will vary depending on the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments on the obligation. Any failure by any such issuer to meet its obligations will have adverse consequences for a Fund and will adversely affect the Net Asset Value per Share in a Fund. Among the factors that affect the credit risk are the ability and willingness of the issuers to pay principal and interest and general economic trends. The issuers of debt securities may default on their obligations, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy, fraud or other causes and their failure to make the scheduled payments could cause a Fund to suffer significant losses. A Fund will therefore be subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. In addition, evaluating credit risk for debt securities involves uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparison across countries difficult. Also, the market for debt securities may be inefficient and illiquid, making it difficult to accurately value such securities.

A Fund may invest in both investment grade and sub-investment grade debt securities, as well as securities without rating, in the expectation that positive returns can be made, however this may not be achieved. In certain circumstances, a Fund may invest 100% in sub-investment grade securities. Sub-investment grade debt securities or securities without rating may be subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated debt securities. A Fund may invest in distressed debt securities which are subject to a significant risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity risk. A Fund may invest in debt securities which rank junior to other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, all or a significant portion of which may be secured on substantially all of that issuer's assets. A Fund may also invest in debt securities that are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. It may invest in debt securities or obtain exposure to those debt securities synthetically, either long or short.

Lower-rated securities (which may include securities which are not of investment grade) or securities without rating may offer higher yields than higher-rated securities to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default that these securities carry. Such securities generally tend to reflect market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities. There may be fewer

investors in lower-rated securities or unrated securities and it may be harder to buy and sell such securities at an optimum time.

Counterparty Risk

Financial institutions, such as brokerage firms, broker-dealers and banks, may enter into transactions with the Investment Manager on account of a Fund in relation to the Fund's investments. These financial institutions, being a counterparty to the transactions, may also be issuers of other Financial Instruments in which a Fund invests.

A Fund will also have a credit risk on the counterparties with which it trades. In the event of the insolvency, bankruptcy or default of any such counterparty the Fund bears the risk that the counterparty may not settle a transaction in accordance with market practice due to credit or liquidity problems of the counterparty, or due to the insolvency, fraud or regulatory sanction of the counterparty, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss.

A Fund may have exposure to trading counterparties other than the Custodian. Where a Fund delivers collateral to its trading counterparties under the terms of its trading agreements with such parties, a counterparty may be over-collateralised and the Fund will, therefore, be exposed to the creditworthiness of such counterparties to the extent of the over-collateralisation. Collateral provided to a trading counterparty may be subject to counterparty risk. In addition, the Fund may from time to time have uncollateralised exposure to its trading counterparties in relation to its rights to receive securities and cash under contracts governing its trading positions. In the event of the insolvency of a trading counterparty, the Fund will rank as an unsecured creditor in relation to amounts equivalent to both any uncollateralised exposure to such trading counterparties and any such over collateralisation, and in such circumstances it is likely that the Fund will not be able to recover any debt in full, or at all.

A Fund's transactions involve counterparty credit risk and will expose the Fund to unanticipated losses to the extent that counterparties are unable or unwilling to fulfil their contractual obligations. With respect to exchange traded derivatives and centrally cleared OTC derivatives, the risk is more complex in that it involves the potential default of the exchange, clearing house or the clearing broker.

The Investment Manager may have contractual remedies upon any default pursuant to the agreements related to the transactions. Such remedies could be inadequate, however, to the extent that the collateral or other assets available are insufficient.

Deposits of securities or cash with a custodian, bank or financial institution ("**custodian or depository**") will also carry counterparty risk as the custodian or depository may be unable to perform their obligations due to credit-related and other events like insolvency or default by them. In these circumstances, a Fund may be required to exit certain transactions, may encounter delays of some years, and may encounter difficulties with respect to court procedures in seeking recovery of the Fund's assets. Furthermore, in some custody, sub-custody or stock-lending arrangements, a Fund may not have a right to have specific

assets returned to it, but rather, the Fund may only have an unsecured claim against the custodian or counterparty, in which case it may lose all or the greater part of the value of the relevant assets.

Contingent Convertible Securities Risk

- Loss absorption risk: Contingent Convertible Securities (CoCos) features have been designed to meet specific regulatory requirements imposed on banking institutions. In particular, CoCos can be converted into equity of the issuing banking institution or have their principal written down if their regulatory capital ratio falls below a pre-determined level or when the relevant regulatory authority deems the banking institution being non-viable. In addition those hybrid debt instruments have no stated maturity and fully discretionary coupons. Certain CoCos are callable (i.e. redeemable) at the option of the issuer in its sole discretion and therefore, it cannot be assumed that CoCos will be redeemed on a call date and investors can expect calls to be extended. As a result, the investor may not receive return of principal if expected on a call date or indeed at any date.
- Subordinated Instruments: CoCos will, in the majority of circumstances, be issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments in order to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment prior to a conversion. Accordingly, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion having occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of the CoCos, such as the Sub-Fund, against the issuer in respect of or arising under the terms of the CoCos shall generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. In addition, if the CoCos are converted into the issuer's underlying equity securities following a conversion event, each holder will be subordinated due to their conversion from being the holder of a debt instrument to being the holder of an equity instrument. Upon such an event, the securities generally rank pari passu or junior to the issuers other equity securities, depending on the issuer's capital structure, except in circumstances where they embed clauses contemplating permanent writedown of capital based on predetermined market triggers. In these circumstances they may be considered to rank below equity, however, the Sub-Fund minimises its exposure to this type of bond at all times.
- Market Value will fluctuate based on unpredictable factors: The value of CoCos is unpredictable and will be influenced by many factors including, without limitation (i) the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer's applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for the CoCos; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.

Leverage Risk

A Fund's possible use of borrowing, leverage or derivative instruments may result in additional risks. Leveraged investments, by their nature, increase the potential loss to investors resulting from any depreciation in the value of such investments. Consequently, a relatively small price movement in the

underlying of a leveraged instrument may result in a substantial loss to the Fund.

Emerging markets Risk

A Fund may invest in Financial Instruments in emerging markets.

Investment in emerging markets involves risk factors and special considerations which may not be typically associated with investing in more developed markets. Political or economic change and instability may be more likely to occur and have a greater effect on the economies and markets of emerging countries. Adverse government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and on currency convertibility and repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of emerging countries in which investment may be made, including expropriation, nationalisation or other confiscation could result in loss to the relevant Fund.

By comparison with more developed financial markets, most emerging countries' financial markets are comparatively less liquid. For example, if a large number of Financial Instruments have to be realised at short notice to meet substantial redemption requests in the Fund such sales may have to be effected at unfavourable prices which may in turn have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value per Share.

In addition settlement, clearing, safe custody and registration procedures may be underdeveloped increasing the risks of error, fraud or default. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in emerging markets may not provide the same degree of investor information or protection as would generally apply in more developed markets. Investments in certain emerging markets may require consents or be subject to restrictions which may limit the availability of attractive investment opportunities to the Fund. Emerging markets generally are not as efficient as those in developed countries. In some cases, a market for the Financial Instruments may not exist locally and so transactions may need to be made on a neighbouring exchange.

The clearing, settlement and registration systems available to effect trades in emerging markets are significantly less developed than those in more mature world markets. This can result in significant delays and other material difficulties in settling trades and in registering transfer of Financial Instruments. Problems of settlement may impact on the Net Asset Value and the liquidity of the relevant Fund.

Emerging markets Financial Instruments may incur brokerage or stock transfer taxes levied by foreign governments which would have the effect of increasing the cost of investment and which may reduce the realised gain or increase the loss on such Financial Instruments at the time of sale. The issuers of emerging markets Financial Instruments, such as banks and other financial institutions, may be subject to less stringent regulation than would be the case for issuers in developed countries, and therefore potentially carry greater risk. In addition custodial expenses for emerging market Financial Instruments are generally higher than for developed market Financial Instruments. Dividend and interest payments from, and capital gains in respect of, emerging market Financial Instruments may be subject to foreign taxes that may or may not be reclaimable.

Laws governing foreign investment and financial transactions in emerging markets may be less sophisticated than in developed countries. Accordingly, a Fund which invests in emerging markets may be subject to additional risks, including inadequate investor protection, unclear or contradictory legislation or regulations and lack of enforcement thereof, ignorance or breach of legislation or regulations on the part of other market participants, lack of legal redress and breaches of confidentiality. It may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgement in certain emerging markets in which assets of the Fund are invested.

Repatriation Limitations

Some countries may impose restrictions on foreign exchange, especially in relation to the repatriation of foreign funds. Such restrictions may include prohibition on the repatriation of foreign funds for a fixed time horizon and limitation of the percentage of invested funds to be repatriated at each time. As a result, a Fund can incur loss from any prohibition or delay in its ability to repatriate funds from those countries and therefore cause a decline in the Net Asset Value. Investors may lose money or may be unable to redeem the full amount of their shares or may experience some delay.

Political and Regulatory Risk

Uncertainty with any change in social conditions, government policies or legislation in the countries in which a Fund may invest may adversely affect the political or economic stability of such countries. The value of the assets of a Fund may be affected by uncertainties such as domestic and international political developments, changes in social conditions, changes in government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investments and currency repatriation, the level of interest rates, currency fluctuations, fluctuations in both debt and equity capital markets, sovereign defaults, inflation and money supply deflation, and other developments in the legal, regulatory and political climate in the countries in which investments may be made, which may or may not occur without prior notice. Any such changes or developments may affect the value and marketability of a Fund's investments. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain countries in which investment may be made may not provide the same degree of investor protection or information to investors as would generally apply in major developed financial markets.

Fraud Risk

None of the ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator or the Custodian or any of their respective directors, officers, employees or agents will be responsible or liable for the authenticity of or acting upon instructions from Shareholders, including but not limited to requests for redemptions of Shares, reasonably believed to be genuine, and shall not in any event be liable for any losses, costs or expenses arising out of or in conjunction with any unauthorised or fraudulent instructions. Although, the Administrator shall employ reasonable procedures to seek to establish that instructions are genuine and that the subscription, redemption and switching procedures of the ICAV are adhered to, as appropriate. In the event that a Fund suffers a loss due to the payment of redemption monies to, for

example, a fraudster who has successfully redeemed a Shareholder's holding or part thereof, the Net Asset Value of that Fund shall be reduced accordingly and in the absence of any negligence, fraud, bad faith, recklessness or willful default on the part of the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator or in the case of the Custodian its unjustifiable failure to perform its obligations or its improper performance of them, the ICAV will not be compensated for any such loss which will therefore be absorbed by the Shareholders equally.

Cyber Security Risk

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

Investment in Russia

Although investment in Russian Financial Instruments does not constitute the principal investment focus of the ICAV, rather it may constitute a sector in the investment discretion of a Fund; a Fund may invest a portion of its assets in Russia. In addition to the risks disclosed above under the heading "**Emerging Markets Risks**", investments in Financial Instruments in Russia may involve a particularly high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in more developed markets, many of which stem from Russia's continuing political and economic instability and the slow-paced development of its market economy. Investments in Russian Financial Instruments should be considered highly speculative. Such risks and special considerations include: (a) delays in settling portfolio transactions and the risk of loss arising out of Russia's system of share registration and custody; (b) pervasiveness of

corruption, insider trading, and crime in the Russian economic system; (c) difficulties associated in obtaining accurate market valuations of many Russian Financial Instruments, based partly on the limited amount of publicly available information; (d) the general financial condition of Russian companies, which may involve particularly large amounts of inter-company debt; (e) the risk that the Russian tax system will not be reformed to prevent inconsistent, retroactive and/or exorbitant taxation or, in the alternative, the risk that a reformed tax system may result in the inconsistent and unpredictable enforcement of the new tax laws (f) the risk that the government of Russia or other executive or legislative bodies may decide not to continue to support the economic reform programs implemented since the dissolution of the Soviet Union (g) the lack of corporate governance provisions applying in Russia generally, and (h) the lack of any rules or regulations relating to investor protection.

Some Russian securities are issued in book-entry form, with ownership recorded in a share register held by the issuer's registrar. Transfers may be effected by entries to the books of registrars. Transferees of shares may have no proprietary rights in respect of shares until their name appears in the register of shareholders of the issuer. The law and practice relating to registration of shareholdings are not well developed in Russia and registration delays and failures to register shares can occur. In common with other emerging markets, Russia has no central source for the issuance or publication of corporate actions information. The Custodian therefore cannot guarantee the completeness or timeliness of the distribution of corporate actions notifications.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity may be essential to a Fund's performance. Under certain market conditions, such as during volatile markets or when trading in a Financial Instrument or market is otherwise impaired, the liquidity of a Fund's portfolio positions may be reduced. During such times, a Fund may be unable to dispose of certain Financial Instrument, which would adversely affect the Fund's ability to rebalance its portfolio or to meet redemption requests. In addition, such circumstances may force the relevant Fund to dispose of Financial Instruments at reduced prices, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's performance. If other market participants are seeking to dispose of similar Financial Instruments at the same time, the Fund may be unable to sell or exit such Financial Instruments or prevent losses relating to such Financial Instruments. Furthermore, if the Fund incurs substantial trading losses, the need for liquidity could rise sharply while its access to liquidity could be impaired. In addition, in conjunction with a market downturn, the Fund's counterparties could incur losses of their own, thereby weakening their financial condition and increasing the Fund's credit risk with respect to them.

Redemption Risk

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares may be suspended as set out in more detail in the section headed "**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**".

If significant redemptions of shares in a Fund are requested or if the NAV is suspended, it may not be possible to liquidate a Fund's investments at the time such redemptions are requested or a Fund may be

able to do so only at prices which the Fund believes does not reflect the true value of such investments, resulting in an adverse effect on the return to investors. Where significant redemptions of Shares are requested, a Fund may limit the number of Shares that are redeemed on any Dealing Day. Please see the section headed "Redemption Limit" for further details.

Currency Risk

The investments of a Fund may mainly be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Fund and, accordingly, any income received by the Fund from such investments will be made in such other currencies. A Fund will compute its Net Asset Value in the Base Currency of the Fund, and therefore in this regard, there is a currency exchange risk involved as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates between the Base Currency and such other currency which can be substantial and may occur suddenly. It may not be possible or practical to hedge against such exchange rate risk. The Fund's Investment Manager may, but is not obliged to, mitigate this risk by using Financial Instruments within the Fund's investments. In addition, foreign exchange control in any country may cause difficulties in the repatriation of funds from such countries.

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

Share Currency Designation Risk

A Class of Shares of a Fund may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund. Redemption proceeds and any distributions to Shareholders will normally be made in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class. Changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and such designated currency may lead to a depreciation of the value of such Shares as expressed in the designated currency. The Fund's Investment Manager may try but is not obliged to mitigate this risk by using Financial Instruments within the Fund's investments, (see the section "**Hedged Classes**"). Investors should be aware that this strategy may substantially limit Shareholders of the relevant Class from benefiting if the designated currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency/currencies in which the assets of the Fund are denominated. In such circumstances Shareholders of the relevant Class

of Shares of the Fund may be exposed to fluctuations in the Net Asset Value per Share reflecting the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant Financial Instruments. Financial Instruments used to implement such strategies shall be assets/liabilities of the Fund as a whole. However, the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant Financial Instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Class of Shares of the Fund

Market Disruptions

A Fund may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events which may affect markets in a way that is not consistent with historical pricing relationships. The risk of loss from such a disconnection is compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets many positions become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving.

Such a disruption may also result in substantial losses to a Fund because market disruptions and losses in one sector can cause effects in other sectors; for example, during the “**credit crunch**” of 2007-2009 many investment vehicles suffered heavy losses even though they were not necessarily heavily invested in credit-related investments.

In addition, market disruptions caused by unexpected political, military and terrorist events may from time to time cause dramatic losses for a Fund and such events can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk. A financial exchange may from time to time suspend or limit trading. Such a suspension could render it difficult or impossible for a Fund to liquidate affected positions and thereby expose it to losses. There is also no assurance that investments that are not traded on an exchange will remain liquid enough for the Fund to close out positions.

Legal Risk

Transactions in general and the use of OTC derivatives in particular will expose the Funds to the risk that the legal documentation of the contract may not accurately reflect the intention of the parties.

The Fund, the Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator and other related entities, may be subject to lawsuits or proceedings by government entities or private persons. Besides the risk of interfering with the service provider's ability to perform its duties to the ICAV, such litigation or proceedings could require the ICAV to assume the costs incurred by the service provider in its defence.

Derivatives and Techniques and Instruments Risk

Some of the instruments that a Fund may utilise may be referred to as “**derivative instruments**” because their value depends on (or “**derives**” from) the value of an underlying such as a security, index, interest rate, money market instrument or currency. These derivative instruments include options, futures, forwards, swaps and similar instruments that may be used in hedging strategies. The market value of derivative instruments sometimes is more volatile than that of other investments, and each type of

derivative instrument may pose its own special risks. The Investment Manager takes these risks into account in its management of a Fund. The Investment Manager's ability to use these instruments may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations.

Substantial Risks are Involved in Trading Financial Derivative Instruments.

The prices of derivative instruments, including futures and options prices, may be highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts and other derivative contracts are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes and policies of governments, national and international political and economic events or changes in local laws and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, e.g. markets in currencies or interest rates. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause markets to move rapidly in the same direction. The use of financial derivative instruments also involves certain special risks, including (1) dependence on the ability to predict movements in the prices of Financial Instruments being hedged, (2) imperfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the Financial Instruments or market sectors being hedged, (3) the fact that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select the Fund's other investments, and (4) the possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time.

OTC Markets Risk and Derivatives Counterparty Risk

Where any Fund acquires Financial Instruments on OTC markets, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to realise the fair value of such Financial Instruments as they may have limited liquidity and high price volatility.

A Fund may have credit exposure to counterparties by virtue of positions in OTC derivative contracts. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligation and the Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio, it may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights.

Settlement Risk

As some of the derivative instruments in which a Fund may invest may be traded on markets where the trading, settlement and custodial systems are not fully developed, the derivative instruments of a Fund which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians in such markets may be exposed to risk in circumstances in which the Custodian will have no liability.

Position Risk

When a Fund purchases a security, the risk to the Fund is limited to the loss of its investment. In the case of a transaction involving FDI that Fund's liability may be potentially unlimited until the position is closed.

OTC Trading

OTC transactions are not traded on exchanges and are not standardised; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Such trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the underlying markets and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to a Fund.

Foreign Exchange Fluctuation

Where a Fund utilises derivatives which alter the currency exposure characteristics of Financial Instruments held by the Fund the performance of the Fund may be strongly influenced by movements in foreign exchange rates because currency positions held by the Fund may not correspond with the Financial Instruments positions held. In addition, fluctuation in the exchange rate between the denomination currency of the underlying and the derivatives will affect the value and cash flows of the derivatives.

Absence of Regulation; Counterparty Default

In general, there is less government regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets (in which e.g. currencies, forwards, certain options and swaps are generally traded) than of transactions entered into on Recognised Exchanges. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some Recognised Exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, might not be available in connection with OTC transactions. OTC contracts are not regulated and are specifically tailored to the needs of an individual investor. These contracts should enable the user to structure precisely the date, market level and amount of a given position. Currently, the counterparty for these agreements will be the specific firm involved in the transaction rather than a Recognised Exchange and accordingly, the bankruptcy or default of a counterparty with which the Fund trades OTC contracts could result in substantial losses to that Fund. In addition, a counterparty may not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions, because the contract is not legally enforceable or because it does not accurately reflect the intention of the parties or because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing a Fund to suffer a loss. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligation and a Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio, it may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights. Counterparty exposure will be in accordance with the Fund's investment restrictions. Regardless of the measures a Fund may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk, however, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that a Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result.

Securities Lending Risk

Certain Funds may engage in securities lending activities. As with any extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and recovery. Should the borrower of securities fail financially or default in any of its obligations under any securities lending transaction, the collateral provided in connection with such transaction will be called upon. The value of the collateral will be maintained to equal or exceed the value of the securities transferred. However, there is a risk that the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities transferred. In addition, as a Fund may invest cash collateral received, subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank, a Fund investment collateral will be exposed to the risk associated with such investments, such as failure or default of the issuer or the relevant security.

Taxation

Any change in the ICAV's tax status or in legislation could affect the value of investments held by the ICAV and affect the ICAV's ability to provide a return to investors. Potential investors and Shareholders should note that the statements on taxation, which are set out herein are based on advice which has been received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in the relevant jurisdiction as at the date of this Prospectus. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that a tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made in the ICAV will endure indefinitely. The attention of potential investors is drawn to the tax risks associated with investing in the ICAV, particularly the section headed "**Taxation**".

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The foreign account tax compliance provisions ("FATCA") of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010 which apply to certain payments are essentially designed to require reporting of Specified US Person's direct and indirect ownership of non-US accounts and non-US entities to the US Internal Revenue Service, with any failure to provide the required information resulting in a 30% US withholding tax on direct US investments (and possibly indirect US investments). In order to avoid being subject to US withholding tax, both US investors and non-US investors are likely to be required to provide information regarding themselves and their investors. In this regard the Irish and US Governments signed an intergovernmental agreement with respect to the implementation of FATCA (see section entitled "Compliance with US reporting and withholding requirements" for further detail) on 21 December 2012.

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisor with regard to US federal, state, local and non-US tax reporting and certification requirements associated with an investment in the ICAV.

Risk Factors Not Exhaustive

The investment risks set out in this Prospectus do not purport to be exhaustive and potential investors should be aware that an investment in the ICAV or any Fund may be exposed to risks of an exceptional

nature from time to time.

2. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The powers of management of the ICAV are vested in the Directors pursuant to the Instrument. The Directors control the affairs of the ICAV and are responsible for the formulation of investment policy. The Directors have delegated certain duties to the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Custodian.

Directors

Tom Coghlan (Irish)

Mr Coghlan is a Certified Investment Fund Director with the Institute of Banking and has in-depth knowledge of the investment fund sector along with governance, oversight and control expertise. Mr Coghlan is Central Bank of Ireland authorised and approved and Cayman Islands Monetary Authority registered director.

A Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, Mr Coghlan qualified from PricewaterhouseCoopers. He was a Director of Citi Global Markets and Head of Pan European Equity Sales in Ireland from 2004 to 2013 with responsibility for a diverse client base, including 'long only' institutions, hedge funds, thematic funds and structured product providers. From 2000 to 2004 he was a Senior Portfolio Manager in the wealth management division on NCB Stockbrokers. Mr Coghlan holds a Bachelor of Arts from UCD in Pure Economics and became a registered stockbroker of the Irish Stock Exchange in 2000.

Frank O'Riordan (Irish)

Mr. O'Riordan, an Irish national and Irish resident, is currently President of the Securities and Investments Institute in Ireland and Director/Trustee of the AIB Group Pension Scheme, a role that he has held since 2012. He is also chair of the Investment Committee of the AIB Group Pension Scheme responsible for the monitoring of its investment managers and the overall asset strategy of the Scheme. Mr O'Riordan serves on a number of advisory boards and has provided consultancy advice to asset management and fund management companies. Mr. O'Riordan joined AIB Investment Managers Ltd. ("AIBIM"), the asset management subsidiary of the AIB Group in 1987. Initially, Mr. O'Riordan was responsible for the management and development of AIBIM's investment services in Ireland, the UK and the US. He was subsequently appointed as a Board Member of AIBIM in 2002 and in 2006 was named Chief Executive and Chief Investment Officer. During this time, Mr. O'Riordan was also Chairman of AIB Funds Management Ltd, responsible for AIB's funds business incorporating an extensive suite of investment funds. Mr. O'Riordan retired from this position in 2012 following the sale of AIBIM. Mr. O'Riordan graduated from University College Dublin (UCD) with Honours in Economics in 1977. He completed a Master's degree in Economics at UCD in 1979.

Peter Doherty (British)

Mr. Doherty a British national and resident, is currently Partner and Chief Investment Officer of Tideway Investment Partners, a London-based Advisory and Asset Management company. Since 2010 he has been responsible for Discretionary Fund Management at Tideway, including running the Tideway UCITS Funds Global Navigator Fund. Mr Doherty began his career in 1988 at Goldman Sachs where he spent eight years in the Fixed Income Currencies and Commodities division, specialising in Fixed Income Credit and Multi-Asset derivatives. Subsequently he worked at Bear Stearns, MarketAxess and Bank of America where he held a number of senior positions as a Managing Director in Global Markets. Mr Doherty graduated from Oriel College Oxford in 1988 with a degree in Engineering Science and is currently a member of the Oriel College Development Committee.

The ICAV shall be managed and its affairs supervised by the Directors all of whom are non-executive directors of the ICAV and whose details are set out above.

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

None of the Directors have had any unspent convictions in relation to indictable offences, been involved in any bankruptcies, voluntary arrangements, receiverships, liquidations, creditors voluntary liquidations, administrations, company or partnership voluntary arrangements, any composition or arrangements with its creditors generally or any class of its creditors of any company where they were a director or partner with an executive function within the preceding 12 months, nor have had any official public incrimination and/or sanctions by statutory or regulatory authorities (including recognised professional bodies) nor has any director ever been disqualified by a court from acting as a director of a company or from acting in the management or conduct of the affairs of any company.

Promoter

The Promoter of the ICAV is Tideway Investment Partners LLP. Further details of the Promoter are set out under the heading "Investment Manager" below.

Manager

The ICAV has appointed Capita Financial Managers (Ireland) Limited as its manager pursuant to the Management Agreement. Under the terms of the Management Agreement, the Manager has responsibility for the management and administration of the ICAV's affairs and distribution of the Shares, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors. Pursuant to the provisions of the Management Agreement the Manager may delegate one or more of its functions subject to the overall supervision and control of the ICAV.

The Manager is a private limited company, incorporated in Ireland on 22 February, 2006 under registration number 415879 and is ultimately owned by Capita plc. The Manager is authorised and

regulated by the Central Bank. The Manager currently acts as manager to a number of Irish authorised umbrella collective investment schemes, some of which are UCITS. As at 30 April 2015, Capita plc's funds under management and administration in collective investment schemes and managed accounts totaled approximately £50 billion. The authorised share capital of the Manager is €150,000 divided into 150,000 shares of €1.00 of which 2 are paid up. The Manager meets its capital adequacy requirements by means of a capital contribution/loan from its parent company, which is approved by the Central Bank. The Manager is not currently registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act but may register in the future.

The directors of the Manager and a summary of their details are set out below:

Chris Addenbrooke was technical director of BWD Rensburg (now Rensburg Sheppards) from 1987 to 2001 and formed Northern Registrars in 1988 and was appointed Managing Director in 1988. Northern Administration and Northern Registrars were acquired by Capita in February 2003. Following the acquisition, Chris was appointed CEO of Capita Registrars, one of the largest profit centres of Capita, until 2007 when he was appointed CEO of Capita Financial Group. Mr. Addenbrooke has managed the design, set-up and implementation of large scale IT administration systems. He has also been involved with CREST since its inception and is represented on a number of industry committees. He has over 25 years' experience in the Financial Services industry.

Michael Greaney is Financial Controller and a Director of the Manager having joined the company in July 2006. Prior to this, Michael spent seven years with ABN Amro in various roles. He was seconded to ABN Dublin in 2005 to act as Deputy CFO, having previously headed up their Shared Services operation in Manchester. Prior to this, he worked in various senior roles in ABN's London operation. He has ten years' experience working in financial services having previously worked in West Landesbank and Lloyds TSB. He is also a Qualified ACA, having qualified while working for an audit firm in July '96.

Anthony Joyce (Irish) is a former Managing Director and Finance Director of Hibernian Investment Managers Ltd. (renamed Aviva Investors, Ireland) where he contributed to all aspects of the business as a member of the Asset Allocation Committee and also managed the Bond and Treasury Desk for many years. Mr Joyce was a Director of a number of AVIVA local Dublin subsidiaries creating and managing special purpose investment vehicles and unit trusts. Prior to joining Hibernian he was a Vice President with Citibank where he traded bonds and managed the interest rate swap book. He held various positions in a number of financial service companies both domestic and international since the 1960's. Mr Joyce holds an MBA from UCD, 1980 and qualified as an FCCA in 1972. He is a member of the Chartered Institute for Securities & Investment and the Irish Institute of Bankers. Currently he acts as an Independent Director to a number of Irish collective investment schemes and a locally based US Bank subsidiary.

Paul Nunan is Managing Director of Capita Financial Managers (Ireland) Limited and Capita Financial Administrators (Ireland) Limited having joined Capita in March 2006. Prior to this, Mr. Nunan held senior

positions in other fund administration companies and has over fifteen years' experience working in the funds industry. Mr. Nunan is a qualified accountant.

The Manager's company secretary is Capita Financial Administrators (Ireland) Limited.

Investment Manager and Distributor

The Manager has also appointed Tideway Investment Partners LLP as investment manager with discretionary powers pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement. The Investment Manager is a limited liability partnership organized under the laws of the United Kingdom. The Investment Manager is duly authorised to perform investment management and advisory activities and is, in that respect, licensed and subject to the supervision of the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom. The principal activities of the Investment Manager are the provision of investment management services and regulated financial advice to UK retail investors. Under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is responsible, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors, for managing the assets and investments of the ICAV in accordance with the investment objective and policies of each Fund.

The Investment Manager shall also be responsible for the distribution of the Fund's Shares under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement. The Investment Manager has authority to delegate some or all of its duties as distributor to sub-distributors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The fees and expenses of any sub-distributor appointed by the Investment Manager which are discharged out of the assets of the ICAV shall be at normal commercial rates.

Administrator

The Manager has appointed Capita Financial Administrators (Ireland) Limited as administrator of the ICAV pursuant to the Administration Agreement with responsibility for the day to day administration of the ICAV's affairs. The responsibilities of the Administrator include share registration and transfer agency services, valuation of the ICAV's assets and calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share and the preparation of the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports. The Administrator's principal business is the provision of fund administration, accounting, registration, transfer agency and related shareholder services to collective investment schemes and investment funds.

The Administrator is a limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 22 February, 2006 and is ultimately owned by Capita plc. As at 30 April, 2015, Capita plc's funds under management and administration in collective investment schemes and managed accounts totalled approximately £50 billion.

Custodian

The ICAV has appointed BNY Mellon Trust Company (Ireland) Limited as custodian of all of its assets pursuant to the Custodian Agreement.

The Custodian is a private limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 13th October 1994. The principal activity of the Custodian is to act as the custodian and trustee of the assets of collective investment schemes. The Custodian is authorised by the Central Bank under the Investment Intermediaries Act, 1995.

The Custodian is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation is a global financial services company focused on helping clients manage and service their financial assets, operating in thirty-six (36) countries and serving more than one hundred (100) markets. The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, providing superior asset management and wealth management, asset servicing, issuer services, clearing services and treasury services through a worldwide client-focused team. As at 30th June 2015, it has USD 26.6 trillion in assets under custody and administration and USD 1.7 trillion in assets under management.

The Custodian's main activity is to act as trustee and custodian of collective investment schemes such as the ICAV.

The Custodian will be obliged, inter alia, to ensure that the issue and repurchase of Shares in the ICAV is carried out in accordance with relevant legislation and the Instrument. The Custodian will carry out the instructions of the ICAV unless they conflict with the UCITS Regulations or Instrument. The Custodian is also obliged to enquire into the conduct of the ICAV in each financial year and report thereon to the Shareholders.

The Custodian has power to delegate the whole or any part of its custodial functions but 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. The parties acknowledge that the Central Bank considers that in order for the Custodian to discharge its responsibility under the UCITS Regulations, the Custodian must exercise care and diligence in the selection of sub-custodians as safekeeping agents so as to ensure they have and maintain the expertise, competence and standing appropriate to discharge their responsibilities as sub-custodians. The Custodian must maintain an appropriate level of supervision over sub-custodians and make appropriate enquiries, periodically, to confirm that their obligations continue to be competently discharged. This, however, does not purport to be a legal interpretation of the UCITS Regulations or the corresponding provisions of the UCITS Directive.

As the ICAV may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the ICAV which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians, in circumstances where the use of such sub-custodians is necessary, may be exposed to risk

in circumstances whereby the Custodian will have no liability. Potential investors are referred to in the **“Risk Factors”** section.

Secretary

The ICAV has appointed Capita Financial Administrators (Ireland) Limited as the ICAV secretary.

Paying Agents / Representatives / Sub-Distributors

Local laws/regulations in EEA Member States may require the appointment of paying agents / information agents / representatives / distributors / correspondent banks (**“Paying Agents”**) and maintenance of accounts by such Paying Agents through which subscription and redemption monies or dividends may be paid. Shareholders who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay or receive subscription or redemption monies or dividends via an intermediate entity rather than directly to or from the Administrator (e.g. a Paying Agent in a local jurisdiction) bear a credit risk against that intermediate entity with respect to

- (a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Administrator for the account of the ICAV or the relevant Fund; and
- (b) redemption monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant Shareholder.

Fees and expenses of Paying Agents appointed by the Manager which will be at normal commercial rates will be borne by the ICAV or the Fund in respect of which a Paying Agent has been appointed.

Country Supplements dealing with matters pertaining to Shareholders in jurisdictions in which Paying Agents are appointed may be prepared for circulation to such Shareholders and, if so, where required, a summary of the material provisions of the agreements appointing the Paying Agents will be included in the relevant Country Supplements.

All Shareholders of the ICAV or the Fund on whose behalf a Paying Agent is appointed may avail of the services provided by Paying Agents appointed by or on behalf of the ICAV.

Conflicts of Interest

The Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Custodian and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and shareholders, partners, employees and agents (collectively the **“Parties”**) are or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the management of the ICAV and/or their respective roles with respect to the ICAV. These activities may include managing or advising other funds, purchases and sales of Financial Instruments, banking and investment management services, brokerage services, currency hedging services, valuation of unlisted Financial Instruments (in circumstances in which fees payable to

the entity valuing such Financial Instruments may increase as the value of the Financial Instruments increases) and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds or companies, including funds or companies in which the ICAV may invest. In particular, the Investment Manager may advise or manage other funds and other collective investment schemes in which a Fund may invest or which have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the ICAV or its Funds.

Neither the Investment Manager nor any of its affiliates is under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which any of them becomes aware to the ICAV or to account to the ICAV in respect of (or share with the ICAV or inform the ICAV of) any such transaction or any benefit received by any of them from any such transaction, but will allocate such opportunities in its absolute discretion between the ICAV and other clients.

The Investment Manager and its officers, partners and employees will devote as much of their time to the activities of the ICAV as they deem necessary and appropriate. The Investment Manager and its delegates and affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with the ICAV and/or may involve substantial time and resources. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of the Investment Manager, its delegates and their officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to the business of the ICAV but will be allocated between the business of the ICAV and such other activities. Future activities by the Investment Manager and its delegates and affiliates, including the establishment of other investment funds, may give rise to additional conflicts of interest.

The Investment Manager may be consulted by the Administrator in relation to the valuation of investments. There is a conflict of interest between any involvement of the Investment Manager in this valuation process and with the Investment Manager's entitlement to any proportion of a Management Fee or Performance Fee which are calculated on the basis of the Net Asset Value.

Each of the Parties will use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement they may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly.

There is no prohibition on transactions with the ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Custodian or entities related to the Manager, Investment Manager, the Administrator or the Custodian including, without limitation, holding, disposing or otherwise dealing with Shares issued by or property of the ICAV and none of them shall have any obligation to account to the ICAV for any profits or benefits made by or derived from or in connection with any such transaction provided that such transactions are consistent with the best interests of Shareholders and dealings are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated on an arm's length basis.

Transactions permitted are subject to:

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

The periodic reports of the ICAV will confirm (i) whether the Directors are satisfied that there are arrangements (evidenced by written procedures) in place to ensure that the obligations set out above are applied to all transactions with connected parties and (ii) whether the Directors are satisfied that the transactions with connected parties entered into during the period complied with the obligations outlined above.

The Investment Manager or an associated company of the Investment Manager may invest in Shares so that a Fund or Class may have a viable minimum size or is able to operate more efficiently. In such circumstances the Investment Manager or its associated company may hold a high proportion of the Shares of a Fund or Class in issue. Details of the proportion of shares held by the Investment Manager will be made available to investors and prospective investors upon request.

"Knowledgeable Persons" means

- (i) the Investment Manager and any affiliate of the Investment Manager;
- (ii) any other company appointed to provide investment management or advisory services to the ICAV;
- (iii) a director or executive of the Investment Manager or the ICAV or of another company appointed to provide investment management or advisory services to the ICAV;
- (iv) an employee, executive or partner of the Investment Manager or of a company appointed to provide investment management or advisory services to the ICAV, where such person:
 - is directly involved in the investment activities of the ICAV; or
 - is of senior rank and has experience in the provision of investment management services;

Knowledgeable Persons will be permitted to invest in the ICAV. Due to the nature of a Knowledgeable

Person, and subject to legislation relating to market abuse, market timing and disclosure rules, in certain market situations a Knowledgeable Person may have access to market information in advance of other Shareholders, thereby affording them certain advantages in respect of an investment in the ICAV.

Details of interests of the Directors are set out in the Section of the Prospectus entitled “**General Information - Directors' Interests**”.

Soft Commissions

The Investment Manager, its delegates or connected persons of the Investment Manager may not retain cash or other rebates but may receive, and are entitled to retain, research products and services (known as soft dollar benefits) from brokers and other persons through whom investment transactions are carried out (“**brokers**”) which are of demonstrable benefit to the Shareholders (as may be permitted under applicable rules and regulations) and where such arrangements are made on best execution terms and brokerage rates are not in excess of customary institutional full-service brokerage rates and the services provided must be of a type which assist in the provision of investment services to the ICAV.

Cash/Commission Rebates and Fee Sharing

Where the Investment Manager successfully negotiates the recapture of a portion of the commissions charged by brokers or dealers in connection with the purchase and/or sale of securities, permitted derivative instruments or techniques and instruments for the ICAV or a Fund, the rebated commission shall be paid to the ICAV or the relevant Fund as the case may be. The Investment Manager or its delegates may be reimbursed out of the assets of the ICAV or the relevant Fund for reasonable properly vouched costs and expenses directly incurred by the Investment Manager or its delegates in this regard.

A fee not exceeding € 100,000 p.a. for the arrangement and management of the provision of Brokerage Services (as set out below) to the ICAV shall be payable by the ICAV or the relevant Fund to the Manager or its delegates. Brokerage Services, where relevant, will be limited to the execution of exchange-traded futures and options contracts which are used in the normal risk management and hedging activity of the relevant Fund.

The ICAV will run transparent Commission Sharing Arrangement (CSA) or Research Payment Account (RPA) solutions that clearly differentiate between trade execution costs and research credits; the relevant Fund will separately pay the broker for execution of trades and request that the broker allocates a portion of the commission to research credits. Research credits can then be used to purchase both research and other permitted goods and services from independent third parties such as CreditSights (Specialist Corporate Credit Analysis) and Bloomberg (Market leading platform for Bond and Equity Market Data and Quantitative Analysis Tools) . This separation of payments will align interests to control costs and obtain research in the best interests of Shareholders.

3. FEES, CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Establishment Expenses

All fees and expenses relating to the establishment and organisation of the ICAV including the fees of the ICAV's professional advisers and registering the Shares for sale in various markets will be borne by the initial Fund of the ICAV, Tideway Real Return Fund. Such fees and expenses are estimated not to exceed €150,000 and may be amortised over the first five Accounting Periods of the ICAV or such other period as the Directors may determine and in such manner as the Directors in their absolute discretion deem fair and shall be subject to such adjustment following the establishment of new Funds as the Directors may determine.

The fees and expenses relating to the establishment of any additional Funds will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

Operating Expenses and Fees

The ICAV will pay all its operating expenses and the fees hereinafter described as being payable by the ICAV. Expenses paid by the ICAV throughout the duration of the ICAV, in addition to fees and expenses payable to the Manager, the Administrator, the Custodian, the Investment Manager, the secretary and any Paying Agent appointed by or on behalf of the ICAV include but are not limited to brokerage and banking commissions and charges, legal and other professional advisory fees, statutory fees, regulatory fees, auditing fees, translation and accounting expenses, interest on borrowings, taxes and governmental expenses applicable to the ICAV, the costs associated with income distribution, costs and expenses of preparing, translating, printing, updating and distributing the ICAV's Prospectus and Supplements, annual and semi-annual reports and other documents furnished to current and prospective Shareholders, expenses applicable to the ICAV for the costs of preparation, translation, printing and distribution of marketing material and advertisements, stock exchange listing fees, all expenses in connection with registration, listing and distribution of the ICAV and Shares issued or to be issued, all expenses in connection with obtaining and maintaining a credit rating for any Funds or Classes or Shares, expenses of Shareholders meetings, Directors' professional indemnity insurance premia, expenses of the publication and distribution of the Net Asset Value, clerical costs of issue or redemption of Shares, postage, telephone, facsimile and telex expenses and any other expenses in each case together with any applicable value added tax.

An estimated accrual for operating expenses of the ICAV will be provided for in the calculation of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. Operating expenses and the fees and expenses of service providers which are payable by the ICAV shall be borne by all Funds in proportion to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or other methods, which will be fair and equitable to investors, or attributable to the relevant Class provided that fees and expenses directly or indirectly attributable to a particular Fund or Class shall be borne solely by the relevant Fund or Class.

Manager's Fees

The annual fees payable to the Manager will be set out in the relevant Supplement. Each Fund shall bear the reasonably incurred and properly vouched out of pocket expenses.

Administrator's Fees

The fees of the Administrator will be paid out of the assets of the relevant Fund, details of which will be set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Custodian's Fees

The fees of the Custodian will be paid out of the assets of the relevant Fund, details of which will be set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Investment Manager Fees

The ICAV shall pay the Investment Manager out of the assets of the relevant Fund a fee as disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

Performance Fee

Details of the Performance Fee to be charged (if any) can be found in the relevant Supplement.

Paying Agents' Fees

Reasonable fees and expenses of any Paying Agent appointed by the ICAV which will be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon will be borne by the ICAV or the relevant Fund in respect of which a Paying Agent has been appointed.

Conversion Fee

The ICAV may in its discretion charge a fee on the conversion of Shares in any Fund or in any Class to Shares in another Fund or Class up to a maximum of 3% of the Net Asset Value of Shares in the new Fund or Class as outlined under the heading "Conversion of Shares". Where such a fee is to be charged details of the conversion fee will be specified in the Supplement.

Anti-Dilution Levy

Where a Fund buys/enters or sells/exits Financial Instruments in response to a request for the issue or redemption of Shares, it will generally incur a reduction in value, made up of dealing costs and any spread between the bid and offer prices of the investments concerned when compared to their valuation

within the Net Asset Value per Share. The Net Asset Value per Share generally does not reflect such costs.

The aim of the Anti-Dilution Levy is to reduce the impact of such costs (which, if material, disadvantage existing Shareholders of the relevant Fund) so as to preserve the value of the relevant Fund. Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, the Directors are entitled to require payment of a dilution levy, to be included in the Subscription Price or Redemption Price as appropriate.

The need to charge a dilution levy will depend inter alia on general market liquidity of the Fund's Financial Instruments and on the net transactional activity of Shares on any given Dealing Day, and this will be evaluated by the Directors (as advised by the Investment Manager) without prior notification to the relevant Shareholder. Net transactional activity of Shares is determined with reference to the cumulative subscription and redemption requests (including subscriptions and/or redemptions which would be affected as a result of conversions from one Fund into another Fund) processed in respect of any given Dealing Day. In calculating the subscription or redemption price of the Fund, the Directors may on any Dealing Day when there are net subscriptions or redemptions, adjust the subscription or redemption price (as appropriate) by adding or deducting an Anti-Dilution Levy to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of a Fund.

The Anti-Dilution Levy may vary according to the prevailing market conditions and the implementation of the valuation policy with respect to the determination of the Net Asset Value on any given Valuation Day.

Directors' Fees

The Instrument authorises the Directors to charge a fee for their services at a rate determined by the Directors. Each Director shall receive a fee for their services up to a maximum of € 20,000 per annum, or such other amount as may from time to time be disclosed in the annual report of the ICAV. Any increase above the maximum permitted fee will be notified in advance to Shareholders. The Directors may elect to waive their entitlement to receive a fee. Each Director may be entitled to special remuneration if called upon to perform any special or extra services to the ICAV, details of which will be set out in the financial statements of the ICAV. All Directors will be entitled to reimbursement by the ICAV of expenses properly incurred in connection with the business of the ICAV or the discharge of their duties.

Allocation of Fees and Expenses

All fees, expenses, duties and charges will be charged to the relevant Fund and within such Fund to the Classes in respect of which they were incurred. Where an expense is not considered by the Directors to be attributable to any one Fund, the expense will normally be allocated to all Funds in proportion to the Net Asset Value of the Funds or other methods which will be fair and equitable to investors. In the case of any fees or expenses of a regular or recurring nature, such as audit fees, the Directors may calculate such fees or expenses on an estimated figure for yearly or other periods in advance and accrue them in equal proportions over any period.

4. THE SHARES

General

Shares may be issued as at any Dealing Day. Shares issued in a Fund or Class will be in registered form and denominated in the Base Currency specified in the relevant Supplement for the relevant Fund or a currency attributable to the particular Class.

Where a Class of Shares is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of a Fund, that Class may be hedged or unhedged as disclosed in the relevant Supplement for the relevant Class.

Where a Class is to be unhedged, currency conversion will take place on subscriptions, redemptions, conversions and distributions at prevailing exchange rates normally obtained from Bloomberg, Reuters or such other data provider as the Administrator deems fit. In such circumstances, the value of the Share expressed in the Class currency will be subject to exchange rate risk in relation to the Base Currency. Where a Class of Shares is to be hedged, the ICAV shall employ the hedging policy as more particularly set out herein.

Shares will have no par value and will first be issued in relation to the Initial Offer Period for each Fund or Class as specified in the relevant Supplement. Thereafter, Shares shall be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share. Please see the section entitled “**Application for Shares**” for more information regarding the cost of shares.

Title to Shares will be evidenced by the entering of the investor's name on the ICAV's register of Members and no certificates will be issued. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be made following receipt of appropriately authorised original written instructions from the relevant Shareholder to the Administrator.

The Directors may decline to accept any application for Shares without giving any reason and may restrict the ownership of Shares by any person, firm or corporation in certain circumstances including where such ownership would be in breach of any regulatory or legal requirement or might affect the tax status of the ICAV or might result in the ICAV suffering certain disadvantages which it might not otherwise suffer. Any restrictions applicable to a particular Fund or Class shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for such Fund or Class. Any person who holds Shares in contravention of restrictions imposed by the Directors or, by virtue of his holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of their competent jurisdiction or whose holding could, in the opinion of the Directors, cause the ICAV to incur any liability to taxation or to suffer any pecuniary disadvantage relating to the Shareholder's relevant jurisdiction which it or the Shareholders or any or all of them might not otherwise have incurred or sustained or otherwise in circumstances which the Directors believe might be prejudicial to the interests of the Shareholders, shall indemnify the ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Custodian, the Administrator and Shareholders for any loss

suffered by it or them as a result of such person or persons acquiring or holding Shares in the ICAV.

The Directors have power under the Instrument to compulsorily redeem and/or cancel any Shares held or beneficially owned in contravention of any restrictions imposed by them or in breach of any law or regulation.

None of the ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator or the Custodian or any of their respective directors, officers, employees or agents will be responsible or liable for the authenticity of instructions from Shareholders reasonably believed to be genuine and shall not be liable for any losses, costs or expenses arising out of or in conjunction with any unauthorised or fraudulent instructions.

Abusive Trading Practices/Market Timing

The Directors generally encourage investors to invest in the Funds as part of a long-term investment strategy and discourages excessive or short term or abusive trading practices. Such activities, sometimes referred to as “**market timing**”, may have a detrimental effect on the Funds and Shareholders. For example, depending upon various factors such as the size of the Fund and the amount of its assets maintained in cash, short-term or excessive trading by Shareholders may interfere with the efficient management of the Fund’s portfolio, increased transaction costs and taxes and may harm the performance of the Fund.

The Directors seek to deter and prevent abusive trading practices and to reduce these risks, through several methods, including the following:

- (i) to the extent that there is a delay between a change in the value of a Fund’s portfolio holdings and the time when that change is reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share, a Fund is exposed to the risk that investors may seek to exploit this delay by purchasing or redeeming Shares at a Net Asset Value which does not reflect appropriate fair value prices. The Directors seek to deter and prevent this activity, sometimes referred to as “**stale price arbitrage**”, by the appropriate use of its power to adjust the value of any Financial Instrument having regard to relevant considerations in order to reflect the fair value of such Financial Instrument.
- (ii) the Directors may monitor Shareholder account activities in order to detect and prevent excessive and disruptive trading practices and reserves the right to exercise its discretion to reject any subscription or conversion transaction without assigning any reason therefore and without payment of compensation if, in its judgment, the transaction may adversely affect the interest of a Fund or its Shareholders. The Directors may also monitor Shareholder account activities for any patterns of frequent purchases and sales that appear to be made in response to short-term fluctuations in the Net Asset Value per Share and may take such action as it deems appropriate to restrict such activities including, if it so determines, the compulsory redemption of Shares held in that Fund by the respective Shareholder or, where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, the Directors may impose a redemption fee for the benefit of the relevant Fund where the holding

period is less than that time period specified in the relevant Supplement.

There can be no assurances that abusive trading practices can be mitigated or eliminated. For example nominee accounts in which purchases and sales of Shares by multiple investors may be aggregated for dealing with the Fund on a net basis, conceal the identity of underlying investors in a Fund which makes it more difficult for the Directors and their delegates to identify abusive trading practices.

Application for Shares

An Application Form for Shares in a Fund may be obtained from the Administrator. The Initial Subscription, Minimum Holding and Minimum Transaction Size for Shares are set out in the Supplement for each Fund.

The Directors or a duly appointed delegate on behalf of the ICAV may reject any application in whole or in part without giving any reason for such rejection in which event the subscription monies or any balance thereof will be returned without interest, expenses or compensation to the applicant by transfer to the applicant's designated account or by post at the applicant's risk.

Applications for Shares in a Fund may be made through the Administrator. Applications accepted and received by the Administrator prior to the relevant Dealing Deadline for a Fund for any Dealing Day will normally be processed as at that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the relevant Dealing Deadline for a Fund for a particular Dealing Day will be processed as at the following Dealing Day unless the Directors in their absolute discretion otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the relevant Dealing Deadline for processing as at that Dealing Day provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day. Applications for Shares in a Fund received after the relevant Dealing Deadline but prior to the Valuation Point will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances, as determined and agreed by the Directors.

Initial applications should be made by submitting a completed Application Form to the ICAV care of the Administrator. Investors may submit initial Application Forms and supporting documentation by facsimile, post or any other approved electronic means (or such other measures may be prescribed by the Directors from time to time) but the original signed duly completed application must be mailed to the Administrator immediately thereafter. No redemption proceeds will be paid to a Shareholder in respect of a redemption request (although subsequent subscriptions may be processed) prior to the acceptance of the original Initial Application Form by the Administrator which is subject to prompt transmission to the Administrator of such papers and supporting documentation (such as documentation relating to money laundering prevention checks) as may be required by the Administrator and completion by the Administrator of all anti-money laundering procedures.

Shares will not be allotted until such time as the Administrator has received and is satisfied with all the information and documentation required to verify the identity and address of the applicant. This may result in Shares being issued on a Dealing Day subsequent to the Dealing Day on which an applicant initially

wished to have Shares issued to him/her. It is further acknowledged that the Administrator shall be held harmless by the applicant against any loss arising as a result of the failure to process a subscription or redemption if information that has been requested by the Administrator has not been provided by the applicant.

Subsequent applications to purchase Shares in a Fund following the initial subscription may be made to the Administrator by post, facsimile, any other approved electronic means or such other means as may be permitted by the Directors and agreed with the Administrator in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Applications by facsimile will be treated as definite orders and no application will be capable of withdrawal after acceptance by the Administrator (save in the event of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund).

The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, reject any application for Shares in full or in part. Amounts paid to the ICAV in respect of subscription applications which are rejected (or, in the case of applications which are not accepted in full, the balance of the amount paid) will be returned to the applicant, subject to applicable law, at his/her own risk and expense without interest.

The Directors may at any time determine to temporarily or permanently close any Class of Shares or all Classes of Shares in the ICAV to new subscriptions in their sole discretion and may not give advance notice of such closure to Shareholders though the Directors will endeavour to notify Shareholders as soon as possible.

Withdrawal of Subscription Requests

Requests for subscription of Shares may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the ICAV or in the event of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund.

Issue of Shares

Shares will be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the relevant Dealing Day. This price could be less than the Subscription Price per Share for that Dealing Day due to the effect of Duties and Charges and other fees and levies. Potential Shareholders should note therefore that the cost paid for Shares issued could exceed their value on the day of issue.

Fractions

Subscription monies representing less than the subscription price for a Share will not be returned to the investor. Fractions of Shares will be issued where any part of the subscription monies for Shares represents less than the subscription price for one Share, provided however, that fractions shall not be less than 0.0001 of a Share.

Subscription monies, representing less than 0.0001 of a Share will not be returned to the investor but will

be retained by the ICAV in order to defray administration costs.

Method of Payment

Subscription payments net of all bank charges should be paid by electronic transfer to the bank account specified in the relevant Application Form. No interest will be paid in respect of payments received in circumstances where the receipt of payment is in advance of the relevant Subscription Settlement Cut-Off or the application is held over until a subsequent Dealing Day.

Currency of Payment

Subscription monies are payable in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class. However, the ICAV may accept payment in such other currencies, with prior approval by the Administrator, as the Directors may agree at the prevailing exchange rate quoted by the Administrator. The cost and risk of converting currency in such circumstances will be borne by the investor.

Timing of Payment

Save where otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, payment in respect of subscriptions must be received in cleared funds by the Administrator prior to the Subscription Settlement Cut-Off. The ICAV reserves the right to defer the issue of Shares until receipt of cleared subscription monies by the relevant Fund. If payment in cleared funds in respect of a subscription has not been received by the Subscription Settlement Cut-Off, any allotment of Shares made in respect of such application may be cancelled and subject to the requirements of the Act, make any alteration in the Register of Members. In the event of the non-clearance of subscription monies, any allotment in respect of an application may be cancelled. In either event and notwithstanding cancellation of the application, the ICAV may charge the applicant for any expense incurred by it or the relevant Fund or for any loss to the Fund arising out of such non-receipt or non-clearance. In addition, the ICAV will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holding of Shares in the relevant class or any other Fund in order to meet those charges and may be required to liquidate assets to repay any shortfall between the redemption proceeds and any amounts borrowed. Whilst the defaulting Shareholder will be liable for any costs incurred by the Fund in so doing, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to recover such costs from such Shareholder.

Confirmation of Ownership

Confirmation of each purchase of Shares in a Fund, in the form of written confirmation of entry onto the ICAV's register of Members, will normally be sent to Shareholders within 1 (one) Business Day of the Net Asset Value being published. Title to Shares will be evidenced by the entering of the investor's name on the ICAV's register of Members and no certificates will be issued.

Subscriptions in Specie

In accordance with the provisions of the Instrument, the ICAV may at the discretion of the Directors accept in specie applications for Shares provided that the nature of the assets to be transferred into the relevant Fund qualify as investments of the relevant Fund in accordance with its investment objectives, policies and restrictions. Assets so transferred shall be vested with the Custodian or arrangements shall be made to vest the assets with the Custodian. The Custodian and the Directors shall be satisfied that the terms of any exchange will not be such as are likely to result in any prejudice to the existing Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

The cost of such subscription in specie shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

The value of assets being transferred, (the “**In Specie Net Asset Value**”) shall be calculated by the Administrator, having consulted with the Investment Manager, in accordance with the valuation principles governing the ICAV and applicable law.

The Directors will also ensure that the number of Shares issued in respect of any such in specie transfer will be the same amount which would have fallen to be allotted for settlement of the In Specie Net Asset Value in cash.

Any prospective investor wishing to subscribe for Shares by a transfer in specie of assets will be required to comply with any administrative and other arrangements (including any warranties to the ICAV in relation to the title of such assets being passed to the Custodian, if applicable) for the transfer specified by the Directors, the Custodian and the Administrator. In addition, the Directors must ensure that any assets transferred will be vested with the Custodian on behalf of the ICAV.

Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Financing Measures

As part of the ICAV’s responsibility for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, the Administrator will require a detailed verification of the applicant’s identity and the source of the payment. Depending on the circumstances of each application, a detailed verification might not be required where the applicant is a regulated financial institution in a country with equivalent Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing rules to those in place in Ireland, or is a company listed on a recognised stock exchange.

The Administrator and the ICAV each reserve the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant and the source of the payment. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Administrator may refuse to accept the application and the subscription moneys relating thereto.

Examples of the types of documents that may be requested by the administrator for the purposes of verifying the identity of the applicant are as follows:

Individual Investor – a certified true copy of photographic ID such as a passport, drivers licence or

national identity card, plus one original form of address verification e.g. a utility bill or bank statement

Corporate Investors – a certified true copy of the authorised signatory list, a certified true copy of the certificate of incorporation and memorandum and articles of association, a list of all directors names, residential and business addresses and dates of birth, a list of names and addresses for all shareholders that hold 25% or more of the company's issued share capital. Individual Identification Documents (as above) for two directors or one director and one authorised signatory and all those shareholders holding over 25% of the company's issued share capital.

The details given above are by way of example only and the Administrator and the ICAV each reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the source of the payment, the source of wealth, the identity of an investor and where applicable the beneficial owner of an investor. Applicants should contact the Administrator for a more detailed list of requirements for anti-money laundering purposes.

In the event of delay or failure by an investor or applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Administrator or the ICAV may refuse to accept the application and subscription monies. Each applicant for Shares acknowledges that the ICAV and its delegates shall be held harmless against any loss arising as a result of a failure to process or a delay in processing his application for Shares or redemption request if such information and documentation as has been requested by the ICAV or its delegates has not been provided by the applicant. Furthermore, the ICAV or the Administrator also reserve the right to refuse to make any payment or distribution to a Shareholder where it is considered necessary or appropriate to ensure the compliance by the ICAV, its Directors or the Administrator with any such laws or regulations in any relevant jurisdiction.

Data Protection

Prospective investors should note that by completing the Application Form they are providing information to the ICAV, which may constitute personal data within the meaning of data protection legislation in Ireland. This data will be used for the purposes of client identification, administration, statistical analysis, market research, to comply with any applicable legal or regulatory requirements. Data may be disclosed to third parties including regulatory bodies, tax authorities in accordance with the European Savings Directive, delegates, advisers and service providers of the ICAV and their or the ICAV's duly authorised agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies wherever located (including outside the EEA) for the purposes specified. By signing the Application Form, investors consent to the obtaining, holding, use, disclosure and processing of data for any one or more of the purposes set out in the Application Form. Investors have a right to obtain a copy of their personal data kept by the ICAV and the right to rectify any inaccuracies in personal data held by the ICAV. For the avoidance of doubt the ICAV is considered to be the data controller.

Ineligible Applicants

The ICAV requires each prospective applicant for Shares to represent and warrant to the ICAV that, among other things, it is able to acquire and hold Shares without violating applicable laws.

In particular, the Shares may not be offered, issued or transferred to any person in circumstances which, in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the ICAV, the Shareholders as a whole or any Fund incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary disadvantage which the ICAV might not otherwise incur or suffer, or would result in the ICAV, the Shareholders as a whole or any Fund being required to register under any applicable US securities laws.

Unless otherwise disclosed in the Supplement, Shares may generally not be issued or transferred to any US Person, except that the Directors may authorise the issue or transfer of Shares to or for the account of a US Person provided that:

- (a) such US Person certifies that it is an “**accredited investor**” and a “**qualified purchaser**”, in each case as defined under applicable US federal securities laws;
- (b) such issue or transfer does not result in a violation of the 1933 Act or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States;
- (c) such issue or transfer will not require the ICAV to register under the 1940 Act or to file a prospectus with the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission or the US National Futures Association pursuant to regulations under the US Commodity Exchange Act;
- (d) such issue or transfer will not cause any assets of the Fund to be “plan assets” for the purposes of ERISA; and
- (e) such issue or transfer will not result in any adverse regulatory or tax consequences to the Fund or its Shareholders as a whole.

Each applicant for, and transferee of, Shares who is a US Person will be required to provide such representations, warranties or documentation as may be required by the Directors to ensure that these requirements are met prior to the issue or the registration of any transfer of Shares. If the transferee is not already a Shareholder, it will be required to complete the appropriate Application Form.

Joint Shareholders

In the case of joint holdings, and unless specifically stated in writing at the time of the application and unless authorisation to the contrary has been received from the other joint Shareholders, all registered joint Shareholders must sign any and all documents or give instructions in connection with that holding.

Redemption of Shares

Shareholders may request redemption of their Shares on and with effect from any Dealing Day. Shares will be redeemed at the Net Asset Value per Share for that Class, (taking into account the anti-dilution levy), calculated on or with respect to the relevant Dealing Day in accordance with the procedures described below (save during any period when the calculation of Net Asset Value is suspended).

For all redemptions, Shareholders will be paid the equivalent of the Redemption Price per Share for the relevant Dealing Day. This price could be less than the Net Asset Value per Share calculated for that Dealing Day due to the effect of Duties and Charges and other fees and levies. Potential Shareholders should note therefore that the payments received for Shares redeemed could be less than their value on the day of redemption

If the redemption of only part of a Shareholder's shareholding would leave the Shareholder holding less than the Minimum Holding for the relevant Fund, the ICAV may, if it thinks fit, redeem the whole of that Shareholder's holding.

Requests for the redemption of Shares in a Fund should be made to the ICAV care of the Administrator. Redemption requests may be submitted by facsimile, post or any other approved electronic means. Redemption requests received prior to the relevant Fund's Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed as at that Dealing Day. Any Redemption requests received after the relevant Fund's Dealing Deadline for a Dealing Day will normally be processed on the next Dealing Day. Redemption requests received after the relevant Funds Dealing Deadline but prior to the Valuation Point will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances, as determined and agreed by the Directors.

Please note the restrictions on payment of redemption proceeds as described in the section "**Application for Shares**" in relation to receipt of documentation and completion of all AML procedures.

Subject to satisfaction of all of the requirements of the Administrator (including but not limited to receipt of all documentation required by the Administrator for anti-money laundering purposes) the original redemption request will not be required prior to payment of redemption proceeds.

Method of Payment

Redemption payments will be made to the bank account detailed on the Application Form or as subsequently notified to the Administrator appropriately authorised in writing. Redemption payments will only be made to the account of record of a Shareholder.

Currency of Payment

Shareholders will normally be repaid in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class from which the Shareholder has redeemed Shares. If however, a Shareholder requests in advance to be repaid in any

other freely convertible currency, the necessary foreign exchange transaction may be arranged by the Administrator (at its discretion) on behalf of and for the account, risk and expense of the Shareholder.

Timing of Payment

Redemption proceeds in respect of Shares will generally be paid within such time as set out in the relevant Supplement, provided that all the required documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator.

Withdrawal of Redemption Requests

Requests for redemption may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the ICAV or its authorised agent or in the event of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

Redemption Limit

The Directors, at their discretion, may impose a limit on redemption activity of either:

- (a) 10% or more of the total number of Shares of a Fund in issue on that day; or
- (b) 10% or more of the Net Asset Value of the Fund,

each a “**Limit**”

Should a limit be imposed, any redemption activity in excess of a Limit on such Dealing Day shall be reduced pro rata and Shares which are not redeemed by reason of such reduction shall be treated as if a request for redemption had been made in respect of each subsequent Dealing Day until all Shares to which the original request related have been redeemed.

The Directors do not intend to impose redemption limits save in circumstances where not to do so would be contrary to the best interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

Redemptions in Specie

The ICAV may, at the discretion of the Directors and with the consent of the relevant Shareholders, satisfy any request for redemption of Shares by the transfer in specie to those Shareholders of assets of the relevant Fund having a value equal to the value of the Shares redeemed as if the redemption proceeds were paid in cash less any Redemption Fee and other expenses of the transfer as the Directors may determine.

A determination to provide redemption in specie is solely at the discretion of the ICAV where the redeeming Shareholder requests a redemption that represents 5% or more of the Net Asset Value of the

relevant Fund.

If the ICAV determines to satisfy a redemption request with an in specie transfer of assets, the Shareholder requesting redemption shall be entitled to request, in lieu of the transfer, the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be distributed in specie and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale, less the costs of such sale which shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

The nature and type of assets to be transferred in specie to each Shareholder shall be determined by the Directors or their delegate (subject to the approval of the Custodian as to the allocation of assets) on such basis as the Directors or their delegate in their discretion shall deem equitable. The redemption of Shares on an in specie basis may only be accepted if the Custodian is satisfied that the terms of the exchange will not be such as are likely to result in any prejudice to the Shareholders in the applicable Fund.

Compulsory Redemption of Shares / Deduction of Tax

Shareholders are required to notify the Administrator immediately if they become an Ineligible Applicant (as described above) or persons who are otherwise subject to restrictions on ownership as set out herein in which Shareholders may be required to redeem or transfer their Shares.

The Directors may compulsorily redeem any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by or for the benefit of any person in breach of any restrictions on ownership from time to time as set out herein or if the holding of Shares in the following circumstances:

- (i) any person in breach of the law or requirements of any country or governmental authority by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold Shares including without limitation any exchange control regulations;
- (ii) a person who is, or any person who has acquired such Shares on behalf of, or for the benefit of US Person in contravention of applicable laws and regulations;
- (iii) any person, whose holding would cause or be likely to cause the ICAV to be required to register as an "investment company" under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 or to register any class of its securities under the Securities Act or similar statute;
- (iv) any person or persons in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other person or persons connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant) which in the opinion of the Directors might result in the ICAV or any Fund or Shareholders of the ICAV or Fund as a whole incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any tax, legal, pecuniary, regulatory liability or material administrative disadvantage which the ICAV, the Fund or the Shareholders or any of them might not otherwise have incurred or suffered

- (v) any person who does not supply any information or declarations required by the Directors within seven days of a request to do so by the Directors;
- (vi) any person who, otherwise than as a result of depreciation in the value of his holding, holds less than the Minimum Holding for a particular Fund or Class of Participating Shares; or
- (vii) any person who is an Ineligible Applicant.

In all cases of compulsory redemption, the Directors retain the right to determine the Dealing Day for the redemption.

The ICAV may apply the proceeds of such compulsory redemption in the discharge of any taxation or withholding tax arising to the ICAV as a result of the holding or beneficial ownership of Shares by a Shareholder who has become an Ineligible Applicant including any interest or penalties payable thereon.

Shares will not receive or be credited with any dividend declared on or after the relevant Dealing Day on which they were redeemed.

Total Redemption of Shares

All of the Shares of any Class or any Fund may be redeemed:

- (a) if the ICAV gives not less than two no more than more than twelve weeks' notice expiring on a Dealing Day to Shareholders of its intention to redeem such Shares; or
- (b) if the holders of 75% in value of the relevant Class or Fund resolve at a meeting of the Shareholders duly convened and held that such Shares should be redeemed.

The Directors may resolve in their absolute discretion to retain sufficient monies prior to effecting a total redemption of Shares to cover the costs associated with the subsequent termination of a Fund or the liquidation of the ICAV.

Conversion of Shares

Subject to the Initial Subscription, Minimum Holding and Minimum Transaction Size requirements of the relevant Fund or Classes and any other restrictions set down in the relevant Supplement, Shareholders may request conversion of some or all of their Shares in one Fund or Class (the "**Original Fund**") to Shares in another Fund or Class or another Class in the same Fund (the "**New Fund**") in accordance with the formula and procedures specified below.

Requests for conversion of Shares should be made to the ICAV care of the Administrator by facsimile or written communication (in such format or method as shall be permitted by the Directors and agreed in

advance with the Administrator and subject to and in accordance with the requirements of the Administrator) and should include such information as may be specified from time to time by the Directors or their delegate.

Requests for conversion should be received prior to the earlier of the relevant Dealing Deadline for redemptions in the Original Fund and the relevant Dealing Deadline for subscriptions in the New Fund.

Conversion requests received after the relevant Dealing Deadline but prior to the Valuation Point will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances as determined and agreed by the Directors and having regard to the equitable treatment of Shareholders.

Conversion requests will only be accepted where cleared funds and completed documents are in place from original subscriptions.

Where a conversion request would result in a Shareholder holding a number of Shares of either the Original Fund or the New Fund which would be less than the Minimum Holding for the relevant Fund, the ICAV or its delegate may, if it thinks fit, convert the whole of the holding in the Original Fund to Shares in the New Fund or refuse to effect any conversion from the Original Fund.

Fractions of Shares which shall not be less than 0.0001 of a Share may be issued by the ICAV on conversion where the value of Shares converted from the Original Fund are not sufficient to purchase an integral number of Shares in the New Fund and any balance representing less than 0.0001 of a Share will be retained by the ICAV.

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

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

where

“**S**” is the number of Shares of the New Fund to be allotted.

“**R**” is the number of Shares in the Original Fund to be redeemed.

“**RP**” is the Redemption Price per Share of the Original Fund for the relevant Dealing Day.

“**ER**” is the currency conversion factor (if any) as determined by the Administrator.

“**F**” is the conversion charge (if any) of up to [X]% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Original Fund.

“SP” is the Subscription Price per Share of the New Fund for the relevant Dealing Day.

Withdrawal of Conversion Requests

Conversion requests may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the Directors or its authorised agent or in the event of a suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Funds in respect of which the conversion request was made.

Net Asset Value and Valuation of Assets

The Net Asset Value of each Fund or, if there are different Classes within a Fund, each Class will be calculated by the Administrator as at the Valuation Point with respect to each Valuation Day in accordance with the Instrument. The Net Asset Value of a Fund shall be determined as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Valuation Day by valuing the assets of the relevant Fund (including income accrued but not collected) and deducting the liabilities of the relevant Fund (including a provision for duties and charges, accrued expenses and fees, including those to be incurred in the event of a subsequent termination of a Fund or liquidation of the ICAV and all other liabilities). The Net Asset Value attributable to a Class shall be determined as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Valuation Day by calculating that portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund attributable to the relevant Class as at the Valuation Point subject to adjustment to take account of assets and/or liabilities attributable to the Class. The Net Asset Value of a Fund will be expressed in the Base Currency of the Fund, or in such other currency as the Directors may determine either generally or in relation to a particular Class or in a specific case.

The Net Asset Value per Share shall be calculated as at the Valuation Point on or with respect to each Valuation Day by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or attributable to a Class by the total number of Shares in issue, or deemed to be in issue, in the Fund or Class at the relevant Valuation Point.

In determining the Net Asset Value of the ICAV and each Fund:

- (a) Securities which are quoted, listed or traded on a Recognised Exchange save as hereinafter provided at (d), (f), (g), (h) and (i) will be valued at the last traded price. Where a security is listed or dealt in on more than one Recognised Exchange the relevant exchange or market shall be the principal stock exchange or market on which the security is listed or dealt on or the exchange or market which the Directors determine provides the fairest criteria in determining a value for the relevant investment. Securities listed or traded on a Recognised Exchange, but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant exchange or market may be valued by a competent person, firm or corporation (including the Investment Manager) selected by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Custodian, taking into account the level of premium or discount at the Valuation Point provided that the Custodian shall be satisfied that the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security.

- (b) The value of any security which is not quoted, listed or dealt in on a Recognised Exchange or which is so quoted, listed or dealt but for which no such quotation or value is available or the available quotation or value is not representative of the fair market value shall be the probable realisation value as estimated with care and good faith by
 - (i) the Directors; or
 - (ii) a competent person, firm or corporation (including the Investment Manager) selected by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Custodian.

Where reliable market quotations are not available for fixed income securities the value of such securities may be determined using matrix methodology compiled by the Directors whereby such securities are valued by reference to the valuation of other securities which are comparable in rating, yield, due date and other characteristics.

- (c) Cash in hand or on deposit will be valued at its nominal/face value plus accrued interest, where applicable, to the end of the relevant day on which the Valuation Point occurs.
- (d) Derivative contracts traded on a regulated market including without limitation futures and options contracts and index futures shall be valued at the settlement price as determined by the market. If the settlement price is not available or the available quotation or value is not representative of the fair market value, the value shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by
 - (i) the Directors; or
 - (ii) a competent person firm or corporation (including the Investment Manager) selected by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Custodian.

OTC derivative contracts will be valued daily either

- (i) on the basis of a quotation provided by the relevant counterparty (the “**Counterparty Valuation**”) and such valuation shall be approved or verified at least weekly by a party (including the Investment Manager) who is selected by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Custodian and who is independent of the counterparty; or
- (ii) using an alternative valuation provided by a competent person (including the Investment Manager) appointed by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Custodian (the “**Alternative Valuation**”). Where such Alternative Valuation method is used the ICAV will follow international best practice and adhere to the principles on valuation of OTC instruments established by bodies such as IOSCO and AIMA and will be reconciled to the

Counterparty Valuation on a monthly basis. Where significant differences arise these will be promptly investigated and explained.

- (e) Forward foreign exchange and interest rate swap contracts shall be valued in the same manner as OTC derivatives contracts as detailed at paragraph (d) above or by reference to freely available market quotations and market practices.
- (f) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) above units in collective investment schemes shall be valued at the latest available net asset value per unit or bid price as published by the relevant collective investment scheme or, if listed or traded on a Recognised Exchange, in accordance with (a) above.
- (g) In the case of a Fund which complies with the Central Bank's requirements for short-term money market funds, the Directors may use the amortised cost method of valuation provided that a review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the Central Bank's guidelines.
- (h) In the case of a Fund which is not a short-term money market fund, the Directors may value Money Market Instruments using the amortised cost method of valuation in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements.
- (i) The Directors may, with the approval of the Custodian, adjust the value of any Financial Instrument if having regard to its currency, marketability, applicable interest rates, anticipated rates of dividend, maturity, liquidity or any other relevant considerations, they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value thereof.
- (j) Any value expressed otherwise than in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund shall be converted into the Base Currency of the relevant Fund at the prevailing exchange rate which is available to the Administrator and which is normally obtained from Bloomberg or Reuters or such other data provider.
- (k) Where the value of any Financial Instrument is not ascertainable as described above, the value shall be the probable realisation value estimated by the Directors with care and in good faith or by a competent person appointed by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Custodian.
- (l) In the event of it being impossible, impractical or incorrect to carry out a valuation of a specific Financial Instrument in accordance with the valuation rules set out above, or if such valuation is not representative of a Financial Instrument's fair market value and the Directors deem it necessary to do so, the Directors is entitled to use other generally recognised valuation methods in order to reach a proper valuation of that specific Financial Instrument, provided that any alternative method of valuation is approved by the Custodian.

Notwithstanding the valuation rules set out in paragraphs (a) to (l) above, in calculating the value of Financial Instruments of a Fund, the Directors may value the Financial Instruments of a Fund:

- (a) at lowest market dealing bid or exit prices where on any Dealing Day the value of all redemption requests received exceeds the value of all applications for Shares received for that Dealing Day or at highest market dealing offer prices or entry prices where on any Dealing Day the value of all applications for Shares received for that Dealing Day exceeds the value of all redemption requests received for that Dealing Day, in each case in order to preserve the value of the Shares held by existing Shareholders;
- (b) at bid and offer prices, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank where a bid and offer value is used to determine the price at which Participating Shares are issued.
- (c) at mid prices; provided in each case that:
 - (i) the valuation policy selected by the Directors shall be applied consistently with respect to the ICAV and, as appropriate, individual Funds for so long as the ICAV or Funds, as the case may be, are operated on a going concern basis; and
 - (ii) there is consistency in the policies adopted by the Directors throughout the various categories of Financial Instruments.

In the absence of negligence, fraud, bad faith or wilful default, every decision taken by the Directors or any committee of the Directors or any duly authorised person on behalf of the ICAV in determining the value of any Financial Instrument or calculating the Net Asset Value of a Fund or Class or the Net Asset Value per Share shall be final and binding on the ICAV and on present, past or future Shareholders.

Publication of Net Asset Value per Share

Except where the determination of the Net Asset Value of a Fund, the Net Asset Value per Share and/or the issue and repurchase prices have been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described below in the section headed “**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**”, the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of a Fund and the issue and repurchase prices of the Shares on each Subscription Day and Redemption Day will be sent to the Irish Stock Exchange immediately upon calculation and will be available from either the office of the ICAV, the Investment Manager or the Administrator during normal business hours and is published on www.tidewayfunds.co.uk/rff/nav and/or such other publication as the Directors may decide, circulating in the jurisdictions in which Shares are marketed and which are notified to Shareholders. The Net Asset Value per Share published on www.tidewayfunds.co.uk/rff/nav will be up to date.

Suspension of Valuation of Assets

The Directors may at any time and from time to time temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value of any Fund or attributable to a Class and the issue, conversion and redemption of Shares in any Fund or Class:

- (a) during the whole or part of any period (other than for ordinary holidays or customary weekends) when any of the Recognised Exchanges on which the relevant Fund's Financial Instruments are quoted, listed, traded or dealt are closed or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended or trading is suspended or restricted; or
- (b) during the whole or part of any period when circumstances outside the control of the Directors exist as a result of which any disposal or valuation of Financial Instruments of the Fund is not reasonably practicable or would be detrimental to the interests of Shareholders or it is not possible to transfer monies involved in the acquisition or disposition of Financial Instruments to or from the relevant account of the ICAV; or
- (c) during the whole or any part of any period when any breakdown occurs in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any of the relevant Fund's Financial Instruments; or
- (d) during the whole or any part of any period when for any reason the value of any of the Fund's Financial Instruments cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained;
- (e) during the whole or any part of any period when subscription proceeds cannot be transmitted to or from the account of any Fund or the ICAV is unable to repatriate funds required for making redemption payments or when such payments cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be carried out at normal rates of exchange;
- (f) upon mutual agreement between the ICAV and the Custodian for the purpose of winding up the ICAV or terminating any Fund or Class;
- (g) during any period when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside of the control, responsibility and power of the ICAV, disposal or valuation of a substantial portion of the Investments of the relevant Fund is not reasonably practicable without being seriously detrimental to the interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund or if in the opinion of the Directors, the Net Asset Value of the Fund cannot be fairly calculated; or
- (h) if any other reason makes it impossible or impracticable to determine the value of a substantial portion of the Financial Instruments or the ICAV or any Fund.

Any such suspension shall be notified immediately to the Central Bank and Irish Stock Exchange and

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

Distributions

The ICAV can issue both accumulating and distributing Shares. Please see the relevant Supplement to determine the shares available for each Fund.

Dividends may be paid out of the capital of each Fund or (i) net income of the Fund and/or (ii) realised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or (iii) realised and unrealised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or (iv) net income and realised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or (v) net income and realised and unrealised gains net of realised and unrealised losses.

The payment of dividends out of capital may result in the erosion of capital notwithstanding the performance of the ICAV. As a result, distributions may be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth and this cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income - investors should seek advice from their professional advisers in this regard. The rationale for providing for the payment of dividends out of capital is to allow each Fund the ability to maximise the amount distributable to investors who are seeking a higher dividend paying Share Class.

The distribution policy of each Share Classes and Fund is described in the relevant Supplement.

Any dividend unclaimed after 6 years from the date it first becomes payable or on the winding up of the ICAV, if earlier, shall be forfeited automatically and will revert to the Fund without the necessity for any declaration or other action by the Directors, the ICAV, or the Investment Manager.

5. TAXATION

General

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

The following is a brief summary of certain aspects of Irish taxation law and practice relevant to the transactions contemplated in this Prospectus. It is based on the law and practice and official interpretation currently in effect, all of which are subject to change.

Dividends, interest and capital gains (if any) which the ICAV receives with respect to its investments (other than securities of Irish issuers) may be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes, in the countries in which the issuers of investments are located. It is anticipated that the ICAV may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax in double taxation agreements between Ireland and such countries. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in a repayment to the ICAV the Net Asset Value will not be re-stated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

Irish Taxation

The Directors have been advised that on the basis that the ICAV is resident in Ireland for taxation purposes the taxation position of the ICAV and the Shareholders is as set out below.

Definitions

For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply.

“Irish Resident”

- in the case of an individual, means an individual who is resident in Ireland for tax purposes.
- in the case of a trust, means a trust that is resident in Ireland for tax purposes.
- in the case of a company, means a company that is resident in Ireland for tax purposes.

An individual will be regarded as being resident in Ireland for a tax year if he/she is present in Ireland: (1) for a period of at least 183 days in that tax year; or (2) for a period of at least 280 days in any two consecutive tax years, provided that the individual is present in Ireland for at least 31 days in each period. In determining days present in Ireland, an individual is deemed to be present if he/she is in Ireland at any time during the day. This new test takes effect from 1 January 2009 (previously in determining days

present in Ireland an individual was deemed to be present if he/she was in Ireland at the end of the day (midnight)).

A trust will generally be Irish resident where the trustee is resident in Ireland or a majority of the trustees (if more than one) are resident in Ireland.

A company which has its central management and control in Ireland is resident in Ireland irrespective of where it is incorporated. A company which does not have its central management and control in Ireland but which is incorporated in Ireland is resident in Ireland except where:-

- 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 taxation treaty, or the company or a related company are quoted companies on a recognised Stock Exchange in the EU or in a treaty country under a double taxation treaty between Ireland and that country. This exception does not apply where it would result in an Irish incorporated company that is managed and controlled in a relevant territory (other than Ireland), but would not be resident in that relevant territory as it is not incorporated there, not being resident for tax purposes in any territory.

or

- the company is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another country.

The Finance Act 2014 amended the above residency rules for companies incorporated on or after 1 January 2015. These new residency rules will ensure that companies incorporated registered in Ireland and also companies not so incorporated but that are managed and controlled in Ireland, will be tax resident in Ireland except to the extent that the company in question is, by virtue of a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another country, regarded as resident in a territory other than Ireland (and thus not resident in Ireland). For companies incorporated before this date these new rules will not come into effect until 1 January 2021 (except in limited circumstances).

It should be noted that the determination of a company's residence for tax purposes can be complex in certain cases and potential investors are referred to the specific legislative provisions that are contained in Section 23A of the Taxes Act.

“Ordinarily Resident in Ireland”

- in the case of an individual, means an individual who is ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes
- in the case of a trust, means a trust that is ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes.

An individual will be regarded as ordinarily resident for a particular tax year if he/she has been Irish Resident for the three previous consecutive tax years (i.e. he/she becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year). An individual will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland until he/she has been non-Irish Resident for three consecutive tax years. Thus, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in the tax year 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015 and departs from Ireland in that tax year will remain ordinarily resident up to the end of the tax year 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018.

The concept of a trust's ordinary residence is somewhat obscure and linked to its tax residence.

"Exempt Irish Investor"

- a pension scheme which is an exempt approved scheme within the meaning of Section 774 of the Taxes Act or a retirement annuity contract or a trust scheme to which Section 784 or 785 of the Taxes Act applies;
- a company carrying on life business within the meaning of Section 706 of the Taxes Act;
- an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the Taxes Act;
- a special investment scheme within the meaning of Section 737 of the Taxes Act;
- a charity being a person referred to in Section 739D(6)(f)(i) of the Taxes Act;
- a unit trust to which Section 731(5)(a) of the Taxes Act applies;
- a qualifying fund manager within the meaning of Section 784A(1)(a) of the Taxes Act where the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;
- a qualifying management company within the meaning of Section 739B of the Taxes Act;
- an investment limited partnership within the meaning of Section 739J of the Taxes Act;
- a personal retirement savings account ("PRSA") administrator acting on behalf of a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of Section 787I of the Taxes Act and the Shares are assets of a PRSA;
- a credit union within the meaning of Section 2 of the Credit Union Act, 1997;
- the National Asset Management Agency;
- 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 the State acting through the National Treasury Management Agency;
- a company which is within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with Section 110(2) of the Taxes Act in respect of payments made to it by the ICAV or;
- any other Irish Resident or persons who are Ordinarily Resident in Ireland who may be permitted to own Shares under taxation legislation or by written practice or concession of the Revenue Commissioners without giving rise to a charge to tax in the ICAV or jeopardising tax exemptions associated with the ICAV giving rise to a charge to tax in the ICAV;

provided that they have correctly completed the Relevant Declaration.

“Intermediary”

means a person who:-

- carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payments from an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons; or
- holds shares in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons.

“Recognised Clearing System”

means any clearing system listed in Section 246A of the Taxes Act (including, but not limited to, Euroclear, Clearstream Banking AG, Clearstream Banking SA and CREST) or any other system for clearing shares which is designated for the purposes of Chapter 1A in Part 27 of the Taxes Act, by the Irish Revenue Commissioners, as a recognised clearing system.

“Relevant Declaration”

means the declaration relevant to the Shareholder as set out in Schedule 2B of the Taxes Act.

“Relevant Period”

means a period of 8 years beginning with the acquisition of a Share by a Shareholder and each subsequent period of 8 years beginning immediately after the preceding Relevant Period.

“Taxes Act”, The Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (of Ireland) as amended.

Taxation of the ICAV

The Directors have been advised that, under current Irish law and practice, the ICAV qualifies as an investment undertaking as defined in Section 739B of the Taxes Act., so long as the ICAV is resident in Ireland. Accordingly the ICAV is not chargeable to Irish tax on its income and gains.

However, tax can arise on the happening of a “chargeable event” in the ICAV. A chargeable event includes any distribution payments to Shareholders or any encashment, redemption, cancellation, transfer or deemed disposal (a deemed disposal will occur at the expiration of a Relevant Period) of Shares or the appropriation or cancellation of Shares of a Shareholder by the ICAV for the purposes of meeting the amount of tax payable on a gain arising on a transfer. No tax will arise on the ICAV in respect of chargeable events in respect of a Shareholder who is neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland at the time of the chargeable event provided that a Relevant Declaration is in place and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained

therein is no longer materially correct. In the absence of either a Relevant Declaration or the ICAV satisfying and availing of equivalent measures (see paragraph headed “*Equivalent Measures*” below) there is a presumption that the investor is Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland. A chargeable event does not include:

- An exchange by a Shareholder, effected by way of an arms-length bargain where no payment is made to the Shareholder, of Shares in the ICAV for other Shares in the ICAV;
- Any transactions (which might otherwise be a chargeable event) in relation to shares held in a recognised clearing system as designated by order of the Irish Revenue Commissioners;
- A transfer by a Shareholder of the entitlement to Shares where the transfer is between spouses and former spouses, subject to certain conditions; or
- An exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction (within the meaning of Section 739H of the Taxes Act) of the ICAV with another investment undertaking.

If the ICAV becomes liable to account for tax if a chargeable event occurs, the ICAV shall be entitled to deduct from the payment arising on a chargeable event an amount equal to the appropriate tax and/or where applicable, to appropriate or cancel such number of Shares held by the Shareholder or the beneficial owner of the Shares as are required to meet the amount of tax. The relevant Shareholder shall indemnify and keep the ICAV indemnified against loss arising to the ICAV by reason of the ICAV becoming liable to account for tax on the happening of a chargeable event if no such deduction, appropriation or cancellation has been made.

Dividends received by the ICAV from investment in Irish equities may be subject to Irish dividend withholding tax at the standard rate of income tax (currently 20%). However, the ICAV can make a declaration to the payer that it is a collective investment undertaking beneficially entitled to the dividends which will entitle the ICAV to receive such dividends without deduction of Irish dividend withholding tax.

Stamp Duty

No stamp duty is payable in Ireland on the issue, transfer, repurchase or redemption of Shares in the ICAV. Where any subscription for or redemption of Shares is satisfied by the in specie transfer of securities, property or other types of assets, Irish stamp duty may arise on the transfer of such assets.

No Irish stamp duty will be payable by the ICAV on the conveyance or transfer of stock or marketable securities provided that the stock or marketable securities in question have not been issued by a company registered in Ireland and provided that the conveyance or transfer does not relate to any immovable property situated in Ireland or any right over or interest in such property or to any stocks or marketable securities of a company (other than a company which is an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B (1) of the Taxes Act or a “qualifying company” within the meaning of Section 110 of the Taxes Act) which is registered in Ireland.

Shareholders Tax

Shares which are held in a Recognised Clearing System

Any payments to a Shareholder or any encashment, redemption, cancellation or transfer of Shares held in a Recognised Clearing System will not give rise to a chargeable event in the ICAV (there is however ambiguity in the legislation as to whether the rules outlined in this paragraph with regard to Shares held in a Recognised Clearing System, apply in the case of chargeable events arising on a deemed disposal, therefore, as previously advised, Shareholders should seek their own tax advice in this regard). Thus the ICAV will not have to deduct any Irish taxes on such payments regardless of whether they are held by Shareholders who are Irish Residents or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland, or whether a non-resident Shareholder has made a Relevant Declaration. However, Shareholders who are Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland or who are not Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland but whose Shares are attributable to a branch or agency in Ireland may still have a liability to account for Irish tax on a distribution or encashment, redemption or transfer of their Shares.

To the extent any Shares are not held in a Recognised Clearing System at the time of a chargeable event (and subject to the point made in the previous paragraph in relation to a chargeable event arising on a deemed disposal), the following tax consequences will typically arise on a chargeable event.

Shareholders who are neither Irish Residents nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

The ICAV will not have to deduct tax on the occasion of a chargeable event in respect of a Shareholder if (a) the Shareholder is neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland, (b) the Shareholder has made a Relevant Declaration on or about the time when the Shares are applied for or acquired by the Shareholder and (c) the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct. In the absence of either a Relevant Declaration (provided in a timely manner) or the ICAV satisfying and availing of equivalent measures (see paragraph headed “*Equivalent Measures*” below) tax will arise on the happening of a chargeable event in the ICAV regardless of the fact that a Shareholder is neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland. The appropriate tax that will be deducted is as described below.

To the extent that a Shareholder is acting as an Intermediary on behalf of persons who are neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland no tax will have to be deducted by the ICAV on the occasion of a chargeable event provided that either (i) the ICAV satisfied and availed of the equivalent measures or (ii) the Intermediary has made a Relevant Declaration that he/she is acting on behalf of such persons and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct.

Shareholders who are neither Irish Residents nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland and either (i) the ICAV has satisfied and availed of the equivalent measures or (ii) such Shareholders have made Relevant Declarations in respect of which the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct, will not be liable to Irish tax

in respect of income from their Shares and gains made on the disposal of their Shares. However, any corporate Shareholder which is not Irish Resident and which holds Shares directly or indirectly by or for a trading branch or agency in Ireland will be liable to Irish tax on income from their Shares or gains made on disposals of the Shares.

Where tax is withheld by the ICAV on the basis that no Relevant Declaration has been filed with the ICAV by the Shareholder, Irish legislation provides for a refund of tax only to companies within the charge to Irish corporation tax, to certain incapacitated persons and in certain other limited circumstances.

Shareholders who are Irish Residents or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

Unless a Shareholder is an Exempt Irish Investor and makes a Relevant Declaration to that effect and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct or unless the Shares are purchased by the Courts Service, tax at the rate of 41% (25% where the Shareholder is a company and an appropriate declaration is in place) will be required to be deducted by the ICAV from a distribution (where payments are made annually or at more frequent intervals) to a Shareholder who is Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland. Similarly, tax at the rate of 41% (25% where the Shareholder is a company and an appropriate declaration is in place) will have to be deducted by the ICAV on any other distribution or gain arising to the Shareholder (other than an Exempt Irish Investor who has made a Relevant Declaration) on an encashment, redemption, cancellation, transfer or deemed disposal (see below) of Shares by a Shareholder who is Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland.

The Finance Act 2006 introduced rules (which were subsequently amended by the Finance Act 2008) in relation to an automatic exit tax for Shareholders who are Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland in respect of Shares held by them in the ICAV at the ending of a Relevant Period. Such Shareholders (both companies and individuals) will be deemed to have disposed of their Shares ("deemed disposal") at the expiration of that Relevant Period and will be charged to tax at the rate of 41% (25% where the Shareholder is a company and an appropriate declaration is in place) on any deemed gain (calculated without the benefit of indexation relief) accruing to them based on the increased value (if any) of the Shares since purchase or since the previous exit tax applied, whichever is later.

For the purposes of calculating if any further tax arises on a subsequent chargeable event (other than chargeable events arising from the ending of a subsequent Relevant Period or where payments are made annually or at more frequent intervals), the preceding deemed disposal is initially ignored and the appropriate tax calculated as normal. Upon calculation of this tax, credit is immediately given against this tax for any tax paid as a result of the preceding deemed disposal. Where the tax arising on the subsequent chargeable event is greater than that which arose on the preceding deemed disposal, the ICAV will have to deduct the difference. Where the tax arising on the subsequent chargeable event is less than that which arose on the preceding deemed disposal, the ICAV will refund the Shareholder for the excess (subject to the paragraph headed "*15% threshold*" below).

10% Threshold

The ICAV will not have to deduct tax ("exit tax") in respect of this deemed disposal where the value of the chargeable shares (i.e. those Shares held by Shareholders to whom the declaration procedures do not apply) in the ICAV (or Fund being an umbrella scheme) is less than 10% of the value of the total Shares in the ICAV (or the Fund) and the ICAV has made an election to report certain details in respect of each affected Shareholder to Revenue (the "Affected Shareholder") in each year that the de minimus limit applies. In such a situation the obligation to account for the tax on any gain arising on a deemed disposal will be the responsibility of the Shareholder on a self-assessment basis ("self-assessors") as opposed to the ICAV or Sub-Fund (or their service providers). The ICAV is deemed to have made the election to report once it has advised the Affected Shareholders in writing that it will make the required report.

15 % Threshold

As previously stated where the tax arising on the subsequent chargeable event is less than that which arose on the preceding deemed disposal (e.g. due to a subsequent loss on an actual disposal), the ICAV will refund the Shareholder the excess. Where however immediately before the subsequent chargeable event, the value of chargeable shares in the ICAV (or Fund being an umbrella scheme) does not exceed 15% of the value of the total Shares, the ICAV may elect to have any excess tax arising repaid directly by Revenue to the Shareholder. The ICAV is deemed to have made this election once it notifies the Shareholder in writing that any repayment due will be made directly by Revenue on receipt of a claim by the Shareholder.

Other

To avoid multiple deemed disposal events for multiple units an irrevocable election under Section 739D(5B) can be made by the ICAV to value the Shares held at the 30th June or 31st December of each year prior to the deemed disposal occurring. While the legislation is ambiguous, it is generally understood that the intention is to permit a fund to group shares in six month batches and thereby make it easier to calculate the exit tax by avoiding having to carry out valuations at various dates during the year resulting in a large administrative burden.

The Irish Revenue Commissioners have provided updated investment undertaking guidance notes which deal with the practical aspects of how the above calculations/objectives will be accomplished.

Shareholders (depending on their own personal tax position) who are Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland may still be required to pay tax or further tax on a distribution or gain arising on an encashment, redemption, cancellation, transfer or deemed disposal of their Shares. Alternatively they may be entitled to a refund of all or part of any tax deducted by the ICAV on a chargeable event.

Equivalent Measures

The Finance Act 2010 ("Act") introduced measures commonly referred to as equivalent measures to amend the rules with regard to Relevant Declarations. The position prior to the Act was that no tax would

arise on an investment undertaking with regard to chargeable events in respect of a shareholder who was neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland at the time of the chargeable event, provided that a Relevant Declaration was in place and the investment undertaking was not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein was no longer materially correct. In the absence of a Relevant Declaration there was a presumption that the investor was Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland. The Act however contained provisions that permit the above exemption in respect of shareholders who are not Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland to apply where the investment undertaking is not actively marketed to such investors and appropriate equivalent measures are put in place by the investment undertaking to ensure that such shareholders are not Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland and the investment undertaking has received approval from the Revenue Commissioners in this regard.

Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking ("PPIU")

The Finance Act 2007 introduced provisions regarding the taxation of Irish Resident individuals or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland individuals who hold shares in investment undertakings. These provisions introduced the concept of a personal portfolio investment undertaking ("PPIU"). Essentially, an investment undertaking will be considered a PPIU in relation to a specific investor where that investor can influence the selection of some or all of the property held by the investment undertaking either directly or through persons acting on behalf of or connected to the investor. Depending on individuals' circumstances, an investment undertaking may be considered a PPIU in relation to some, none or all individual investors i.e. it will only be a PPIU in respect of those individuals' who can "influence" selection. Any gain arising on a chargeable event in relation to an investment undertaking which is a PPIU in respect of an individual on or after 20th February 2007, will be taxed at the rate of 60%. Specific exemptions apply where the property invested in has been widely marketed and made available to the public or for non-property investments entered into by the investment undertaking. Further restrictions may be required in the case of investments in land or unquoted shares deriving their value from land.

Capital Acquisitions Tax

The disposal of Shares may be subject to Irish gift or inheritance tax (Capital Acquisitions Tax). However, provided that the ICAV falls within the definition of investment undertaking (within the meaning of Section 739B (1) of the Taxes Act), the disposal of Shares by a Shareholder is not liable to Capital Acquisitions Tax provided that (a) at the date of the gift or inheritance, the donee or successor is neither domiciled nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland; (b) at the date of the disposition, the Shareholder disposing ("disponer") of the Shares is neither domiciled nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland; and (c) the Shares are comprised in the gift or inheritance at the date of such gift or inheritance and at the valuation date.

With regard to Irish tax residency for Capital Acquisitions Tax purposes, special rules apply for non-Irish domiciled persons. A non-Irish domiciled donee or disponer will not be deemed to be resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland at the relevant date unless;

- i) that person has been resident in Ireland for the 5 consecutive years of assessment immediately preceding the year of assessment in which that date falls; and
- ii) that person is either resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland on that date.

European Union – Taxation of Savings Income Directive

Dividends and other distributions made by the ICAV, together with payment of the proceeds of sale and/or redemption of Shares in the ICAV, may (depending on the investment portfolio of the ICAV and the location of the paying agent – the definition of a paying agent for the purposes of the Savings Directive is not necessarily the same person who may legally be regarded as the paying agent) be subject to the exchange of information regime or withholding tax imposed by EU Council Directive 2003/48/EC of 3 June 2003 on taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments. If a payment is made to a Shareholder who is an individual resident in a Member State of the European Union (or a “residual entity” established in a Member State) by a paying agent resident in another Member State (or in certain circumstances the same Member State of the Shareholder) then the Directive may apply. The Directive applies to payments of “interest” (which may include distributions or redemption payments by collective investment funds) or other similar income made on or after 1 July 2005 and applicants for Shares in the ICAV will be requested to provide certain information as required under the Directive. It should be noted that the imposition of exchange of information and/or withholding tax on payments made to certain individuals and residual entities resident in an EU Member State also applies to those resident or located in any of the following countries; Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Island, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles and Turks and Caicos Islands.

For the purposes of the Directive, interest payments include income distributions made by certain collective investment funds (in the case of EU domiciled funds, the Directive currently only applies to UCITS), to the extent that the fund has invested more than 15% of its assets directly or indirectly in interest bearing securities and income realised upon the sale, repurchase or redemption of fund units to the extent that the fund has invested more than 25% of its assets directly or indirectly in interest bearing securities.

The following countries, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino and Switzerland, will not be participating in automatic exchange of information. To the extent that they will exchange information it will be on a request basis only. Their participation is confined to imposing a withholding tax.

On 24th March 2014 the European Commission formally adopted a council directive (the “Amending Directive”) amending the EU Savings Directive (2003/48/EC). The amendments sought to, inter alia, (i) extend the scope of the Directive to payments made through certain Non-EU intermediate structures for the ultimate benefit of an EU resident individual and (ii) include certain EU entities and legal arrangements which are not subject to effective taxation within the definition of a “residual entity” and (iii) expand the definition of interest to cover other income substantially equivalent to interest.

However, the European Commission has proposed the repeal of the Savings Directive from 1 January 2017 in the case of Austria and from 1 January 2016 in the case of all other Member States (subject to on-going requirements to fulfil administrative obligations such as the reporting and exchange of information relating to, and accounting for withholding taxes on, payments made before those dates). This is to prevent overlap between the Savings Directive and a new automatic exchange of information regime to be implemented under Council Directive 2011/16/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the field of Taxation (as amended by Council Directive 2014/107/EU). The proposal also provides that, if it proceeds, Member States will not be required to apply the new requirements of the Amending Directive.

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisor with regard to US federal, state, local and non-US tax reporting and certification requirements associated with an investment in the ICAV.

Taxation on the Occurrence of Certain Events

Prospective investors and Shareholders should be aware that they may be required to pay income tax, withholding tax, capital gains tax, wealth tax, stamp taxes or any other kind of tax on distributions or deemed distributions of a Fund, capital gains within a Fund, whether or not realised, income received or accrued or deemed received within a Fund, etc. The requirement to pay such taxes will be according to the laws and practices of the country where the Shares are purchased, sold, held or redeemed and in the country of residence or nationality of the Shareholder and such laws and practices may change from time to time.

Any change in the taxation legislation in Ireland, or elsewhere, could affect a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, the value of a Fund's investments, the ability to pay returns to Shareholders or alter such returns. Any such changes, which could also be retroactive, could have an effect on the validity of the information stated herein based on current tax law and practice. Potential investors and Shareholders should note that the statements on taxation which are set out herein and in this Prospectus are based on advice which has been received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in the relevant jurisdiction as at the date of this Prospectus. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made in the ICAV will endure indefinitely. Prospective investors and Shareholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax consequences of an investment in a particular Fund.

Finally, if the ICAV becomes liable to account for tax, in any jurisdiction, including any interest or penalties thereon if an event giving rise to a tax liability occurs, the ICAV shall be entitled to deduct such amount from the payment arising on such event or to compulsorily redeem or cancel such number of Shares held by the Shareholder or the beneficial owner of the Shares as have a value sufficient after the deduction of any redemption charges to discharge any such liability. The relevant Shareholder shall indemnify and keep the ICAV indemnified against any loss arising to the ICAV by reason of the ICAV becoming liable to account for tax and any interest or penalties thereon on the happening of an event giving rise to a tax liability including if no such deduction, appropriation or cancellation has been made.

Compliance with US reporting and withholding requirements

The foreign account tax compliance provisions (“**FATCA**”) of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010 represent an expansive information reporting regime enacted by the United States (“**US**”) aimed at ensuring that Specified US Persons with financial assets outside the US are paying the correct amount of US tax. FATCA will generally impose a withholding tax of up to 30% with respect to certain US source income (including dividends and interest) and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce US source interest or dividends paid to a foreign financial institution (“**FFI**”) unless the FFI enters directly into a contract (“**FFI agreement**”) with the US Internal Revenue Service (“**IRS**”) or alternatively the FFI is located in a IGA country (please see below). An FFI agreement will impose obligations on the FFI including disclosure of certain information about US investors directly to the IRS and the imposition of withholding tax in the case of non-compliant investors. For these purposes the ICAV would fall within the definition of a FFI for the purpose of FATCA.

In recognition of both the fact that the stated policy objective of FATCA is to achieve reporting (as opposed to being solely the collecting of withholding tax) and the difficulties which may arise in certain jurisdictions with respect to compliance with FATCA by FFIs, the US has developed an intergovernmental approach to the implementation of FATCA. In this regard the Irish and US Governments signed an intergovernmental agreement (“**Irish IGA**”) on the 21st December 2012 and provisions were included in Finance Act 2013 for the implementation of the Irish IGA and also to permit regulations to be made by the Irish Revenue Commissioners with regard to registration and reporting requirements arising from the Irish IGA. In this regard, the Revenue Commissioners (in conjunction with the Department of Finance) have issued Regulations – S.I. No. 292 of 2014 which is effective from 1 July 2014. Supporting Guidance Notes (which will be updated on an ad-hoc basis) were issued by the Irish Revenue Commissioners on 1 October 2014.

The Irish IGA is intended to reduce the burden for Irish FFIs of complying with FATCA by simplifying the compliance process and minimising the risk of withholding tax. Under the Irish IGA, information about relevant US investors will be provided on an annual basis by each Irish FFI (unless the FFI is exempted from the FATCA requirements) directly to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. The Irish Revenue Commissioners will then provide such information to the IRS (by the 30th September of the following year) without the need for the FFI to enter into a FFI agreement with the IRS. Nevertheless, the FFI will generally be required to register with the IRS to obtain a Global Intermediary Identification Number commonly referred to as a GIIN.

Under the Irish IGA, FFIs should generally not be required to apply 30% withholding tax. To the extent the ICAV does suffer US withholding tax on its investments as a result of FATCA, the Directors may take any action in relation to an investor's investment in the ICAV ensure that such withholding is economically borne by the relevant investor whose failure to provide the necessary information or to become a participating FFI gave rise to the withholding.

Each prospective investor should consult their own tax advisor regarding the requirements under FATCA with respect to their own situation.

Common Reporting Standards (CRS)

Ireland and a number of other jurisdictions have also announced that they propose to enter into multilateral arrangements modelled on the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). If implemented into Irish law, this may require the Issuer to provide certain information to the Irish Revenue Commissioners about Shareholders resident or established in the jurisdictions which are party to such arrangements (which information will in turn be provided to the relevant tax authorities).

United Kingdom Taxation

The following is based on the Directors' understanding of certain aspects of the law and practice currently in force in the United Kingdom applicable to the ICAV and to persons who are resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes and who hold Shares as an investment. The information below is based on current legislation or proposals as at the date of this document. There can be no guarantee that the tax position or the proposed tax position at the date of this document or at the time of an investment in Shares will endure indefinitely as tax rates, bases and reliefs can change.

Investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax and other consequences of their subscribing for, purchasing, holding, selling or redeeming Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.

If you are in any doubt about your tax position, or if you may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom, you should consult your professional adviser.

The ICAV

The Directors intend to conduct the affairs of the ICAV in a manner such that it does not become resident in the UK for UK tax purposes. Accordingly, and provided that the ICAV is not carrying on a trade in the UK through a "permanent establishment" or "UK Representative" situated in the UK, the profits arising from the ICAV's activities should not be assessable to UK corporation tax or UK income tax (other than any UK income tax withheld or deducted from interest or certain other income which has a UK source). However, it cannot be guaranteed that these conditions will be met at all times.

It is intended that to the extent the management of the ICAV is conducted through a UK agent, that management activity will be conducted in accordance with the terms of the UK "investment manager exemption" such that the UK agent should not be regarded as a "UK permanent establishment" or "UK Representative" of the ICAV. However, it cannot be guaranteed that the conditions for exemption will be

met at all times.

Shareholders Tax

Investors who are resident in the UK for taxation purposes should be aware that, under current rules, if their Shares constitute an asset that is an interest in a non-reporting offshore fund for the purposes of The Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (the Offshore Fund Regulations) (as amended), any gain arising to that person on the sale, redemption or other disposal of their interest (including a deemed disposal on death) is capable of being taxed at the time of such sale, redemption or other disposal as income and not capital gain (an “offshore income gain”).

The Directors intend to apply to HM Revenue & Customs for certain Share Classes, as set out in the relevant Supplement, to be approved as a “reporting funds”. Accordingly, to the extent that the relevant Share Classes has been approved by HM Revenue & Customs as a “reporting fund” for the purposes of the Offshore Fund Regulations (and remains so, subject to certain permitted exceptions, throughout the period during which the investor holds that interest), any gain realised by UK resident investors on a sale, redemption or other disposal of their interest in the “reporting fund” will be taxed as capital gain.

Although the Directors intend to seek approval as a of “reporting fund” for certain Share Classes of the ICAV, they reserve the right not to do so. In the event that the Directors do not seek such approval, or in the event that any of the relevant Share Classes ceases to be considered a “reporting fund”, UK resident individual investors should be aware that the offshore income gain (if any) realised on a sale, redemption or other disposal of their interest (including a deemed disposal on death) may be subject to income tax at rates of up to 45% (in contrast to the current headline rate of capital gains tax of 28%). Investors subject to corporation tax should be aware that they may not be able to utilise indexation relief to reduce their liability to UK tax on any such offshore income gain.

Under the Offshore Fund Regulations, “reporting funds” are required to make a report available to investors who are UK-resident during any part of the fund’s reporting period (broadly, its accounting period), in order to enable those investors to determine any liability to UK tax on their entitlement to the fund’s reportable income, and to other reporting funds, in order that those funds can in turn compute their own reportable income. The report confirms, amongst other things, the amount of income distributed to an investor in an accounting period, together with the dates on which distributions were made, and provides details of the reportable income to which an investor was entitled in excess of any amounts actually distributed. This report will be made available to investors and to HMRC on the Investment Manager’s website www.tidewayfunds.co.uk/rrf/key-facts.

Individual investors who are resident but not domiciled in the UK and who elect to be taxed on a remittance basis should not, however, be subject to tax on any gain, or offshore income gain, realised on a disposal of their interest in the ICAV provided that gain, or offshore income gain, is not remitted to the UK and subject, in the case of ‘longer-term’ UK residents to payment of the appropriate remittance basis charge in the relevant tax year. UK pension funds should also be unaffected by the Offshore Fund

Regulations, since their exemption from UK tax on capital gains should extend to gains treated as income under these provisions.

UK resident investors may also be liable to UK income tax or corporation tax on dividends or other distributions of income by the ICAV (if any) whether or not these are reinvested, subject again to their personal tax position. Individual investors who are resident but not domiciled in the UK for taxation purposes may elect for dividends received from the ICAV to be taxable only if remitted to the UK, subject again in the case of individuals who are longer term UK residents, to payment of the appropriate remittance basis charge in any given year.

The attention of individual investors resident in the UK is, however, drawn to the following provisions:

- Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the Income Tax Act 2007 under which the income accruing to the ICAV may be attributed to such an investor and may render them liable to taxation in respect of the undistributed income and profits of the ICAV. This legislation will not, however, apply if such an investor can satisfy HM Revenue & Customs that either:
 - (i) it would not be reasonable to draw the conclusion, from all the circumstances of the case, that avoiding liability to taxation was the purpose, or one of the purposes, for which the relevant transactions or any of them were effected; or
 - (ii) all the relevant transactions are genuine commercial transactions and it would not be reasonable to draw the conclusion, from all the circumstances of the case, that any one or more of the transactions was more than incidentally designed for the purpose of avoiding liability to taxation.
- Section 13 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 under which, in certain circumstances, chargeable gains made by the ICAV may be treated as if they accrued to an investor (in proportion to their holding) where the aggregate amount of any gain apportioned to that person, alone or together with connected persons, exceeds 25 per cent. of any such gains.

The UK's "controlled foreign company" regime was relatively recently substantially reformed and is now contained in Part 9A of TIOPA 2010. These new rules apply for accounting periods of controlled foreign companies beginning on or after 1 January 2013. UK resident corporate investors who consider that they may be affected by these rules should take their own advice.

Since the Shares are issued by a company incorporated outside the UK and the ICAV does not intend to maintain a register of Shareholders in the UK, the Shares should not be regarded as "chargeable securities" for the purposes of UK stamp duty reserve tax and, accordingly, no stamp duty reserve tax should be chargeable in respect of agreements for their transfer.

A charge to UK stamp duty could arise on an instrument of transfer in respect of the Shares (or a

document evidencing a transfer) if it were executed in the UK for a consideration in excess of the de minimis threshold (currently GBP 1,000). Where a charge to UK stamp duty arises this will generally be at the rate of 0.5% of the consideration for the transfer, rounded up to the nearest GBP 5, under current law. Notwithstanding this, provided there is a separate instrument of transfer (or document evidencing the transfer) not executed in the UK, there should be no mechanism for enforcing the stamp duty and, in practice therefore, it is unlikely any charge would need to be paid.

6. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Registration, Registered Office and Share Capital

- (a) The ICAV was registered in Ireland on 13 August 2015 as an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between funds by the Central Bank with registration number C142470 pursuant to Part 2 of the Act. The ICAV has no subsidiaries.
- (b) The registered office of the ICAV is as stated in the Directory at the front of the Prospectus.
- (c) Clause 2 of the Instrument of the ICAV provides that the ICAV's sole object is the collective investment in either or both transferable securities and other liquid financial assets referred to in Regulation 68 of the UCITS Regulations of capital raised from the public and which operates on the principle of risk spreading.
- (d) The Instrument provides that the share capital of the ICAV shall be equal to the value for the time being of the issued share capital of the ICAV. The actual value of the paid up share capital of the ICAV shall at all times be equal to the value of the assets of the ICAV after deduction of its liabilities. The share capital of the ICAV is to be divided into a specified number of shares without assigning any nominal value to them.
- (e) The shares of the ICAV shall be divided into 500,000,000,000 ordinary participating shares of no nominal value ("**Shares**") and 300,000 ordinary management shares of no nominal value ("**Management Shares**"). The ICAV may issue shares as fully paid up, or subscribed and partly paid up, in accordance with the Instrument, the requirements of the Central Bank, the Bank Regulations and the Act. The liability of Members in respect of payment on their shares shall be limited to the amount, if any, unpaid, on the shares respectively held by them.
- (f) Subject to the provisions of the Instrument, Shareholders have the right to participate in or receive profits or income arising from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of investments of the relevant Fund, to vote at any general meeting of the ICAV or at any meeting of the relevant Fund or Class of Shares in respect of which such Shares have been issued and such other rights as may be provided in respect of Shares of a particular Fund or Class in each case as more particularly described in the Prospectus and/or relevant Supplement subject always to the requirements of the Central Bank, the Bank Regulations and the Act. Holders of Management Shares shall have the right to receive an amount not to exceed the consideration paid for such Management Shares and to vote at any general meeting of the ICAV in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument.
- (g) The Directors are authorised to exercise all the powers of the ICAV to issue shares in the ICAV on such terms and in such manner as they may think fit.

- (h) No share capital of the ICAV has been put under option nor has any share capital been agreed (conditionally or unconditionally) to be put under option.

2. Variation of Share Rights and Pre-Emption Rights

- (a) The rights attaching to the Shares issued in any Class or Fund may, whether or not the ICAV is being wound up, be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued Shares of that Class or Fund, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the Shareholders of that Class or Fund.
- (b) A resolution in writing signed by all the Members of the ICAV, Fund or Class for the time being entitled to attend and vote on such resolution at a general meeting (or being bodies corporate by their duly appointed representatives) shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the ICAV, Fund or Class duly convened and held and may consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more Members, and if described as a Special Resolution shall be deemed to be a special resolution within the meaning of the Instrument.
- (c) Subject to the Central Bank's requirements, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Instrument, a resolution in writing that is described as being an Ordinary Resolution or a Special Resolution which is signed by a Member or Members who, at the time of the signing of the resolution concerned, represent more than 50%, in the case of an Ordinary Resolution or 75%, in the case of a Special Resolution, of the total voting rights of all the Members who, at that time, would have the right to attend and vote at a general meeting of the ICAV or relevant Fund or Class and in respect of which all Members of the ICAV or relevant Fund or Class (as the case may be) concerned entitled to attend and vote on the resolution have been circulated by the Directors (or other person proposing it) with the proposed text of the resolution, shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the Ordinary Resolution or Special Resolution, as the case may be, had been passed at a general meeting of the ICAV or relevant Fund or Class duly convened and held.
- (d) The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any Class of the ICAV issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that Class of the ICAV, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith or by the liquidation of the ICAV or of any Fund and distribution of its assets to its Members in accordance with their rights or the vesting of assets in trustees for its Members in specie.
- (e) There are no rights of pre-emption upon the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

3. Voting Rights

The following rules relating to voting rights apply:

- (a) Fractions of Shares do not carry voting rights.
- (b) On a show of hands every Shareholder (with applicable voting rights) present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to one vote and a holder of Management Shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of all Management Shares.
- (c) The chairman of a general meeting of the ICAV or at least two Members present in person or by proxy or any Member or Members present in person or by proxy representing at least one tenth of the shares in issue having the right to vote at such meeting may demand a poll.
- (d) On a poll every Shareholder present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to one vote in respect of each Share held by him and a holder of Management Shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of all Management Shares held by him. A Shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not cast all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.
- (e) In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.
- (f) Any person (whether a Member or not) may be appointed to act as a proxy; a Member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.
- (g) The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of such power or authority, must be deposited at the registered office or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the ICAV not less than such minimum time specified before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. The Directors may at the expense of the ICAV send, by post or otherwise, to the Members instruments of proxy (with or without prepaid postage for their return) for use at any general meeting or at any meeting of any Class of Members, either in blank or nominating in the alternative any one or more of the Directors or any other persons.
- (h) To be passed, ordinary resolutions of the Members or of the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class will require a simple majority of the votes cast by the Members or Shareholders voting in person or by proxy at the meeting at which the resolution is proposed. Special resolutions of the Members or of the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class will require a majority of not less

than 75% of the Members or Shareholders present in person or by proxy and voting in general meeting in order to pass a special resolution including a resolution to amend the Instrument.

4. Meetings

- (a) The Directors may convene extraordinary general meetings of the ICAV at any time.
- (b) The Directors, in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument, may elect to dispense with the holding of an annual general meeting by giving 60 days' written notice to all of the ICAV's Members.
- (c) One or more Members of the ICAV holding, or together holding, at any time not less than 50 per cent of the voting rights in the ICAV may convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV. The Directors of the ICAV shall, at the request of one or more Members holding, or together holding, at the date of the making of the request, not less than 10 per cent of the voting rights in the ICAV, proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV. The request shall state the objects of the meeting and shall be signed by those making the request and deposited at the registered office of the ICAV and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of those making the request. 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 per cent 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.
- (d) Not less than fourteen clear days' notice of every annual general meeting and any extraordinary meeting and any convened for the passing of a special resolution must be given to the Members.
- (e) Two Members present either in person or by proxy shall be a quorum for a general meeting provided that the quorum for a general meeting convened to consider any alteration to the Class rights of Shares shall be two Shareholders holding or representing by proxy at least one third of the issued Shares of the relevant Fund or Class. If within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present the meeting, if convened on the requisition of or by Shareholders, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same time, day and place in the next week or to such other day and at such other time and place as the Directors may determine and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the Members present shall be a quorum and in the case of a meeting of a Fund or Class convened to consider the variation of rights of Shareholders in such Fund or Class the quorum shall be one Shareholder holding Shares of the Fund or Class in question or his proxy. All general meetings will be held in Ireland.

- (f) The foregoing provisions with respect to the convening and conduct of meetings shall save to the extent expressly provided in the Instrument with respect to meetings of a Fund or Class, apply mutatis mutandis to separate meetings of each Fund or Class of Members.

5. Reports and Accounts

The ICAV will prepare an annual report and audited accounts as of 31 December in each year and a half-yearly report and unaudited accounts as of 30 June in each year with the first annual report to be made up to 31 December 2016. The first semi-annual report will be made up to 30 June 2016.

The audited annual report and accounts will be prepared in accordance with IFRS and will be published within four months of the ICAV's financial year end and its semi-annual report will be published within two months of the end of the half year period and, in each case, will be offered to subscribers before conclusion of a contract and supplied to Shareholders free of charge upon request and may also be obtained at the office of the Administrator. The Instrument may also be obtained free of charge from the office of the Administrator.

6. Communications and Notices to Shareholders

Communications and Notices to Shareholders or the first named of joint Shareholders shall be deemed to have been duly given as follows:

Delivery by Hand	The day of delivery or next following working day if delivered outside usual business hours.
Post	48 hours after posting.
Facsimile	The day on which a positive transmission receipt is received.
Electronically	The day on which the electronic transmission has been sent to the electronic information system designated by a Shareholder.
Publication of Notice or Advertisement of Notice	The day of publication in a daily national newspaper circulating in the country or countries where Shares are marketed.

7. Transfer of Shares

- (a) Transfer of shares may be effected by transfer in writing or such other form as determined by the Directors accompanied by such evidence of ownership as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer ("Instrument of Transfer"), signed by or on behalf of the transferor and every transfer shall state the full name and address of the transferor and transferee.

- (b) The Directors may, before the end of the period of two months commencing with the date of receipt of the Instrument of Transfer, decline to register the transfer in the following circumstances:
- (i) if in consequence of such transfer, the transferor or the transferee would hold a number of Shares less than the Minimum Holding;
 - (ii) if all applicable taxes and/or stamp duties have not been paid in respect of the Instrument of Transfer and unless the Instrument of Transfer is deposited at the registered office or such other place as the Directors may reasonably require, accompanied by such relevant information and declarations as the Directors may reasonably require from the transferee including without limitation, information and declarations of the type which may be requested from an applicant for shares in the ICAV and such fee as may from time to time be specified by the Directors for the registration of any Instrument of Transfer;
 - (iii) where the Directors are aware or reasonably believe the transfer would result in the beneficial ownership of Shares by a person in contravention of any restrictions on ownership imposed by the Directors or might result in legal, regulatory, pecuniary, taxation or material administrative disadvantage to the ICAV, a Fund, a Class of Shares or Shareholders as a whole;
 - (iv) unless the Instrument of Transfer is deposited with the Administrator together with such evidence as is required by the Administrator to satisfy the Administrator as to its or the ICAV's requirements to prevent money laundering;
 - (v) if the registration of such transfer would result in a contravention of any provision of law.
- (c) The registration of transfers may be suspended for such periods as the Directors may determine provided always that each registration may not be suspended for more than 30 days in any year.

8. Directors

The following is a summary of the principal provisions in the Instrument relating to the Directors:

- (a) The number of Directors shall not be less than two.
- (b) A Director need not be a Member.
- (c) The Instrument contains no provisions requiring Directors to retire on attaining a particular age.

- (d) A Director may vote and be counted in the quorum at a meeting to consider the appointment or the fixing or variation of the terms of appointment of any Director to any office or employment with the ICAV or any company in which the ICAV is interested, but a Director may not vote or be counted in the quorum on a resolution concerning his own appointment.
- (e) The Directors of the ICAV for the time being are entitled to such remuneration as may be determined by the Directors and disclosed in this Prospectus and may be reimbursed all reasonable travel, hotel and other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the ICAV or the discharge of their duties and may be entitled to additional remuneration if called upon to perform any special or extra services to or at the request of the ICAV.
- (f) The provisions of the Act relating to restrictions on directors of an insolvent company or disqualifying persons from being appointed or acting as a director or other officer, statutory auditor, receiver or liquidator, or being in any way (directly or indirectly) concerned or taking part in the promotion, formation or management of a company apply to the ICAV.
- (g) Save as provided in the Instrument, a Director shall not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest otherwise than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the ICAV. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting. A Director shall in the absence of some material interest other than that indicated below, be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of any resolution concerning any of the following matters, namely:-
 - (i) the giving of any security or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the ICAV or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies;
 - (ii) the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the ICAV or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
 - (iii) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or other securities of or by the ICAV or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies for subscription or purchase in which offer he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof; or
 - (iv) any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever PROVIDED THAT he is not the holder of or beneficially interested in five per cent or more of the issued shares of any class of such company, or of any third company

through which his interest is derived, or of any of the voting rights available to shareholders of the relevant company (any such interest being deemed for the purposes of this Clause to be a material interest in all circumstances).

- (v) any proposal concerning the purchase of any policy of insurance against directors' and officers' liability.
- (h) The office of a Director must be vacated in any of the following events namely:-
 - (i) if he resigns his office by notice in writing signed by him and left at the registered office of the ICAV;
 - (ii) if he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
 - (iii) if he becomes of unsound mind;
 - (iv) if he is absent from meetings of the Directors for six successive months without leave expressed by a resolution of the Directors and the Directors resolve that his office be vacated;
 - (v) if he ceases to be a Director by virtue of, or becomes prohibited or restricted from being a Director by reason of, an order made under the provisions of any law or enactment;
 - (vi) if he is requested by a majority of the other Directors (not being less than two in number) to vacate office; or
 - (vii) if he is removed from office by ordinary resolution of the ICAV;
 - (viii) if he ceases to be approved to act as a director by the Central Bank.
- (j) The ICAV may by ordinary resolution remove a Director before the end of that Director's period of office despite anything in the Instrument or in any contract between the ICAV and the Director, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

9. Directors' Interests

None of the Directors has or has had any direct interest in the promotion of the ICAV or in any transaction effected by the ICAV which is unusual in its nature or conditions or is significant to the business of the ICAV up to the date of this Prospectus or in any contracts or arrangements of the ICAV subsisting at the date hereof other than:

- (a) Peter Doherty shall be deemed to be interested in any contract entered into by the ICAV with the Tideway Investment Partners LLP, acting as the Promoter, Investment Manager and Distributor of the ICAV. None of the other Directors have any interests in the ICAV or in companies associated with the management, administration, promotion and marketing of the ICAV, the Funds and the Shares;
- (b) No present Director or any connected person has any interests beneficial or non-beneficial or any options in respect of the share capital of the ICAV.

10. Winding Up of ICAV

- (a) The ICAV may be wound up if:
 - (i) at any time after the first anniversary of the incorporation of the ICAV, the Net Asset Value of the ICAV falls below GBP 10 million, on each Dealing Day for such period as may be determined by the Directors and the Members resolve to wind up the ICAV by Ordinary Resolution; or
 - (ii) in the circumstances set out in Clause 4.08 of the Instrument the Members resolve to wind up the ICAV by Ordinary Resolution; or
 - (iii) If within a period of three months or such other period as agreed under the terms of the Custodian Agreement from the date on which (a) the Custodian notifies the ICAV of its desire to retire in accordance with the terms of the Custodian Agreement and has not withdrawn notice of its intention to so retire; (b) the appointment of the Custodian is terminated by the ICAV in accordance with the terms of the Custodian Agreement; or (c) the Custodian ceases to be qualified, no new Custodian has been appointed, the Directors shall instruct the Secretary to forthwith convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV at which there shall be proposed an Ordinary Resolution to wind up the ICAV. Notwithstanding anything set out above, the Custodian's appointment shall only terminate on revocation of the ICAV's authorisation by the Central Bank; or
 - (iv) when it becomes illegal or in the opinion of the Directors of the ICAV impracticable or inadvisable to continue operating the ICAV.
- (b) In all cases other than those set out above, the Members may resolve to wind up the ICAV by Special Resolution in accordance with the summary approval procedure as provided for in the Act.
- (c) In the event of a winding up the liquidator shall firstly apply the assets of the ICAV in satisfaction of creditors' claims in such manner and order as he thinks fit. The liquidator shall in relation to the

assets available for distribution among Members make such transfers thereof to and from the Classes as may be necessary in order that the effective burden of creditors' claims may be shared between the Members of different Classes in such proportions as the liquidator in his discretion deems equitable.

- (d) The assets available for distribution among the Members shall be applied in the following priority:
- (i) Firstly, in the payment to the holders of the Shares of each Class or Fund of a sum in the Base Currency (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 or Fund held by such Shareholders respectively as at the date of commencement of winding up.
 - (ii) Secondly, in the payment to the holders of the Management Shares of sums up to the consideration paid therefor out of the assets of the ICAV not comprised within any Funds provided that if there are insufficient assets to enable such payment in full to be made, no recourse shall be had to the assets comprised in any of the Funds.
 - (iii) Thirdly, in the payment to the holders of Shares of each Class or Fund of any balance then remaining in the relevant Fund, such payment being made in proportion to the number of Shares of the relevant Class or Fund held.
 - (iv) Fourthly, any balance then remaining and not attributable to any Fund or Class of Shares shall be apportioned between the Funds and Classes of Shares pro-rata to the Net Asset Value of each Fund or Class of Shares immediately prior to any distribution to Shareholders and the amounts so apportioned shall be paid to Shareholders pro-rata to the number of Shares in that Fund or Class held by them.
- (e) The liquidator may with the authority of an Ordinary Resolution of the ICAV divide among the Shareholders (pro rata to the value of their respective shareholdings in the ICAV) 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 provided that any Shareholder shall be entitled to request the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be so distributed and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale. The costs of any such sale shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision contained in the Instrument, should the Directors at any time and in their absolute discretion resolve that it would be in the best interests of the Shareholders to wind up the ICAV, then any such winding up shall be commenced in accordance with the summary approval procedure as provided for in the Act. Any liquidator appointed to wind up the ICAV shall distribute the assets of the ICAV in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument.

11. Termination of a Fund

The ICAV may terminate a Fund

- (a) if, at any time after the first anniversary of the establishment of such Fund, the Net Asset Value of the Fund falls below £10 million on each Dealing Day for a period of six consecutive weeks and the Shareholders of that Fund resolve by ordinary resolution to terminate the Fund;
- (b) by giving not less than two nor more than twelve weeks' notice to the Shareholders of such Fund or Class, expiring on a Dealing Day, and redeeming, at the Redemption Price on such Dealing Day, all of the Shares of the Fund or Class not previously redeemed;
- (c) and redeem, at the redemption price on such Dealing Day, all of the Shares in such Fund or Class not previously redeemed if the Shareholders of 75% in value of the Shares in issue of the Fund or Class resolve at a meeting of the Shareholders of the Fund or Class, duly convened and held, that such Shares should be redeemed.

If a particular Fund or Class is to be terminated and all of the Shares in such Fund or Class are to be redeemed as aforesaid, the Directors, with the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the relevant Fund or Class, may divide amongst the Shareholders in specie all or part of the assets of the relevant Fund or Class according to the Net Asset Value of the Shares then held by each Shareholder in the relevant Fund or Class provided that any Shareholder shall be entitled to request, at the expense of such Shareholder, the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be so distributed and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale.

12. Indemnities and Insurance

Every person or body corporate who is or has been a Director or secretary of the ICAV or any person or body corporate who is or has acted as auditor of the ICAV and such person's heirs, administrators and executors, shall be indemnified and held harmless out of the assets and profits of the ICAV from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses, which they may incur or sustain by reason of any contract entered into or any act done, concurred in, or omitted in or about the execution of their duty or supposed duty in their respective offices or trusts, except such (if any) as they shall incur or sustain by or through their own negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust.

The Directors have the power to purchase and maintain for the benefit of any persons who are or were at any time Directors, secretary or Auditors of the ICAV insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the execution or discharge of their duties or in the exercise of their powers.

13. General

- (a) As at the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV has no loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued nor any mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills), acceptance credits, finance leases, hire purchase commitments, guarantees, other commitments or contingent liabilities.
- (b) No share or loan capital of the ICAV is subject to an option or is agreed, conditionally or unconditionally, to be made the subject of an option.
- (c) The ICAV does not have, nor has it had since registration, any employees.
- (d) The ICAV does not intend to purchase or acquire nor agree to purchase or acquire any property.
- (e) The rights conferred on Shareholders by virtue of their shareholdings are governed by the Instrument, the general law of Ireland and the Act.
- (f) The ICAV is not engaged in any litigation or arbitration and no litigation or claim is known by the Directors to be pending or threatened against the ICAV.
- (g) The ICAV has no subsidiaries.
- (h) Dividends which remain unclaimed for six years from the date on which they become payable will be forfeited. On forfeiture such dividends will become part of the assets of the Fund to which they relate. No dividend or other amount payable to any Shareholder shall bear interest against the ICAV.
- (i) No person has any preferential right to subscribe for any authorised but unissued capital of the ICAV.

14. Material Contracts

The following contracts which are or may be material have been entered into otherwise than in the ordinary course of business:-

- (a) **Management Agreement** between the ICAV and the Manager under which the Manager was appointed as manager of the ICAV. The Management Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice. The Manager has the power to delegate its duties with the prior approval of the Central Bank. The Management Agreement provides that the ICAV shall indemnify the Manager and each of its directors, officers, employees

and any related company (as defined with the Management Agreement) from and against any and actions, proceedings, claims, demands, losses, liabilities, damages and reasonable costs or expenses (including legal and professional fees and expenses) arising therefrom which may be imposed on, incurred by, or asserted against the Manager in performing its obligations or duties under the Management Agreement other than due to the negligence, wilful default or fraud on the part of the Manager or persons designated by it.

- (b) **Investment Management Agreement** between the ICAV, the Manager and the Investment Manager under which the Investment Manager was appointed as investment manager of the ICAV's assets and distributor of the ICAV's Shares. The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party on three calendar months written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice. The Investment Manager has the power to delegate its duties in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. The Investment Manager shall not in the absence of negligence, fraud or wilful default on the part of the Investment Manager or any act constituting a breach of the obligations of the Investment Manager under the Investment Management Agreement be liable to the ICAV, the Manager or any Shareholder for any loss suffered as a result of any act or omission in the course of, or connected with, rendering services under the Investment Management Agreement and shall not be liable in any circumstances for indirect, special or consequential loss or damage. The Agreement provides that the ICAV shall out of the assets of the relevant Fund indemnify the Investment Manager against and hold it harmless from and against all actions, proceedings, claims, damages, costs, demands and expenses including, without limitation, legal and professional expenses on a full indemnity basis which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Investment Manager in the performance of its duties under the Investment Management Agreement other than due to the negligence, fraud or wilful default on the part of the Investment Manager in the performance of its obligations under the Investment Management Agreement.
- (c) **Administration Agreement** between the ICAV, the Manager and the Administrator under which the latter was appointed as Administrator to provide certain administration, secretarial, and related services to the ICAV, subject to the terms and conditions of the Administration Agreement and subject to overall supervision of the Directors. The Administration Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice. The Administration Agreement provides that the ICAV shall indemnify the Administrator and each of its directors, officers, employees, affiliates and any related company (as defined with the Administration Agreement) from and against any and actions, proceedings, claims, demands, losses, liabilities, damages and reasonable costs or expenses (including legal and professional fees and expenses) arising therefrom which may be imposed on, incurred by, or asserted against the Administrator in performing its obligations or duties under the Administration Agreement other than due to the negligence, wilful default or fraud on the part of the Administrator.

The Administrator is not, and nor shall be, responsible for the management of the ICAV's investments or any other assets of the ICAV, including (but not limited to) the management, verification and/or monitoring of adherence to the investment policies, objectives, guidelines and restrictions applicable thereto from time to time. Consequently, the Administrator is not, nor shall be, liable to the ICAV, the Shareholders or the Investment Manager or any other person for any loss or damage suffered by any such person as a result of any breach of investment policies, objectives, guidelines and/or restrictions applicable in respect of the ICAV. Without prejudice to the foregoing, any procedures implemented by the Administrator to monitor compliance by the ICAV with its investment policies, objectives, guidelines and/or restrictions shall not be relied upon by the ICAV, the Investment Manager or any other person as being accurate or complete. The ICAV shall be solely responsible for compliance with any notification or other requirement of any jurisdiction relating to or affecting the ICAV's beneficial ownership of the Investments and the Administrator shall incur no liability for any loss, expense claim or liability suffered as a result of non-compliance with such requirements.

Where practicable, the Administrator shall use reasonable endeavours to verify with third parties pricing information supplied by the ICAV or any connected person thereof (including a connected person which is a broker, market maker or other intermediary) or its delegates. However, in certain circumstances it may not be possible or practicable for the Administrator to verify such information and in such circumstances the Administrator shall not be deemed to be negligent, fraudulent or in wilful default of its obligations and shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the ICAV or any Shareholder by reason of any error in the calculation of the Net Asset Value resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided by the ICAV or its delegates. In certain circumstances, i.e. where the Administrator is directed by the ICAV to use particular pricing services, brokers, market makers or other intermediaries (not of the Administrator's own choice), the Administrator shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the ICAV or any Shareholder by reason of error in the calculation of Net Asset Value resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided by such pricing services, brokers, market makers or other intermediaries.

- (d) **Custodian Agreement** between the ICAV and the Custodian under which the Custodian was appointed as custodian of the ICAV's assets subject to the overall supervision of the Directors. The Custodian Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice provided that the Custodian shall continue to act as custodian until a successor custodian approved by the Central Bank is appointed by the ICAV or the ICAV's authorisation by the Central Bank is revoked. The Custodian has the power to delegate its duties but 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. The Agreement provides that the ICAV shall indemnify and keep indemnified and hold harmless the Custodian and each of its directors, officers, servants, employees and agents from and against any and all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, losses, damages, costs and expenses (including legal and professional fees and expenses arising therefrom or incidental thereto and including any loss suffered or incurred by the

Custodian arising out of the failure of a settlement system to effect a settlement) other than actions, proceedings, losses, damages, costs and expenses of any nature suffered or incurred as a result of the unjustifiable failure of the Custodian and/or its directors, officers, servants, employees or agents to perform its obligations or its improper performance of such obligations which may be made or brought against or directly or indirectly suffered or incurred by the Custodian or any of its directors, officers, servants, employees arising out of or in connection with the performance or non-performance of the Custodian's duties under the Custodian Agreement.

15. Documents Available for Inspection

Copies of the following documents, which are available for information only and do not form part of this document, may be inspected at the registered office of the ICAV in Ireland during normal business hours on any Business Day:

- (a) The Instrument (copies may be obtained free of charge from the Administrator).
- (b) The Act and the UCITS Regulations.
- (c) Once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the ICAV (copies of which may be obtained from either the Investment Manager or the Administrator free of charge).
- (d) A list of the directorships and partnerships which the Directors of the ICAV have held in the last 5 years together with an indication as to whether they are still directors or partners.

Copies of the Prospectus and Key Investor Information Document may also be obtained by Shareholders from the Administrator or the Investment Manager.

APPENDIX I

Permitted Investments and Investment Restrictions

1. Permitted Investments

Investments of a Fund are confined to:

- 1.1 Transferable securities and money market instruments, as prescribed in the UCITS Notices which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State.
- 1.2 Recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year.
- 1.3 Money market instruments, as defined in the UCITS Notices, other than those dealt on a regulated market.
- 1.4 Units of UCITS.
- 1.5 Units of non-UCITS as set out in the Central Bank's Guidance Note 2/03.
- 1.6 Deposits with credit institutions as prescribed in the UCITS Notices.
- 1.7 Financial derivative instruments as prescribed in the UCITS Notices.

2. Investment Restrictions

- 2.1 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.
- 2.2 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described in paragraph 1.1) within a year. This restriction will not apply in relation to investment by a Fund in certain US securities known as Rule 144A securities provided that:
 - the securities are issued with an undertaking to register with the US Securities and Exchanges Commission within one year of issue; and
 - the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the Fund within seven days at the price, or approximately at the price, at which they are valued by the UCITS.

- 2.3 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%.
- 2.4 Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the net asset value of a Fund.
- 2.5 The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by a non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.
- 2.6 The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in 2.4. and 2.5 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in 2.3.
- 2.7 A Fund may not invest more than 20% of net assets in deposits made with the same credit institution.

Deposits with any one credit institution, other than:

- a credit institution authorised in the EEA (European Union Member States, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein);
- a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (Switzerland, Canada, Japan, United States); or
- a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand; or
- held as ancillary liquidity, must not exceed 10% of net assets.

This limit may be raised to 20% in the case of deposits made with the trustee/custodian.

- 2.8 The risk exposure of a Fund to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of net assets.

This limit is raised to 10% in the case of a credit institution authorised in the EEA or a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988; or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.

- 2.9 Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20% of net assets:
- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;
 - deposits, and/or
 - counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
- 2.10 The limits referred to in 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of net assets.
- 2.11 Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. However, a limit of 20% of net assets may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
- 2.12 A Fund may invest up to 100% of net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, its local authorities, non-Member States or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.

The individual issuers must be listed in the prospectus and may be drawn from the following list:

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

The Fund must hold securities from at least 6 different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of net assets.

3. Investment in Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS")

- 3.1 A Fund may not invest more than 20% of net assets in any one collective investment scheme.
- 3.2 Investment in non- UCITS CIS may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of net assets.
- 3.3 The collective investment schemes in which a Fund may invest are prohibited from investing more than 10% of net assets in other open-ended collective investment schemes.
- 3.4 When a Fund invests in the units of other collective investment schemes that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the UCITS management company or by any other company with which the UCITS management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the Fund's investment in the units of such other collective investment schemes.
- 3.5 Where a commission (including a rebated commission) is received by the UCITS manager/investment manager/investment adviser by virtue of an investment in the units of another collective investment schemes, this commission must be paid into the property of the relevant Fund.

4. Index Tracking UCITS

- 4.1 A Fund may invest up to 20% of net assets in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the UCITS is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the UCITS Notices and is recognised by the Central Bank.
- 4.2 The limit in 4.1 may be raised to 35%, and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.

5. General Provisions

- 5.1 An investment company, ICAV or management company acting in connection with all of collective investment schemes it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
- 5.2 A Fund may acquire no more than:
 - (i) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
 - (ii) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
 - (iii) 25% of the units of any single collective investment schemes;

- (iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.

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

5.3 5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to:

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

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

5.5 The Central Bank may allow recently authorised Funds to derogate from the provisions of 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 for six months following the date of their authorisation.

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

5.7 Neither an investment company, ICAV nor a management company or a trustee acting on behalf of a unit trust or a management company of a common contractual fund, may carry out uncovered sales of:

- transferable securities;
- money market instruments*
- units of CIS; or
- financial derivative instruments.

5.8 A Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

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

6. Financial Derivative Instruments ('FDIs')

6.1 A Fund's global exposure (as prescribed in the UCITS Notices) relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value.

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

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

6.4 Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank

7. Restrictions on Borrowing and Lending

(a) The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. Subject to this limit the Directors may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the ICAV.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations, the Custodian may charge the assets of the ICAV as security for such borrowings. A Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan agreement. Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not

classed as borrowings for the purpose of the borrowing restriction above, provided that the offsetting deposit equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding.

The ICAV will, with respect to each Fund, adhere to any investment or borrowing restrictions imposed and any criteria necessary to obtain and/or maintain any credit rating in respect of any Shares or Class in the ICAV, subject to the UCITS Regulations.

It is intended that the ICAV shall have the power (subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank) to avail itself of any change in the investment and borrowing restrictions laid down in the UCITS Regulations which would permit investment by the ICAV in securities, derivative instruments or in any other forms of investment in which investment is at the date of this Prospectus restricted or prohibited under the UCITS Regulations.

APPENDIX II

Recognised Exchanges

The following is a list of regulated stock exchanges and markets on which a Fund's investments in securities and financial derivative instruments other than permitted investment in unlisted securities and OTC derivative instruments, will be listed or traded and is set out in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and OTC derivative instruments investment in securities and derivative instruments will be restricted to the stock exchanges and markets listed below. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved stock exchanges or markets.

(i) any exchange or market or affiliate thereof which is:

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

located in any of the member countries of the OECD including their territories covered by the OECD Convention:

(ii) any of the following exchanges or markets or affiliates thereof:-

Abu Dhabi	-	Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires
Bahrain	-	Bahrain Stock Exchange
Bermuda	-	Bermuda Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	BM&F Bovespa
Brazil	-	Brasilia Stock Exchange
China (PRep. of)	-	Fujian Securities Exchange
China (PRep. of)	-	Hainan Securities Exchange
China (PRep. of)	-	Shanghai Securities Exchange
China (PRep. of)	-	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Colombia	-	Bolsa de Valores de Colombia
Costa Rica	-	Bolsa Nacional de Valores de Costa Rica
Dubai	-	Dubai Financial Market
Hong Kong	-	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
Hong Kong	-	Growth Enterprise Market
India	-	Bangalore Stock Exchange
India	-	Bombay Stock Exchange
India	-	Delhi Stock Exchange
India	-	Mumbai Stock Exchange
India	-	National Stock Exchange of India

Indonesia	-	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Indonesia	-	Surabaya Stock Exchange
Kuwait	-	Kuwait Stock Exchange
Lebanon	-	Beirut Stock Exchange
Malaysia	-	Bursa Malaysia Berhad
Peru	-	Bolsa de Valores de Lima
Philippines	-	Philippine Stock Exchange
Qatar	-	Qatar Exchange
Russia	-	Moscow Exchange
Saudi Arabia	-	Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul)
Singapore	-	Singapore Exchange
South Africa	-	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
Sri Lanka	-	Colombo Stock Exchange
Taiwan (RC)	-	Gre Tei Securities Market
Taiwan (RC)	-	Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation
Thailand	-	Stock Exchange of Thailand
Ukraine	-	Ukrainian Exchange
United Arab Emirates	-	Abu Dhabi Securities Market
United Arab Emirates	-	Dubai Financial Market
United Arab Emirates	-	NASDAQ Dubai
Uruguay	-	Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo
Venezuela	-	Caracas Stock Exchange
Venezuela	-	Venezuela Electronic Stock Exchange

(iii) any of the following markets or affiliates thereof:

the market organised by the International Capital Market Association;

the market conducted by the “**listed money market institutions**”, as described in the Bank of England publication “**The Regulations of the Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets in GBP, Foreign Exchange and Bullion**” dated April 1988, as amended from time to time;

The UK market (i) conducted by banks and other institutions regulated by the FCA and subject to the Inter-Professional Conduct provisions of the FCA's Market Conduct Sourcebook and (ii) in non-investment products which are subject to the guidance contained in the "Non-Investment Products Code" drawn up by the participants in the London market, including the FCA and the Bank of England (formerly known as “**The Grey Paper**”).

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

The OTC market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan.

NASDAQ in the United States;

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

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

The French market for Titres de Créances Négotiables (OTC market in negotiable debt instruments);

the OTC market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada.

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

(iv) the following derivatives exchanges:

All exchanges or markets of affiliates thereof which are listed under (i), (ii) and (iii) on which derivatives trade.

Any derivatives exchanges or derivative market or affiliate thereof which is:

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

located in any of the member countries of the OECD including their territories covered by the OECD Convention;

- and the following exchanges
- the Shanghai Futures Exchange;
- the Taiwan Futures Exchange;
- Jakarta Futures Exchange;
- the Bolsa de Mercadorias & Futuros, Brazil;
- the South African Futures Exchange;
- the Thailand Futures Exchange;
- the Malaysia Derivatives Exchange;

- Hong Kong Futures Exchange
- OTC Exchange of India
- Singapore Exchange;
- Singapore Commodity Exchange.
- SGXDT

For the purposes only of determining the value of the assets of a Fund, the term “Recognised Exchange” shall be deemed to include, in relation to any derivatives contract utilised by a Fund, any organised exchange or market on which such contract is regularly traded.

SUPPLEMENT 1

Tideway Real Return Fund

Supplement dated 16 October, 2015 to the Prospectus for Tideway UCITS Funds ICAV dated 16 October, 2015.

This Supplement contains information relating specifically to Tideway Real Return Fund (the “**Fund**”), a Fund of Tideway UCITS Funds ICAV (the “**ICAV**”), an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between sub-funds authorised by the Central Bank on 16 October, 2015 as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with the Prospectus for the ICAV dated 16 October, 2015 (the “Prospectus”) which immediately precedes this Supplement and is incorporated in this Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the Supplement shall prevail.

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

Investors should read and consider the section entitled “**Risk Factors**” before investing in the Fund.

Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the Class A GBP Shares, Class B USD Shares and Class C EUR Shares of the Fund to be admitted to the Official List and to trading on the Main Securities Market of The Irish Stock Exchange. The Directors do not expect that an active secondary market will develop in such Shares. No application has been made for such Shares to be listed on any other stock exchange. This Supplement, as well as the Prospectus, including all information required to be disclosed by the Irish Stock Exchange’s listing requirements shall constitute listing particulars for the purpose of listing the Shares on the Irish Stock Exchange.

Neither the admission of the Shares to the Official List and to trading on the Main Securities Market of the Irish Stock Exchange nor the approval of these listing particulars pursuant to the listing requirements of the Irish Stock Exchange shall constitute a warranty or representation by the Irish Stock Exchange as to the competence of the service providers or any other party connected with the ICAV, the adequacy of information contained in the Prospectus or the suitability of the ICAV for investment purposes.

The Fund may invest principally in financial derivative instruments and will also use such financial derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management and hedging purposes. An investment in the UCITS should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio

and may not be appropriate for all investors. Further information relating to same (including the expected effect of the use of such instruments) is set out below at the section entitled “Financial Derivative Instruments”. The Fund’s Net Asset Value may have a high volatility due to its investment policy.

Although the Fund may invest substantially in cash deposits, cash equivalents, certificates of deposits and/or Money Market Instruments in certain circumstances, Shares in the Fund are not deposits and are different in nature to a deposit in that the investment is not guaranteed and the value of the investment is capable of fluctuation. Investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. It is not expected that the Fund will invest substantially in these investments except in times of extreme market conditions.

Management fees and other fees and expenses of the Fund may be charged to the capital of the Fund. Shareholders should note that capital may be eroded and income shall be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth. Thus, on redemptions of holdings Shareholders may not receive back the full amount invested. The policy of charging fees and expenses to capital seeks to maximise distributions but it will also have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment and constraining the potential for future capital growth.

1. Interpretation

The expressions below shall have the following meanings:

“Business Day”	means each day (except Saturday or Sunday) on which banks in Dublin and London are generally open for business. Additional Business Days may be created by the Directors and notified to Shareholders in advance.
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“Dealing Day”	means each Valuation Day and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors and notified to Shareholders in advance provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day in each fortnight. See also the section entitled “ Suspension of Valuation of Assets ” in the Prospectus.
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“Dealing Deadline”	means for each Dealing Day
	(i) in relation to subscription requests 12pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day; and
	(ii) in relation to redemption requests 12pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day; or

- (iii) such other time as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance provided always that the Dealing Deadline is no later than the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day.

“Initial Offer Price”

means the initial fixed price applicable to each relevant Share Class on the first Dealing Day of that Share Class and is shown for each share class in the section entitled **“Information on Share Classes”**.

“Redemption Settlement Cut-off”

means three Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day;

“Subscription Settlement Cut-off”

means three Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day;

“Valuation Day”

means each Business Day and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors.

“Valuation Point”

means 11pm Irish time on each Valuation Day or such time as the Directors may determine and notify Shareholders in advance provided that the Valuation Point shall be after the Dealing Deadline.

All other defined terms used in this Supplement shall have the same meaning as in the Prospectus.

2. Base Currency

The Base Currency shall be Sterling

3. Investment Objective

The Fund aims to deliver positive absolute returns (as described under the heading Investment Strategy below) net of fees on a rolling 12-month basis. The Fund has a Target Return of 3-month £ Libor plus 3% p.a. net of fees on a rolling three year basis.

4. Investment Policy

General

The Fund will invest primarily in debt and debt-related securities (typically 60%-80% of the NAV of the

Fund), in equities and equity-related securities (typically 20%- 40% of the NAV of the Fund), which are listed or traded on Recognised Exchanges worldwide as further detailed below.

In addition the Fund may invest in deposits, money market instruments, exchange traded funds (ETFs) financial derivative instruments (FDI) (as described further below) and indirectly in financial indices (via FDI, as further described below under the heading Financial Indices) and in doing so may take exposure to such other asset classes referred to in the investment policy (i.e. debt, debt-related, equities and equity-related securities).

As noted above, the Fund may utilise financial derivative instruments, whether exchanged traded (i.e. dealt on a regulated market) (Exchange Traded) or over-the-counter (OTC), for hedging, efficient portfolio management and/or investment purposes. In particular, the Fund may use futures, options, swaps (such as credit default swaps and interest rate swaps) and forwards in order to gain exposure to the asset classes set out above (i.e. debt, debt-related, equities and equity-related securities) and to increase and hedge the appreciation of the Funds' NAV.

The Fund's investment in equity and equity related securities will be in common stock, single name equities, preferred stock and Convertible Bonds. Convertible Bonds give the bond owner the option to convert it into common shares under specific terms in an amount equal to the nominal value of the bond and may embed derivatives and/or leverage.

The Fund's investment in debt and debt-related securities shall be through all varieties of fixed and floating rate income securities (i.e. fixed rate, floating rate, secured, unsecured, senior, subordinated, dated perpetual and inflation-linked bonds). Bonds may be bought as "New Issues" (subject to the security being UCITS eligible on first settlement date). The Fund's investments may include treasury bills and debentures, issued or guaranteed by government and government-related issuers (EU Member States, another OECD Member State, another G20 Member State or Singapore, their sub-divisions, agencies or instrumentalities), bank, corporate or other commercial issuers worldwide and denominated in any currencies). The Fund's investment in debt and debt-related securities shall include both primary market and secondary market securities.

The debt and debt-related securities in which the Fund may invest includes Collateralised Loan Obligations (CLOs), Asset Backed Securities (ABS) and Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS), provided however that Fund's overall exposure will not exceed 20% of the Fund's NAV in respect of CLO's ABS and MBS. Such securities (i.e. CLO's, ABS and MBS) will not embed derivatives and/or leverage. A CLO is a securitised security rated by one or more rating agencies and is typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans.

In addition, the Fund may invest in Contingent Convertible Securities (CoCo's) provided however that the Fund's overall exposure will not exceed 30% in respect of CoCo's. A CoCo is a debt security that is

intended to either convert into equity or have its principal written down upon the occurrence of certain triggers (such as a drop in the capital ratio of the issuer below a certain threshold). CoCos may embed derivatives and/or leverage. Further details on the risks associated with CoCos are described under the heading “Contingent Convertible Securities Risk” in the “**Risk Factors**” section of the Prospectus.

The Fund may invest up to 10% in unsecured loans, loan participations and loan assignments, provided such instruments constitute transferable securities traded on a Recognised Exchange or money market instruments normally dealt in the money market, which are liquid and have a value that may be accurately determined at any time.

Up to 100% of the Fund’s NAV may be invested in high yield/sub-investment grade debt and debt-related securities. High yield securities are sub-investment grade securities which have a credit rating at best or below BB+/Ba1 or below (or its equivalent) from a recognised rating agency such as Standard & Poor’s or which are deemed by the Investment Manager to be of equivalent quality.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in shares or units of UCITS and/or other collective investment schemes and their respective funds, including in particular open-ended exchange traded funds (ETFs) as described further below. Any investment in open-ended exchange traded funds will be in accordance with the investment limits for collective investment schemes and will provide exposure to the asset classes referred to in the investment policy (i.e. debt, debt-related, equities and equity-related securities).

The Fund may, on an ancillary basis, hold cash or cash equivalents which shall include, but shall not be limited to, short-term fixed income securities (i.e. UK Government treasury bills) and time deposits (i.e. a savings account or certificate of deposit (CD) held for a fixed-term, with the understanding that the depositor can make a withdrawal only by giving notice).

Depending on the market conditions, the Fund may however at any time at the Investment Manager’s discretion take a defensive investment strategy and may move the entire portfolio (i.e. up to 100% of its net asset value) to cash or cash equivalents.

The Fund may invest on a global basis and there is no geographical, industry or sectoral focus in relation to the asset classes to which exposure may be taken. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its NAV in emerging markets, with a limit of 5% of its NAV in securities listed or traded on Recognised Exchanges in Russia and China. Exposure to emerging markets, including Russia and China, will be limited to listed debt and equity securities of large, well recognised household name companies with listed equity on a Recognised Exchange (i.e. the Fund will not be invested in privately held or unlisted companies). Exposure to China will be obtained through Depositary Receipts e.g. American Depositary Receipts listed on a Recognised Exchange and traded in US Dollars.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its NAV in aggregate in transferable securities or money market instruments which are not admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market, in accordance with the UCITS

Regulations.

There can be no assurance that the investment objective and policy of the Fund will be achieved.

Investment Strategy

The Investment Manager pursues discretionary absolute return investment strategies, involving taking both long and (synthetic) short positions in the asset classes outlined in the Investment Policy.

Typically, UCITS, such as the Fund, invest on a “**long only**” basis. This means that their net asset value will rise (or fall) in value based on the market value of the assets they hold. A “**short**” sale involves the sale of an asset that the seller does not own in the hope of purchasing the same asset (or an asset exchangeable for such asset) at a later date at a lower price. To make a delivery to the buyer, the seller must borrow the asset and is obligated to return the asset (or an asset exchangeable for such asset) to the lender, which is accomplished by a later purchase of said asset. Although the Fund is not permitted to enter into short sales under the UCITS Regulations, the Fund may, by employing certain derivative techniques designed to produce the same economic effect as a short sale (a “**synthetic short**”), establish both “**long**” and “**short**” positions in individual assets and markets. As a result, as well as holding assets that may rise or fall with markets, the Fund may also hold positions that will rise as the market value falls, and fall as the market value rises. The Fund may implement synthetic short positions in respect of all asset classes mentioned in this Supplement to the extent permitted by UCITS regulation. The Fund may invest 100% of its exposure in short positions. Taking synthetic short positions involves trading on margin and accordingly can involve greater risk than investments based on a long position, because trading on margin typically involves higher leverage.

The use of financial derivative instruments (both Exchange Traded and OTC) forms an important part of the investment strategy, both to generate exposure and as hedging instruments. Long positions may be held through a combination of direct securities investment and/or derivative instruments. Short positions will be held through derivative instruments.

The strategies that may be deployed from time to time by the Investment Manager are listed below:

Yield and Income Accrual: This strategy involves the Fund investing in long bond positions, (which could have a limited liquidity) and long single name equity positions in order to earn dividends.

Special Situations: This strategy will involve investing in debt, debt-related, equity and equity-related securities (as outlined above), with a high degree of complexity and increased liquidity risks. For example, where a bank with an independently capitalised, regulated insurance company as a subsidiary has been placed under the control of a financial regulator due to insolvency issues, debt securities issued by that subsidiary insurance company may fall to a distressed price in a period of uncertainty after the regulatory intervention. The Investment Manager believes that (i) through careful examination of the prospectus or offering documentation of the subsidiary insurance company’s debt and (ii) by investigating in detail the

options open to the relevant regulator and the bank with respect to the subsidiary insurance company, it may be beneficial or prudent to purchase debt securities issued by the subsidiary insurance company where it believes that the price is sufficiently low to outweigh the ultimate risk of default.

Special situations investments are higher risk than more liquid, easily traded investments and are made with an increased “margin of safety” to protect against losses. For example, where the Fund is invested in debt securities which carry a high degree of uncertainty that the Fund will receive full and timely (or ultimate) repayment of its principal investment and any interest accrued thereon, the Investment Manager believes that by purchasing such debt securities at a sufficient low price in relation to the expected future cash flow, there is a “margin of safety” whereby the risk to capital is reduced. However there can be no guarantee that losses will not occur and no assurance that the expected event will occur (in this case, the ultimate payment of interest and principal). Given the relatively illiquid nature of special situation bonds and the uncertainty around future returns, the investment would be made with a view to identifying a number of action points / upcoming events (e.g. recapitalisation or improved regulatory position of parent entities, of subsidiaries of which the fund owns debt subsidiaries, which otherwise may have encountered financial or regulatory difficulties) that will increase or decrease the value of the Fund's investments during the holding period in order to ascertain that the expected returns were likely to materialise. In summary, these special situations require more monitoring on the part of the Investment Manager because the impact of a single positive or negative event on the value of the asset may be more material than that of an investment made by the Fund in debt or equity of a “blue chip” entity..

Macro Risk Hedging: The long investment portfolio will comprise debt, debt-related, equity and equity-related securities (as outlined above). Downside risks to the value of the long investment portfolio are of two broad types (1) “Asset specific risk” where a company has, for example, poor earnings and (2) “Macro or Systematic risk” where there is an event such as an interest rate increase or where a broad economic recession in a major economy worsens the outlook for a company. Macro Risk Hedging will be implemented to mitigate Macro or Systematic risk and in such circumstances, the Investment Manager will employ a macro risk hedging strategy (also known as “Systematic Risk Hedging Strategy”) in order to lower portfolio volatility by reducing net asset price reductions through, for example, sales of equity index futures. The hedging strategy will involve selling short both interest rate and equity market futures in order to lower the overall portfolio risk. The short positions are specifically put in place to hedge long risk positions and are not “naked” short positions i.e. the Fund will not have short exposures on a stand alone basis. This hedging strategy will reflect the Investment Manager's views on the overall macroeconomic climate and risk assets and how best to manage net interest rate duration, credit duration and equity market exposure.

Instruments

(a) Cash and Money Market Instruments

The Fund may hold or maintain cash deposits (denominated in such currency or currencies as the Investment Manager may determine) and/or Money Market Instruments (such as short term

commercial paper, certificates of deposit, treasury bills, floating rate notes and fixed or variable rate commercial paper) or Money Market Instruments. The amount of cash and/or cash equivalents that the Fund will hold will vary depending on prevailing circumstances. For example, in times of high market volatility and limited opportunity to deploy capital effectively, cash balances in the Fund will be higher than periods where good investments are available at attractive prices.

(b) Collective Investment Schemes

The Fund may invest in exchange traded funds (ETFs) and other collective investment schemes as permitted under the Regulations.

Any investment in open-ended ETFs will be in accordance with the investment limits for collective investment schemes (as set out below).

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its NAV in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other open-ended collective investment schemes (including ETFs) as permitted by the Regulations, including other funds of the ICAV, whose investment objectives and policies are consistent with the investment objective and policy of the Fund.

(c) Financial Indices

The Fund may gain exposure to financial indices through the use of financial derivative instruments where considered appropriate to the investment objective and investment policy of the Fund. Typical examples include S&P 500, FTSE 100 and the EuroStoxx Banks SX7E. Such financial indices shall comprise of eligible assets (i.e. those investments which are eligible for investment by a UCITS as detailed in the UCITS Notices (Eligible Assets)).

Details of any financial indices used by the Fund will be provided to Shareholders by the Investment Manager of the Fund on request and will be set out in the ICAV's semi-annual and annual accounts. Any such indices will be cleared by the Central Bank or will comply with the ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS Issues (as may be amended from time to time) as well as the Central Bank's Guidance Note 2/07 and UCITS Notice 21 (as may be amended or replaced from time to time). In any event, however, the financial indices to which the Fund may gain exposure will typically be rebalanced on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis. The costs associated with gaining exposure to a financial index will be impacted by the frequency with which the relevant financial index is rebalanced. Where the weighting of a particular constituent in the financial index exceeds the UCITS investment restrictions, the Investment Manager of the Fund will as a priority objective look to remedy the situation taking into account the interests of Shareholders and the ICAV.

(d) Financial Derivative Instruments (FDI)

In seeking to achieve its objective, the Fund may invest in the below-mentioned Exchange Traded and OTC financial derivative instruments. The choice between Exchange Traded and OTC is made based on a wide range of factors, including but not limited to liquidity, availability, contract terms and conditions and complexity.

The wide spectrum of FDI used is a result of the multi-asset fund strategy. In some markets only certain FDI will be available and suitable to express an investment view and the Investment Manager will make an appropriate selection from the FDI Instruments available (which will be based only on the underlying assets which are permitted under the investment policy of the Fund), taking into account factors such as valuations, liquidity, transactions costs or legal risks.

As noted above, such financial derivative instruments may be used for (i) investment purposes (ii) efficient portfolio management purposes and/or (iii) hedging purposes. In respect of any instruments which contain an embedded derivative i.e. Convertible Bonds and CoCos, the derivative component of that instrument shall be of a type which the Fund could otherwise invest in directly. In the event that the derivative offers an option to convert into a new security upon exercise, the new security must be an eligible investment for the Fund. For example, a convertible bond is a bond with an option for the holder to convert into common shares of a company at a pre-determined price. The common shares, also known as the “reference shares” or underlying shares will be an eligible investment in accordance with the Investment Policy of the Fund.

FDI may be used instead of physical investments in order provide more timely and cost effective access to an exposure. As noted in the investment policy above, the Fund may use derivatives (which will be based only on the underlying assets which are permitted under the investment policy of the Fund) :

- (i) to hedge or gain a short or long exposure to an asset, for example a currency or interest rate duration;
- (ii) as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying assets where the Investment Manager feels that a derivative exposure to the underlying asset represents better value than a direct exposure; and/or
- (iii) to hedge or gain a short or long exposure to the composition and performance of a particular index or basket of assets.

All investments in financial derivative instruments will be made or entered into within the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank’s Notices. Specifically, short positions will only be created synthetically or through exchange traded listed derivatives.

Futures

Futures are contracts to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specific underlying at a pre-determined future date and at a price agreed through a transaction undertaken on an exchange. Futures may also be cash settled. Futures allow investors to hedge against risk or gain exposure to the underlying asset (details of which are set out below). Since these contracts are marked-to-market daily, investors can, by closing out their position, exit from their obligation to buy or sell the underlying prior to the contract's expiry date. Futures may be used where its market access is easier, more liquid or more cost-efficient than direct exposure to the underlying itself. Futures can be used to express both positive and negative views on the underlying; hence, they can create a synthetic long or short position.

The Fund will primarily use the following futures:

- **Index futures** which may be used to take long or short exposure to a particular index such as an equity index. For example in order to express a positive view on Emerging Market stocks the Investment Manager may choose to go long an MSCI EM future.
- **Interest rate futures** which may be used to hedge or take long or short interest rate exposure, for example in order to take the view of falling interest rates in a country, the Investment Manager may choose to take a long position in that nation's interest rate future market.
- **Bond futures** which may be used to purchase or sell a bond on a specified date at a predetermined price, for example instead of buying a certain bond outright in physical format the Investment Manager may choose to go long a future on such bond.
- **Equity futures** which may be used to purchase or sell an equity on a specified date at a predetermined price, for example instead of buying a certain equity outright in physical format the Investment Manager may choose to go long a future on such equity.

The Fund may also use the following futures:

- **Variance/volatility futures** may be used to take a long or short position in variance/volatility, i.e. the magnitude of price movement of a particular underlying, with a view to managing down the volatility of the overall Fund. For example, as set out in the Investment Policy above, the Fund will typically be invested in a mixture of bonds and equities and in periods of high price volatility asset prices can decline. At the same time it can be difficult to buy and sell securities, so an appropriate exposure to manage portfolio risk would be an Index Volatility Future such as the CBOT Volatility Index ("VIX") futures, which measure the implied volatility of S&P 500 index options. The use of variance /

volatility futures will be limited to risk management i.e. such futures instruments will be used to offset possible losses arising from changes in the price of volatility arising from positions held in the portfolio of the Fund and will not be used for speculative purposes.

Forwards

The Fund may also enter into forward contracts. In a forward the contract holders are obliged to buy or sell a particular underlying at a specified price in a specified quantity and on a specified future date. Forwards may also be cash settled. In contrast to futures, forwards are not traded on an exchange, but in the OTC market. Forward contracts may be used to hedge or generate exposure. They can be used to express both positive and negative views on the underlying assets, hence they can create a synthetic short position.

The Fund will primarily use the following forwards:

- **Foreign exchange forwards** may be used to hedge or take a long or short position in a currency exposure, for example in order to express the view that the USD will depreciate against the EUR the Investment Manager may choose to enter into a long EUR short USD forward.
- **Bond forwards** may be used to purchase or sell a bond on a specified date at a predetermined price, for example instead of buying a certain bond outright in physical format the Investment Manager may choose to go long a forward on such bond.
- **Equity forwards** may be used to purchase or sell a stock on a specified date at a predetermined price, for example instead of buying a certain stock outright in physical format the Investment Manager may choose to go long a forward on such stock.
- **Index forwards** may be used to take long or short exposure to a particular index such as an equity index, for example in order to express a positive view on Emerging Market stocks the Investment Manager may choose to go long an MSCI EM forward.
- **Variance/volatility forwards** may be used to take a long or short position in variance/volatility, i.e. the magnitude. A long variance forward position offers an effective hedge against general market volatility increased which usually results in credit asset price falls.

Options

The Fund will not invest in exotic options, only “plain vanilla” options, simple put and call options. Put options are contracts sold for a premium that give one party (the buyer) the right, but not the

obligation, to sell to the other party (the seller) to the contract, a specific quantity of a particular underlying at a specified price. Call options are contracts sold for a premium that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy a specified quantity of the underlying from the seller of the option at a specified price. Options may also be cash settled. The buyer of the option may exercise his right within a specified period of time or at a specified point in time. Exercise or payoff features may vary. The Fund may be a seller or buyer of put and call options. The Fund may purchase or sell options either individually or in combinations. The Fund may also purchase or sell options to hedge or generate exposure. They can be used to express both positive and negative views on the underlying, hence they can create a synthetic short position. Options may also be used to take a positional view on the volatility of a certain underlying. The Fund may trade options on an exchange or on OTC markets.

- Options can be “plain vanilla” such as put or call options (as described above) and the Investment Manager may buy or sell these options; and

The Fund will primarily use the following options:

- **Foreign exchange options** may be used to hedge or take a long or short position in a currency exposure, for example in order to express the view that the USD will depreciate against the EUR the Investment Manager may choose to buy a EUR call USD put option.
- **Interest Rates Options** may be used to hedge or take a long or short exposure to interest rates, for example in order to protect against falling interest rates the Investment Manager may choose to buy a call option on an interest rate contract such as a 3-month Eurodollar futures.
- **Options on Credit Default Swaps** (indexes or single name credits) may be bought or sold used to gain exposure or to hedge risk in the general credit markets or in relation to a specific credit. The Fund will be exposed to a number of single name credit risks and from time to time it may be appropriate to use credit default swaps to hedge or partially hedge the default risk of a specific name (i.e. the risk specifically associated to one legal entity only). For example, where general credit market conditions are benign with low volatility, a single company may discover a serious internal fraud which materially increases the risk of that company defaulting. Such default risk of a specific name are unique, stand alone risks unconnected to general market conditions, which may be hedged using a single name option of a credit default swap.
- **Index options** may be used to take long or short exposure to a particular index such as e.g. an equity index, for example in order to express a positive view on US stocks the Investment Manager may choose to go long an S&P 500 call option.

- **Options on futures** may be used to take long or short exposure to a particular future such as an equity index future. For example, in order to express a positive or negative view on the S&P 500 at the end of the calendar year, the manager may buy a call option expiring at the end of December.

The Fund may also invest in the following options:

- **Bond options** may be used to express similar positional views as buying or selling the underlying bond or alternatively to express the Investment Manager's view on the bond's volatility.
- **Equity options** may be used to express views as to the direction of single name equities, an equity index or a custom basket of equities.
- **Variance/volatility options** may be used to take a long or short position in variance/volatility, i.e. the magnitude of price movement of a particular underlying. A variance option position can offer an effective hedge against a general market volatility increase which usually results in credit / equity asset price falls.

Swaps

A swap is an agreement negotiated between two parties, whereby one party agrees to exchange a specific cash flow stream at set dates against another cash flow stream received from the counterparty at set dates. Typically, the cash flow streams are computed with reference to a specific underlying and on specified notionals. They can be used to express both positive and negative views on the underlying assets, hence they can also be used to create a synthetic short position. Generally swaps are traded in the OTC market.

Swaps are an effective way to modify the return profile of an asset or of the whole portfolio without having to buy or sell more underlying securities. Swaps can be used when there is no liquid, easily accessible Exchange-Traded equivalent contract available and can be used to create returns otherwise not available, for example Total Return Swaps and Interest Rate Swaps, as described further below.

The Fund will primarily invest in the following swaps:

- **Interest Rate Swaps:** An interest rate swap is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange fixed or floating cash flow streams typically referencing a particular interest rate calculated on specified notional amounts at specified dates during the life of the swap. The use of interest rate swaps may allow the interest rate sensitivity of the

Fund to be changed faster or more cheaply than through the use of physical cash markets or more precisely than through exchange traded derivative markets. They may also be used to express views on the direction of interest rate movements. For example in order to protect against falling interest rates in Europe, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into a Euro rates receiver swap, whereby the Fund receives a fixed swap rate in EUR against paying Euribor.

- **Credit Default Swaps:** A credit default swap is an agreement that the seller of the swap will compensate the buyer in the event of specified credit events or defined losses on the back of credit events. The buyer of the swap makes a series of payments (the “fee” or “spread”) to the seller and, in exchange, receives one or more payoffs, if specified credit events or defined losses on the back of credit events occur in respect of the reference credit(s). For example, instead of buying a USD denominated Turkey government bond the Investment Manager may choose to sell Credit Default Swaps (“CDS”) protection in Turkey, because the CDS may be more liquid and more cost-effective than holding the bonds outright in physical format. As part of such CDS, the Fund would earn a quarterly fee/spread payment and would in exchange have to compensate the counterparty in case a credit event such as a default should happen in respect of Turkey.
- **Index Swaps:** In an index swap one or both of the cash flow streams are related to the return of an index or indices, calculated on a notional amount, at specified dates during the life of the swap. For example, in order to take a long exposure to the MSCI EM the Investment Manager may choose to enter into an index swap, whereby the Fund pays USD Libor and receives the return of the MSCI EM. MSCI EM is the industry standard Emerging Market Equity Index benchmark used by institutions globally.
- **Total Return Swaps:** Total return swaps involve the exchange of the total return, dividends or coupons plus capital gains or losses, of a specified underlying (such as equities or fixed interest securities) against fixed or floating payments. The Fund may enter into total return swaps that can serve as a substitute for purchasing or selling an underlying directly. Reasons for entering into total return swaps may include, where the Investment Manager wishes to invest in an underlying and there is less liquidity or activity in the underlying market or the underlying market is more difficult to access.. Typically, as part of such total return swap the Fund would transfer to the counterparty the investment amount and in exchange would receive coupon and redemption cash flows of the underlying asset.

Any underlying assets to be referenced by the Fund in total return swap transactions will be consistent with the investment policies of the Fund.

The counterparties to any total return swaps shall be entities which satisfy the OTC counterparty criteria set down by the Central Bank in the UCITS Notices and shall

specialise in such transactions.

The failure of a counterparty to a swap transaction may have a negative impact on the return for Shareholders. The Investment Manager intends to minimise counterparty performance risk by only selecting counterparties with an acceptable credit rating and by monitoring any changes in those counterparties' ratings. Additionally, these transactions are only concluded on the basis of standardised framework agreements (ISDA with Credit Support Annex).

The counterparty to any total return swap entered into by the Fund shall not assume any discretion over the composition or management of the investment portfolio of the Fund or of the underlying of the total return swap.

The Fund may also use the following swaps:

- **Inflation-linked Swaps:** In an inflation rate swap a cash flow stream is related to the inflation rate or inflation index of a specific country or area. For example in order to benefit from rising inflation rates in Europe, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into an inflation-linked swap, whereby the Fund pays Euribor and receives a pay-out linked to a European inflation index.
- **Recovery Swaps:** A recovery swap is an agreement negotiated between two parties to swap a pre-agreed fixed recovery rate instead of the recovery rate which will be determined in the market upon an occurrence of a credit event. For example, if the Investment Manager suspects that a credit event such as a default might occur in respect of a specific bond in the Fund's portfolio, the Investment Manager may choose to fix the recovery rate of that bond with a trading counterparty ahead of time and before a default has actually occurred. The counterparty will quote a certain anticipated recovery rate for the bond which it deems likely under current market conditions and such rate may significantly differ from the recovery rate which will be determined by ISDA in case of a default later on. In the event that the default occurs, the Investment Manager will receive from the counterparty the fixed recovery rate that was pre-agreed with the counterparty in the recovery swap instead of the recovery rate determined by ISDA for other general market participants.
- **Basis Swap:** A basis swap is an interest rate swap negotiated between two parties to exchange floating interest rate cash flows against other floating interest cash flow streams, at specified dates during the life of the swap. There may be a final, interim or initial exchange of the notional amounts. For example in order to hedge cash flows from a floating rate bond which is denominated in USD and not in the Fund's base currency GBP, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into a basis swap, whereby the Fund receives floating Euribor payments against paying the floating USD Libor cash flows from

the bond.

- **Dividend Swap:** In a dividend swap a cash flow stream is related to the dividends of a particular stock or equity index. For example in order to take a positive view on dividends the Investment Manager may choose to enter into a dividend swap, whereby the Fund pays a series of fixed amounts and receives the actual dividends.
- **FW Swap:** An FX swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange different currencies at the beginning and at the end of the life of the swap. FX swaps may be used as an alternative to spot and forward foreign exchange contracts. For example in order to protect against USD depreciating against EUR, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into an FX swap, whereby the Fund pays a fixed USD amount against receiving a fixed EUR amount at maturity.
- **Variance / Volatility Swaps:** In a variance or volatility swap a cash flow stream is related to the magnitude of price movement, i.e. variance or volatility of the price of an underlying. For example in order to take a positive view on variance/volatility the Investment Manager may choose to enter into a variance/volatility swap, whereby the Fund pays a series of fixed cash flows and receives cash flows linked to the magnitude of price movements in a certain underlying such as the S&P 500 stock index. Variance/volatility Swaps may be used to take a long or short position in variance/volatility, i.e. the magnitude of price movement of a particular underlying with a view to managing down the volatility of the overall Fund. For example, as set out in the Investment Policy above, the Fund will typically be invested in a mixture of bonds and equities and in periods of high price volatility asset prices can decline. At the same time it can be difficult to buy and sell securities, so an appropriate exposure to manage portfolio risk would be an Index Volatility Swap such as the VIX.

Contracts for Difference

Contracts for difference (“CFDs”) (also known as synthetic swaps) can be used to secure a profit or avoid a loss by reference to fluctuations in the value or price of equities or financial instruments or in an index of such equities or financial instruments. CFDs may be used either as a substitute for direct investment in the underlying equity security or as an alternative to and for the same purposes as futures and options, particularly in cases where there is no futures contract available in relation to a specific security. The risks inherent in CFDs are dependent on the position that a Fund may take in the transaction.

It is anticipated that CFDs will be used when the liquidity of an underlying asset is low and / or there is a limitation on the ability of the Investment Manager to enter or exit a position. CFDs will be used in order to gain exposure to specific equities at a lower margin cost while still trading in a very liquid instrument. For example, the Fund may be invested in a CFD referencing “Company

A” share price, where the available tradable float in the equity of “Company A” may be limited.

FDI Costs

Investors should be aware that when the Fund enters into FDI contracts (including those used for currency hedging as described in greater detail below) and/or Repurchase/Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Stock Lending arrangements, operational costs and/or fees shall be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund.

In the case of total return swaps and contracts for differences such fees and costs may include financing fees and in the case of FDI which are listed on Recognised Exchanges and/or centrally cleared, such fees and costs may include brokerage, exchange and clearing house fees. One of the considerations taken into account by the Investment Manager when selecting brokers and counterparties to FDI transactions on behalf of the Fund is that any such costs and/or fees which are deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund shall be at normal commercial rates and shall not include any hidden revenue.

Such direct or indirect costs and fees will be paid to the relevant broker or counterparty to the FDI transaction, which, in the case of FDI used for currency hedging purposes, may include the Custodian or entities related to the Custodian. The identity of the entities to which such direct and indirect costs and fees are paid shall be disclosed in the annual financial statements of the ICAV. All revenues generated through the use of FDI and/or Repurchase/Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Stock Lending, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Fund.

Collateral Policy

Where necessary, the Fund will accept collateral from its counterparties in order to reduce counterparty risk exposure generated through the use of over the counter derivative instruments. Any collateral received by the Fund shall comprise of cash collateral and/or securities of varying maturity which satisfy the requirements of the Central Bank relating to non-cash collateral which may be received by a UCITS.

Cash collateral received by the Fund may be reinvested in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank at the discretion of the Investment Manager. In this regard, any cash collateral received by the Fund may also be placed on deposit with relevant credit institutions as permitted by the UCITS Regulations. In such circumstances, the Fund shall be exposed to the creditworthiness of the relevant credit institution with which cash collateral is placed.

The level of collateral required to be posted may vary by counterparty with which the Fund trades. The haircut policy applied to posted collateral will be negotiated on a counterparty basis and will vary depending on the class of asset received by the Fund, taking into account the price volatility

of the relevant asset and credit standing of the relevant counterparty.

Leverage

As a result of its use of financial derivative instruments, the Fund may leverage its positions to generate a notional exposure in excess of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The Value-at-Risk (“**VaR**”) methodology is an advanced risk measurement methodology which attempts to predict, using historical data, the likely scale of losses that might be expected to occur over a given period of time. The Fund intends to apply a limit on the VaR of the Fund (Absolute VaR limit) which will not exceed 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The VaR for the Fund will be calculated daily using a one-tailed confidence level of 99%, one month (20 Business Days) holding period and calculated on an historic basis using at least 1 year (250 Business Days) of daily returns, which means that statistically there is a 1% chance that the losses actually incurred over any one month period could exceed 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. The holding period, the historical observation period or the confidence level may be changed, provided always that they are in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

VaR methods rely on a number of assumptions about the forecasting of investment markets and the ability to draw inferences about the future behaviour of market prices from historical movements. If those assumptions are incorrect by any significant degree, the size and frequency of losses actually incurred in the investment portfolio may considerably exceed those predicted by a VaR model (and even a small degree of inaccuracy in the forecasting models used can produce large deviations in the forecast produced). VaR does enable a comparison of risks across asset classes and serves as an indicator to a portfolio manager of the investment risk in a portfolio. If used in this way, and with an eye to the limitations of VaR methods and the particular model chosen, it can act as a signal to the Investment Manager of an increase in the general level of risk in a portfolio and as a trigger for corrective action by the Investment Manager. The measurement and monitoring of all exposures relating to the use of derivative instruments will be performed on at least a daily basis.

The requirements of the European Securities and Markets Authority (“**ESMA**”) and the Central Bank prescribe in detail disclosures which need to be made in respect of leverage. Although the VaR methodology as described above is used to control and assess the Fund's exposures, the Fund also calculates leverage based on the sum of the notionals of the derivatives used as is required by the Central Bank. Generally, the level of leverage for the Fund arising from the use of FDIs calculated on this basis is expected to be between 25% and 600 % of Net Asset Value of the Fund but may be higher on occasion. It is expected that typically this level will be approximately between 100% and 300%. The wide range of expected level of leverage (i.e. between 25% and 600% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund) is due to the broad range of asset classes and corresponding FDI such as short-dated interest rate futures and options which will from time to time be utilised by the Investment Manager by virtue of its multi-asset strategy. This measure of leverage can be high as it includes positions implemented to adjust existing positions

as a result of market movements or subscription/redemption activity and it does not take into account any netting or hedging arrangements even though such arrangements are entered into for the purposes of risk reduction. In particular short-dated interest rate instruments or options may increase such a leverage number, since a higher notional is required to generate the desired exposure due to the low duration/sensitivity of such instruments.

The Investment Manager will not utilise FDI other than those listed above until such time as a revised risk management process has been prepared, submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank.

Risks associated with the use of FDI are detailed in the Prospectus at the section entitled “Risk Factors”.

Currency Hedging

Foreign exchange transactions may be used for currency hedging purposes. A Share Class of the Fund which is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency may be hedged against exchange rate fluctuation risks between the denominated currency of the Share Class and the Base Currency of the Fund. The Investment Manager may attempt to mitigate the risk of such fluctuation by using FDI, namely forward currency contracts, for currency hedging purposes subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank.

In the case of the Classes not denominated in the same currency as the base currency, it is the intention of the Investment Manager to hedge the value of these Shares against changes in the rate of exchange between the Base Currency and currency of denomination of the relevant class, however, the successful execution of a hedging strategy which mitigates exactly this risk cannot be assured.

Borrowing Powers

The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Subject to this limit, the Directors may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the Fund. In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations, the Directors may instruct that the Custodian may charge the assets of the Fund as security for such borrowings.

5. Profile of a Typical Investor

The Fund is suitable for investors with a medium term holding period but who may need immediate access to funds and who have a low to medium risk appetite. For the avoidance of doubt, the use of FDI's is designed to generate high quality returns through hedging of component risks in the underlying securities in an absolute return strategy. Furthermore, whilst

the Fund has flexibility to invest in emerging markets, equities and sub-investment grade credit, the overall portfolio strategy of the Fund is centred around the generation of consistent positive returns through careful security selection combined with systematic hedging of macro and systematic risks (as further described under the heading Investment Strategy above)..

6. Offer

Initial Offer

Shares in the Fund will be offered from 9 a.m. (Irish time) on the 19 October, 2015 to 5 p.m. (Irish time) on the 29 January, 2016 (the “**Initial Offer Period**”) at the Initial Offer Price set out in the table below and subject to acceptance of applications for Shares by the ICAV and will be issued for the first time as at the Dealing Day on or after expiry of the Initial Offer Period. The Initial Offer Period may be shortened or extended by the Directors. The Central Bank will be notified in advance of any such shortening or extension if subscriptions for Shares have been received and otherwise on an annual basis.

Subsequent Offer

After closing of the Initial Offer Period Shares in the Fund will be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share. Please see the section entitled “**Application for Shares**” for more information regarding the cost of shares.

7. Information on Share Classes

Class	Currency	Initial Offer Price	Initial Subscription	Minimum Holding	Minimum Transaction Size	Investment Management Fee
Class A GBP Shares	GBP	GBP 100	GBP £1000	GBP £1000	GBP £1000	0.75%
Class B USD Shares	USD	USD 100	USD \$2000	USD \$2000	USD \$2000	0.75%
Class C EUR Shares	EUR	EUR 100	EUR €1500	EUR €1500	EUR €1000	0.75%

Classes may differ amongst other things on the basis of the Investment Manager's Fee applicable to these Classes. Further information in relation to fees is set out below at Section 13 entitled “**Fees and Expenses**”. All non GBP Share Classes are hedged into the share class base currency.

8. Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding Size

Each investor must satisfy the Initial Subscription requirements applicable to the relevant Class as outlined above and must retain Shares having a Net Asset Value of the Minimum Holding applicable to the relevant Class as outlined above.

The Directors reserve the right to differentiate between Shareholders and to waive or reduce the Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding for certain investors.

9. Application for Shares

Applications for Shares may be made through the Administrator through the process described in the Prospectus.

10. Redemption of Shares

Requests for redemption of Shares may be made through the Administrator through the process described in the Prospectus.

Timing of payment

Redemption proceeds in respect of Shares will normally be paid within 3 Business Days (but no later than 10 Business Days) from the relevant Dealing Deadline provided that all the required documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator.

11. Conversion of Shares

Subject to the Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding requirements of the relevant Classes, Shareholders may request conversion of some or all of their Shares in one Fund of the ICAV or Class to Shares in another Fund of the ICAV or Class or another Class in the Fund in accordance with the procedures specified in the Prospectus under the heading “**Conversion of Shares**”.

Conversion Charge

It is not currently intended to impose a conversion charge on the conversion of Shares in any Class to Shares in another Class of a Fund.

12. Suspension of Dealing

Shares may not be issued, redeemed or converted during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund is suspended in the manner described in the Prospectus under the

heading “**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**”. Applicants for Shares and Shareholders requesting redemption and/or conversion of Shares will be notified of such suspension and, unless withdrawn, applications for Shares will be considered and requests for redemption and/or conversion will be processed as at the next Dealing Day following the ending of such suspension.

13. Fees and Expenses

Establishment Expenses

The Fund shall bear the fees and expenses attributable to the establishment and organisation of the ICAV as detailed in the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Establishment Expenses**”. Such establishment expenses may be amortised over the first five Accounting Periods of the ICAV or such other period as the Directors may determine and in such manner as the Directors in their absolute discretion deem fair.

Subscription Fee

It is not currently intended to charge a Subscription Fee.

Redemption Fee

It is not currently intended to charge a Redemption Fee

Manager’s Fee

The Manager for its own benefit and use, shall be entitled to receive a management fee (the “Management Fee”) from the Fund calculated and based on an annual rate of the percentages in the following table of the Net Asset Value of the Fund as described below subject to a minimum fee of €1,500 per month:

Management Fee	Net Asset Value
0.03%	Up to €200,000,000
0.02%	In excess of €200,000,000

The Management Fee accrues as of each Valuation Point and is payable monthly in arrears (plus VAT, if any). The Manager shall also be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable and vouched out-of-pocket expenses (plus any applicable taxes) it incurs out of the assets of the Fund.

Investment Manager’s Fee

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is entitled to charge an investment management fee equal to a per annum percentage of the Net Asset Value

of each Class. The percentage fee per annum for each Class is shown above in the section entitled “**Information on Share Classes**”.

The Investment Management Fee is charged separately against each Class, and may be waived or reduced with the Directors' approval.

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the ICAV for reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by it and any VAT on all fees and expenses payable to or by it.

Administrator's Fees

The Administrator for its own benefit and use, shall be entitled to receive a fee (the “Administration Fee”) from the Fund calculated and based on an annual rate of the percentages in the following table of the Net Asset Value of the Fund as described below subject to a minimum fee of €5,500 per month:

Administration Fee	Net Asset Value
0.09%	Up to €200,000,000
0.08%	Between €200,000,000 and €400,000,000
0.07%	In excess of €400,000,000

The Administration Fee accrues as of each Valuation Point and is payable monthly in arrears (plus VAT, if any).

The Administrator shall also be compensated out of the assets of the Fund for other services, including inter alia account maintenance, secretarial services, preparation of financial statements of the ICAV, registration and transaction fees, each of which shall be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon.

The Administrator shall also be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable and vouched out-of-pocket expenses (plus any applicable taxes) it incurs out of the assets of the Fund.

Custodian Fees

The Custodian for its own benefit and use, shall be entitled to receive a fee (the “Custodian Fee”) from the Fund calculated and based on an annual rate of the percentages in the following table of the Net Asset Value of the Fund as described below subject to a minimum annual fee of €25,000 up 30 April, 2016 and €35,000 thereafter.

Custodian Fee	Net Asset Value
0.03%	Up to €135,000,000
0.0175%	Between €135,000,000 and €200,000,000
0.01%	In excess of €200,000,000

The Custodian Fee accrues as of each Valuation Point and is payable monthly in arrears (plus VAT, if any).

The Custodian shall, also be entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the Fund for all of its reasonable disbursements incurred on behalf of the Fund, including the safe-keeping fees and expenses of any sub-custodian (which shall be at normal commercial rates) and transaction charges (which shall also be at normal commercial rates) levied by the Custodian or any sub-custodian and any applicable taxes it incurs on behalf of the Fund. Such custody fees shall accrue and be payable monthly in arrears.

Anti-Dilution Levy

An Anti-Dilution Levy may be charged at the discretion of the Directors as outlined in the Prospectus in the section entitled “**Anti-Dilution Levy**”.

14. Dividends and Distributions

The Fund is an accumulating Fund and, therefore, it is not currently intended to distribute dividends to the Shareholders.

In the case of accumulating Classes, all net income and net realised and unrealised gains (i.e. realised and unrealised capital gains net of all realised and unrealised losses) less accrued expenses of the Fund attributable to the relevant Class will be accumulated and reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share.

The Directors may at any time determine to change the policy of the Fund with respect to dividends distribution. If the Directors so determine full details of any such change will be disclosed in an updated prospectus or supplement and Shareholders will be notified in advance.

15. Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the “**Risk Factors**” section in the Section of the Prospectus.