

PROSPECTUS

IMPORTANT: IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT AS TO THE CONTENTS OF THIS PROSPECTUS YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR STOCKBROKER, BANK MANAGER, SOLICITOR ACCOUNTANT OR OTHER FINANCIAL ADVISER.

The Directors, whose names appear on page (ix), accept responsibility for the information contained in this document. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

WINTON UCITS FUNDS ICAV

(An umbrella open-ended Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between sub-funds incorporated in Ireland under the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 and authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations).

WINTON CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED
(INVESTMENT MANAGER)

26 June 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Winton UCITS Funds ICAV (the "ICAV") was originally incorporated as an umbrella investment company with segregated liability between sub-funds on 8 July 2010. The ICAV converted from an investment company to an Irish collective asset-management vehicle pursuant to the ICAV Act on 26 July 2017. The ICAV is authorised in Ireland by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "Central Bank") as an undertaking for collective investment in Transferable Securities pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. This authorisation however, shall not constitute a warranty by the Central Bank as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV. Authorisation of the ICAV is not an endorsement or guarantee of the ICAV by the Central Bank nor is the Central Bank responsible for the contents of this Prospectus.

No person has been authorised by the ICAV to give any information or make any representations in connection with the offering of Shares other than those contained in this Prospectus, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied on as having been made by the ICAV.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the ICAV to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

This Prospectus may only be issued with one or more supplements (each a "**Supplement**"), each containing information relating to a separate Fund. The creation of new Funds requires the prior approval of the Central Bank. If there are different Types of Shares representing a Fund, details relating to the separate Types of Shares may be dealt with in the same Supplement or in a separate Supplement for each Type. The creation of further Types of Shares will be effected in accordance with the Central Bank Rules. This Prospectus and the relevant Supplement should be read and construed as one document. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement, the relevant Supplement shall prevail.

Applications for Shares will only be considered on the basis of this Prospectus (and any relevant Supplement). The latest audited annual report and accounts and the latest unaudited semi-annual report may be obtained from the offices of the Administrator. The delivery of this Prospectus (whether or not accompanied by any reports) or the issue of Shares shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that the affairs of the ICAV have not changed since the date hereof.

Potential investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or any matters and are recommended to consult their own professional advisers concerning the acquisition, holding or disposal of Shares.

The provisions of the ICAV's Instrument of Incorporation are binding on each of its Shareholders (who are taken to have notice of them).

This Prospectus is based on information, law and practice currently in force in Ireland (which may be subject to change) at the date hereof. The ICAV cannot be bound by an out of date Prospectus when it has issued a new Prospectus, and investors should check with the Investment Manager that this is the most recently published Prospectus.

The value of investments and the income derived therefrom may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount invested in a Fund.

All or part of the fees and expenses may be charged to the capital of the ICAV. This will have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment and may result in you not receiving back the full amount invested.

As the Funds of the ICAV may be subject to subscription, redemption and exchanging charges (which, in the case of redemption charges shall not exceed 3 per cent of the Net Asset Value per Share), the difference at any one time between the sale and repurchase price of Shares in any Fund means that an investment in any Fund should be viewed as a medium to long-term investment.

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. Any person who is holding Shares in contravention of the restrictions set out below or, by virtue of his holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of any competent jurisdiction or whose holding could, in the opinion of the Directors, cause the ICAV or any Shareholder to incur any liability to taxation or to suffer any pecuniary disadvantage which 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 Investment Manager, the Distributor, the Depositary, 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 of Incorporation to compulsorily redeem and/or cancel any Shares held or beneficially owned in contravention of the restrictions imposed by them as described herein.

Distribution in the European Economic Area:

This Prospectus may only be distributed and Shares may only be offered or placed in a Member State of the European Economic Area (the “**Member State**”) to the extent that: (1) the ICAV or relevant Sub-Fund has been registered or passported into the relevant Member State and is permitted to be marketed there; or (2) this Prospectus may otherwise be lawfully distributed and the Shares may otherwise be lawfully offered or placed in that Member State.

Distribution outside of the European Economic Area:

Hong Kong: Warning - The contents of this document have not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in Hong Kong. You are advised to exercise caution in relation to the offer. If you are in any doubt about any of the contents of this document, you should obtain independent professional advice.

This Prospectus has not been registered by the Registrar of Companies in Hong Kong. The ICAV is a collective investment scheme as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance of Hong Kong (the “**Ordinance**”) but has not been authorised by the Securities and Futures Commission pursuant to the Ordinance. Accordingly, the Shares may only be offered or sold in Hong Kong to persons who are “professional investors” as defined in the Ordinance and any rules made under the Ordinance or in circumstances which are permitted under the Companies Ordinance of Hong Kong and the Ordinance. In addition, this Prospectus may not be issued or possessed for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, and the Shares may not be disposed of to any person unless such person is outside Hong Kong, such person is a “professional investor” as defined in the Ordinance and any rules made under the Ordinance or as otherwise may be permitted by the Ordinance.

Isle of Man: The ICAV is not subject to any form of regulation or approval in the Isle of Man. This document has not been registered or approved for distribution in the Isle of Man and may only be distributed in or into the Isle of Man by a person permitted under Isle of Man law to do so and in accordance with the Isle of Man Collective Investment Schemes Act 2008 and regulations made thereunder. The Shareholders in the ICAV are not protected by any statutory compensation scheme.

Japan: The Shares may not be offered for a public offering in Japan unless a securities registration statement pursuant to Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (including any amendments or successor laws, the “**FIEA**”) has been filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance of Japan.

No securities registration statement for a public offering has been filed or will be filed with respect to the solicitation for the purchase of the Shares of the ICAV in Japan as the Shares of the ICAV will be offered in Japan as an "expanded small number of private placement" (kakudai shouninzu shibo) as described under Article 2, Paragraph 3, Items 2(a) and 2(c) of the FIEA.

The ICAV has filed a notification with the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency of Japan (the “**FSA**”) pursuant to the Act Concerning Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations of Japan in connection with the private placement of the Shares in Japan. A report with respect to the placement and redemption of the Shares may be filed by the ICAV with the Ministry of Finance of Japan as required in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act of Japan.

Notwithstanding any language in this Prospectus to the contrary, the Shares of the ICAV hereby have not been approved or disapproved by any regulatory authority of Japan.

For the purpose of the laws of Japan, each Shareholder in the ICAV shall be required to represent in the subscription agreement that it fully acknowledges, understands and agrees with the relevant transfer restrictions applicable to the Shares pursuant to the FIEA.

In addition to any other applicable transfer restrictions as set forth in the Instrument of Incorporation and in this Prospectus, if the Shareholder is a "qualified institutional investor" as defined under Article 2, Paragraph 3, Item 1 of the FIEA and Article 10 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance regarding the Definition under Article 2 of the FIEA (tekikaku kikan touchika, "Qualified Institutional Investor") at the time that it subscribed for or acquired any Shares in the ICAV, such Shareholder shall be required to agree in the subscription agreement not to directly or indirectly, sell, exchange, assign, mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise transfer its Shares (or any interest therein) in whole or in part to any party other than to another Qualified Institutional Investor. Any transferees of the Shareholder will be required to agree to comply with the foregoing transfer restrictions.

Jersey: This Prospectus relates to a private placement and does not constitute an offer to the public in Jersey to subscribe for the Shares offered hereby. No regulatory approval has been sought to the offer in Jersey and it must be distinctly understood that the Jersey Financial Services Commission does not accept any responsibility for the financial soundness of or any representations made in connection with the ICAV. The offer of Shares is personal to the person to whom this Prospectus is being delivered by or on behalf of the ICAV, and a subscription for the Shares will only be accepted from such person. The Prospectus may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose.

Singapore: The offer of or invitation to subscribe for the Shares, which is the subject of this Prospectus, does not relate to a collective investment scheme which is authorised under section 286 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “**SFA**”) or recognised under section 287 of the SFA. The Company is not authorised or recognised by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the “**MAS**”) and Shares are not allowed to be offered to the retail public. Each of this Prospectus and any other document or material issued in connection with the offer or sale is not a prospectus as defined in the SFA. Accordingly, statutory liability under the SFA in relation to the content of prospectuses would not apply. Prospective investors should consider carefully whether the investment is suitable for them.

This Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the MAS. Accordingly, this Prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of Shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may Shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 304 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 305(1), or any person pursuant to Section 305(2), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 305 of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where Shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 305 by a relevant person which is:

(a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or

(b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

then securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Shares pursuant to an offer made under Section 305 except:

- (1) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 305(5) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 305A(3) (i) (B) of the SFA;
- (2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (3) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (4) as specified in Section 305A(5) of the SFA; or

- (5) as specified in Regulation 36 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

South Korea: Neither the ICAV nor the Investment Manager is making any representation with respect to the eligibility of any recipients of this Prospectus to acquire the Shares therein under the laws of South Korea, including but without limitation the Foreign Exchange Transaction Act and Regulations thereunder. The Shares have not been registered under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act, and none of the Shares may be offered, sold or delivered, or offered or sold to any person for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in South Korea or to any resident of South Korea except pursuant to applicable laws and regulations of South Korea.

United States of America: Neither the ICAV nor the Shares have been or will be registered under the 1933 Act or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States. 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.

There is no public market for the Shares 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 1933 Act and applicable state securities laws pursuant to registration or exemption therefrom.

The ICAV has not been and will not be registered under the 1940 Act pursuant to the provisions of Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, which excludes from the definition of "investment company" a privately offered fund that meets certain requirements.

The Shares have not been approved or disapproved by the SEC, any state securities commission or other US regulatory authority, nor have any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of this offering or the accuracy or adequacy of these offering materials. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

The Shares are being offered outside the United States pursuant to the exemption from registration under Regulation S under the 1933 Act. The ICAV may arrange or permit the private placement in the United States of a portion of the Shares under the exemption provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act and/or Regulation D promulgated thereunder to US Persons that are "accredited investors" (as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the 1933 Act), under restrictions and other circumstances designed to preclude a distribution that would otherwise require registration of the Shares under the 1933 Act, cause the ICAV to become subject to the registration requirements of the 1940 Act, oblige the ICAV or the Investment Manager to comply with requirements under the United States Commodity Exchange Act, or cause the assets of the ICAV to be "plan assets" for the purposes of the United States Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("**ERISA**"), including presentation by such investors, prior to the delivery to them of Shares, of subscription documentation containing specified representations and agreements.

The ICAV will not accept any subscriptions from investors that are employee benefit plans subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA, plans subject to Section 4975 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or any entity whose underlying assets are deemed to include assets of any such plans (together, "**Benefit Plans**") if after such subscription the value of the Shares of any Class held by Benefit Plans would be 25 per cent or more of the value of the total outstanding Shares of that Class. If the Shares of any Class held by Benefit Plans were to exceed this 25 per cent limit, the ICAV's assets might be considered "plan assets" under ERISA, which could result in adverse consequences to the Fund, the Investment

Manager and the fiduciaries of the Benefit Plans. Due to the similar characteristics of all Types within a Fund, the Directors have resolved to designate all Types in each Fund as a single Class for such purposes.

THE FUNDS MAY TRADE COMMODITY INTERESTS (COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACTS, COMMODITY OPTIONS CONTRACTS AND/OR SWAPS), INCLUDING SECURITY FUTURES PRODUCTS, AND THE FUND MANAGER IS REGISTERED AS A COMMODITY POOL OPERATOR WITH THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION (“**CFTC**”).

HOWEVER, THE INVESTMENT MANAGER IS EXEMPT FROM REGISTRATION WITH THE CFTC AS A COMMODITY POOL OPERATOR (“**CPO**”) PURSUANT TO CFTC RULE 4.13(A)(3) WITH REGARD TO THE FOLLOWING FUNDS: WINTON GLOBAL EQUITY FUND, WINTON US EQUITY FUND, AND WINTON EUROPEAN EQUITY FUND (“**4.13(A)(3) FUNDS**”). THEREFORE, UNLIKE A REGISTERED CPO, THE INVESTMENT MANAGER IS NOT REQUIRED TO DELIVER A CFTC DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN THE 4.13(A)(3) FUNDS, NOR IS IT REQUIRED TO PROVIDE INVESTORS IN THE 4.13(A)(3) FUNDS WITH CERTIFIED ANNUAL REPORTS THAT SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF CFTC RULES APPLICABLE TO REGISTERED CPOS.

THE INVESTMENT MANAGER QUALIFIES FOR THE EXEMPTION UNDER CFTC RULE 4.13(A)(3) WITH RESPECT TO THE 4.13(A)(3) FUNDS ON THE BASIS THAT, AT ALL TIMES, INTERESTS IN THE 4.13(A)(3) FUNDS: (1) ARE EXEMPT FROM REGISTRATION UNDER US SECURITIES ACT OF 1933; (2) ARE NOT MARKETED TO THE PUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES; (3) ARE OFFERED ONLY TO ACCREDITED INVESTORS, KNOWLEDGEABLE EMPLOYEES, AND “QUALIFIED ELIGIBLE PERSONS” AS DEFINED IN CFTC RULE 4.7; AND (4) THE COMPANY MEETS ONE OR THE OTHER OF THE FOLLOWING TESTS WITH RESPECT TO ITS COMMODITY INTEREST POSITIONS, INCLUDING POSITIONS IN SECURITY FUTURES PRODUCTS, WHETHER ENTERED INTO FOR BONA FIDE HEDGING PURPOSES OR OTHERWISE: (A) THE AGGREGATE INITIAL MARGIN, PREMIUMS, AND REQUIRED MINIMUM SECURITY DEPOSIT FOR RETAIL FOREX TRANSACTIONS, DETERMINED AT THE TIME THE MOST RECENT POSITION WAS ESTABLISHED, WILL NOT EXCEED 5 PERCENT OF THE LIQUIDATION VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S PORTFOLIO, AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT UNREALIZED PROFITS AND UNREALIZED LOSSES ON ANY SUCH POSITIONS IT HAS ENTERED INTO; OR (B) THE AGGREGATE NET NOTIONAL VALUE OF SUCH POSITIONS, DETERMINED AT THE TIME THE MOST RECENT POSITION WAS ESTABLISHED, DOES NOT EXCEED 100 PERCENT OF THE LIQUIDATION VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S PORTFOLIO, AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT UNREALIZED PROFITS AND UNREALIZED LOSSES ON ANY SUCH POSITIONS IT HAS ENTERED INTO.

IN ADDITION, AS OF THE DATE OF THIS PROSPECTUS, THE INVESTMENT MANAGER RELIES ON AN EXEMPTION FOR CPOS WHO OPERATE OFFSHORE COMMODITY POOLS WITH REGARD TO THE FOLLOWING FUNDS: WINTON ABSOLUTE RETURN FUTURES FUND AND WINTON DIVERSIFIED FUND (UCITS). PURSUANT TO THIS EXEMPTION, THE INVESTMENT MANAGER IS NOT SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE DISCLOSURE, REPORTING, AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS OTHERWISE APPLICABLE TO CPOS. THIS RELIEF DOES NOT LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF COMMODITY INTERESTS TRADING IN WHICH THESE FUNDS ARE PERMITTED TO ENGAGE.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS NOT BEEN, AND IS NOT REQUIRED TO BE, FILED WITH THE CFTC OR THE NATIONAL FUTURES ASSOCIATION (“**NFA**”), AND NEITHER THE CFTC NOR NFA HAS REVIEWED OR APPROVED THIS PROSPECTUS OR THE OFFERING OF SHARES.

Notice to Residents of Florida: If the investor is not a bank, a trust company, a savings institution, an insurance company, a dealer, an investment company as defined in the 1940 Act, a pension or profit-sharing trust, or a qualified institutional buyer (as defined in Rule 144A under the 1933 Act), the investor acknowledges that any sale of the Shares to the investor is voidable by the investor either within three days after the first tender of consideration is made by the investor to the issuer, or an agent of the issuer, or within three days after the availability of that privilege is communicated to the investor, whichever occurs later.

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 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 notified to and cleared in advance by 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” before investing in the ICAV.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The ICAV may engage in transactions in Financial Derivative Instruments 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 employs a risk management process which enables 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 does not currently utilise financial derivatives which have not been included in the risk management process and will not utilise any such financial derivatives until such time as a revised risk management process has been submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank. The ICAV will provide on request to 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.

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

WINTON UCITS FUNDS ICAV

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DEFINITIONS

“1933 Act”	the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
“1940 Act”	the US Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.
“Administration Agreement”	the agreement dated 30 April 2016 (effective as of 00.01 (Irish time) on 1 May 2016) between the ICAV and the Administrator.
“Administrator”	State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed with the prior approval of the Central Bank.
“ADRs”	American Depositary Receipts.
“AIF”	an alternative investment fund as defined in regulation 5(1) of the EU (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) Regulations 2013 (S.I. No. 257 of 2013) and/or any other collective investment undertaking meeting the criteria outlined in Regulation 68(e) of the UCITS Regulations.
“Auditor”	KPMG.
“Benchmark Regulation”	Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds.
“Business Day”	in relation to any Fund, as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.
“Central Bank”	the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority thereto.
“Central Bank Regulations”	the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings For Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2015 as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time.
“Central Bank Rules”	the Central Bank Regulations and any other statutory instrument, regulations, rules, conditions, notices, requirements or guidance of the Central Bank issued from time to time applicable to the ICAV pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.
“Class”	a grouping of Shares (which may include more than one Type) that the Directors designate as a class for the purposes of ERISA.
“Code”	the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
“CRS”	the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information approved on 15 July 2014 by the Council of the

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, also known as the Common Reporting Standard, and any bilateral or multilateral competent authority agreements, intergovernmental agreements and treaties, laws, regulations, official guidance or other instrument facilitating the implementation thereof and any law implementing the Common Reporting Standard.

“Dealing Day”	such Business Day or Business Days for each Fund, being not less than one each fortnight, as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund or any such other day or days as the Directors may determine and notify in advance to the Shareholders provided there is at least one per fortnight.
“Dealing Request Deadline”	such time in respect of any relevant Dealing Day as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund or such other time as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance provided always that the Dealing Request Deadline is no later than the Valuation Point.
“Depositary”	State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed with the prior approval of the Central Bank.
“Depositary Agreement”	the agreement dated 30 April 2016 (effective as of 00.01 (Irish time) on 1 May 2016) between the ICAV and the Depositary.
“Directors”	the members of the board of directors of the ICAV for the time being and any duly constituted committee thereof and any successors to such members as may be appointed from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules.
“Distribution Agreement”	the distribution agreement dated 23 November 2010 between the ICAV and the Investment Manager.
“Distributor”	Winton Capital Management Limited.
“EEA State”	the European Economic Area States (being the EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway).
“Eligible Counterparty”	<p>a counterparty to OTC derivatives with which a Fund may trade and belonging to one of the categories approved by the Central Bank which at the date of this Prospectus comprise the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a Relevant Institution;(b) an investment firm, authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive in an EEA State; or(c) a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding company licence from the Federal Reserve of the US where that group company is subject to bank holding

	company consolidated supervision by that Federal Reserve.
"ERISA"	the US Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.
"ESMA"	the European Securities and Markets Authority.
"EU"	the European Union.
"FATCA"	<p>(a) sections 1471 to 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any associated regulations or other official guidance;</p> <p>(b) any intergovernmental agreement, treaty, regulation, guidance or other agreement between the Government of Ireland (or any Irish government body) and the US, UK or any other jurisdiction (including any government bodies in such jurisdiction), entered into in order to comply with, facilitate, supplement, implement or give effect to the legislation, regulations or guidance described in paragraph (a) above; and</p> <p>(c) any legislation, regulations or guidance in Ireland that give effect to the matters outlined in the preceding paragraphs.</p>
"FCA"	the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom, and/or any successor regulatory body thereto.
"Fee Deed"	a deed between the Investment Manager and holders of N Shares under which the Shareholder agrees to pay the N Share Fee to the Investment Manager in consideration of the Investment Manager carrying out investment management and/or advisory services for the ICAV as set out the Investment Management Agreement.
"Financial Derivative Instruments" or "FDIs"	as set out in Appendix 3 attached hereto.
"Fund"	a sub-fund of the ICAV representing the designation by the Directors of certain Types of Shares as a single sub-fund the proceeds of issue of which are pooled separately and invested in accordance with the investment objective and investment 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"	Winton UCITS Funds ICAV.
"ICAV Act"	the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 including any regulations made thereunder by ministerial order and any conditions that may from time to time be imposed

	thereunder by the Central Bank whether by notice or otherwise affecting the ICAV.
“ICAV Secretary”	Carne Global Financial Services Limited.
“IFRS”	International Financial Reporting Standards.
“Ineligible Applicant”	an ineligible applicant as described within the section entitled “Subscriptions”.
“Initial Offer Period”	the period set out by the Directors in relation to any Fund or Type of Shares as the period during which Shares are initially on offer and as specified in the relevant Supplement.
“Initial Offer Price”	the initial price payable for a Share as specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.
“Instrument of Incorporation”	the instrument of incorporation of the ICAV as amended from time to time in accordance with the ICAV Act and the Central Bank Rules.
“Investment Management Agreement”	the investment management agreement dated 23 November 2010 between the ICAV and the Investment Manager.
“Investment Manager”	Winton Capital Management Limited.
“Investor Money Regulations”	the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Investor Money Regulations 2015 for fund service providers, as may be amended from time to time.
“Ireland”	the Republic of Ireland.
“Irish Stock Exchange”	the Irish Stock Exchange Public Limited Company.
“IRS”	the US Internal Revenue Service.
“Key Investor Information Document”	a short document containing key investor information for investors on the essential elements of the ICAV, the relevant Fund and the Type into which the investor is seeking to invest.
“MiFID 2”	the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (2014/65/EU) (the “MiFID 2 Directive”) together with delegated and implementing EU regulations made thereunder, laws and regulations introduced by Member States of the EU to implement the MiFID 2 Directive, and the EU’s Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (600/2014);
“Minimum Holding”	the minimum holding for each Type as specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.
“Minimum Additional Subscription”	the minimum additional investment for each Type as specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.

“Minimum Subscription”	the minimum investment for each Type as specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.
“Money Market Instruments”	instruments normally dealt in on a money market which are liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time (for example, certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed rate commercial paper listed or traded on Recognised Exchanges).
“Net Asset Value”	the value of the ICAV, a Fund or a Type (as the context may require) less the liabilities of (or attributable to) the ICAV, Fund or Type concerned, determined in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.
“Net Asset Value per Share”	the Net Asset Value in issue in respect of any Fund divided by the number of Shares of the relevant Fund in issue in that Fund.
“Non-United States Person”	any person who is not a US Person within the meaning of Regulation S under the 1933 Act and who is a non-United States person as defined under CFTC Rule 4.7 under the Commodity Exchange Act.
“N Share Fee”	such fee or fees payable by a holder of N Shares to the Investment Manager as agreed pursuant to the Fee Deed.
“OECD”	the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
“OTC”	over-the-counter and refers to derivatives negotiated between two counterparties;
“Paying Agent”	any paying agent as may be appointed by the ICAV.
“Performance Fee”	the performance fee payable in respect of certain Types of Shares in a Fund to the Investment Manager as specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund.
“Recognised Exchange”	the stock exchanges or regulated markets set out in Appendix 2.
“Redemption Price”	the price per Share at which Shares are redeemed or calculated in the manner described within the section entitled “Redemptions”.
“Relevant Institution”	a credit institution authorised in an EEA State or a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988, or credit institutions authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.
“Revenue Commissioners”	the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

“RMP”	the Risk Management Process document.
“SEC”	the US Securities and Exchange Commission.
“Share” or “Shares”	Shares of any Class or Type in the ICAV issued in respect of any Fund as the context requires.
“Shareholder”	a holder of Shares in the ICAV.
“Subscription Price”	the price per Share at which Shares may be issued after the close of the Initial Offer Period calculated in the manner described within the section entitled “Subscriptions”.
“Subscriptions/Redemptions Account”	the account in the name of the ICAV through which subscription monies and redemption proceeds and dividend income (if any) for each Fund are channelled, the details of which are specified in the subscription application form.
“Supplement”	a supplement to this Prospectus specifying certain information in respect of a Fund and/or one or more Type.
“Type”	a subdivision of Shares within a particular Fund.
“UCITS”	an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities established pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as amended or recast from time to time.
“UCITS Regulations”	the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended, and as may be further amended, supplemented, consolidated or replaced from time to time.
“UCITS V”	Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as regards depositary functions, remuneration and sanctions as amended from time to time and including any supplementing European Commission delegated regulations in force from time to time.
“US Tax-Exempt Investor”	a United States person within the meaning of the Code that is exempt from US federal income taxes under Section 501(a) of the Code or is otherwise exempt from payment of US Federal income tax.
“US Person”	a person other than a Non-United States Person.

“US or United States”	the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any state of the United States, and the District of Columbia.
“Valuation Point”	the point, whether on a periodic basis or for a particular valuation, as at which the Administrator carries out a valuation of the assets of the ICAV or a Fund (as the case may be) for the purpose of determining the price at which Shares of a Type may be issued, cancelled or redeemed as specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund.

In this Prospectus the words and expressions set out in the first column above shall have the meanings set opposite them unless the context requires otherwise. All references to “US\$” and \$ are to the currency of the United States.

THE ICAV AND THE FUNDS

The ICAV

The ICAV was originally incorporated as an umbrella investment company with segregated liability between sub-funds on 8 July 2010. The ICAV converted from an investment company to an Irish collective asset-management vehicle pursuant to the ICAV Act on 26 July 2017. The ICAV is authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

At the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV consists of the following Funds, which have been approved by the Central Bank:

Winton Global Equity Fund.

Winton US Equity Fund.

Winton European Equity Fund.

Winton Absolute Return Futures Fund.

Winton Diversified Fund (UCITS).

Winton Trend Fund (UCITS).

The base currency of each Fund is set out in the relevant Supplement.

Subject to the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors may establish additional Funds from time to time in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

The assets of each Fund will be segregated from one another and will be invested in accordance with the investment objectives and the investment policies applicable to each such Fund and as set out in the relevant Supplement. A Fund may, subject to the conditions imposed by the Central Bank, invest in collective investment schemes, including other Funds of the ICAV (provided that the Fund in which the investments are made does not itself hold Shares in other Funds of the ICAV and subject to the conditions set out in Appendix 1).

The liabilities of a particular Fund (in the event of a winding up of the ICAV or a repurchase of the Shares in the ICAV or all of the Shares of any Fund) shall be binding on the ICAV but only to the extent of the particular Fund's assets and in the event of a particular Fund's liabilities exceeding its assets, recourse shall not be made against the assets of another Fund to satisfy any such deficit.

Where applicable, Shareholders of Shares denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the relevant Fund ("**Non-Base Currency Shares**") will be subject to the risk that the value of their Non-Base Currency Shares will fluctuate against the Shares denominated in the base currency. The ICAV may, in respect of the Fund in question, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, attempt to reduce or minimise the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate on the value of the Non-Base Currency Shares. In the case of hedging of the foreign currency exposure, any profit and loss resulting from foreign exchange hedging will be allocated only to the Non-Base Currency Share Type to which the specific hedge relates (therefore currency exposures of different Non-Base Currency Shares may not be combined or offset and currency exposures of assets of the relevant Fund may not be allocated to separate Types). Due to the foregoing, each Type of Shares may differ from the others in its overall performance. The Investment Manager limits hedging to the extent of the relevant hedged Type currency exposure and shall monitor such hedging on at least a monthly basis. Where the value of transactions in place in respect of the

relevant hedged Type is more or less than 100 per cent of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Type, the Investment Manager shall keep the situation under review and will ensure that over hedged positions do not exceed 105 per cent and under hedged position do not fall below 95 per cent. Positions materially in excess of 100 per cent of the Net Asset Value of the relevant hedged Type will not be carried forward from month to month. While it is not the intention of the Funds, over-hedged or under-hedged positions may arise due to factors outside the control of the relevant Fund. The Investment Manager may also seek to manage the foreign exchange position in relation to non-base currency portfolio positions in the Fund in question to generate additional capital or income as well as to hedge the foreign exchange exposure.

To the extent that currency hedging at a Type level is successful, the performance of the hedged Type is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets and therefore Shareholders in a hedged Type will not benefit if the currency of that Type falls against the base currency and/or the currency in which the assets of the relevant Fund are denominated.

Subject to the above, each Fund is charged with the liabilities, expenses, costs and charges of the ICAV attributable to that Fund, and within the Funds charges will be allocated between Types in accordance with the terms of issue of Shares of those Types. Any assets, liabilities, expenses, costs or charges not attributable to a particular Fund may be allocated by the Directors in a manner which they believe is fair to the Shareholders generally. This allocation will normally be pro rata to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Funds.

The Funds and their Investment Objectives and Investment Policies

Details of the investment objectives, investment policies and certain terms relating to an investment in the Funds will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

The Recognised Exchanges in which the Funds may invest are set out in Appendix 2. These stock exchanges and markets are listed in accordance with the Central Bank Rules, it being noted that the Central Bank does not issue a list of approved exchanges or markets.

Any alteration to the investment objectives or a material alteration to the investment policies of any Fund at any time will be subject to the prior approval in writing of all the Shareholders of the relevant Fund, or, if a general meeting of the Shareholders of such Fund is convened, by a majority of the votes cast at such meeting. Shareholders will be given at least 14 calendar days' advance notice of the implementation of any alteration to the investment objectives or investment policies in a Fund to enable them to redeem their Shares prior to such implementation.

Investments made by each of the Funds are made in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

Investments of the assets of each Fund must comply with the UCITS Regulations and the investment restrictions contained in the UCITS Regulations are set forth in Appendix 1.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities or in units of open-ended collective investment schemes or in OTC derivative contracts, investments are made on Recognised Exchanges. Each Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets.

Investment restrictions applicable to a Fund, unless otherwise required by the UCITS Regulations, are applicable at the time of purchase. Any subsequent change resulting from market fluctuations or other changes in a Fund's total assets (for example a change in a security's rating or in the percentage of a Fund's assets invested in certain securities or other instruments, or in the average duration of a Fund's investment portfolio) which results in a Fund breaching the UCITS Regulations will require that Fund to take steps to rectify the breach. The Directors may impose further restrictions in respect of any Fund.

Leverage

Where deemed appropriate, and subject to the UCITS Regulations, the Funds may employ leverage including, without limitation, by entering into derivatives transactions. The leverage created through the use of Financial Derivative Instruments may be measured using either the commitment approach or using a sophisticated risk measurement technique known as "value-at-risk" ("**VaR**") depending on the risk profile of the strategies pursued by each Fund. The commitment approach calculates leverage by measuring the market value of the underlying exposures of Financial Derivative Instruments. VaR is a statistical methodology that predicts, using historical data, the likely maximum loss that a Fund could suffer, calculated to a specific (e.g. 99 per cent) confidence level over a certain holding period. Using a one-tailed 99 per cent confidence interval, there is, therefore a 1 per cent statistical chance that the daily VaR limit may be exceeded over the holding period. In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, a Fund may use an "absolute" VaR model where the measurement of VaR is relative to the Net Asset Value of the Fund or the Fund may use a relative VaR model where the measurement of VaR is relative to a derivatives free comparable benchmark or equivalent portfolio. Where an "absolute" VaR model is used, the VaR of a Fund may not exceed either (i) 4.47 per cent of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, based on a 1 day time horizon and a one-tailed 99 per cent confidence interval or (ii) 20 per cent of the Net Asset Value of a Fund, based on a 20 day time horizon and a 99 per cent confidence interval. Where "relative" VaR model is used, the VaR may not exceed twice the VaR of the derivatives free benchmark or equivalent portfolio. The approach to the measurement of leverage taken in respect of each Fund is set out in the relevant Supplement.

Profile of Typical Investor

The profile of a typical investor in the Funds is set out in the Supplements. Investors should seek professional advice before making investment decisions.

Types of Shares

Several Types of Shares may be issued in respect of each Fund or Class, distinguished, inter alia, by their criteria for subscription, redemption, minimum holding, fee structure, currency and dividend policy. The Types of Shares currently available for each Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement. Further Types may be created in accordance with the Central Bank Rules.

The limits for minimum subscription, minimum additional subscription and minimum holding for any Fund or Type of Shares may be waived or reduced by the Directors in their absolute discretion, or following a recommendation of the Investment Manager.

Cross-Investment

Where it is appropriate to its investment objective and policies, a Fund may invest in other Funds of the ICAV. A Fund may only invest in another Fund if the Fund in which it is investing does not itself hold Shares in any other Fund of the ICAV. A Fund shall not invest in its own Shares. Where a Fund invests in the Shares of another Fund of the ICAV: (i) the Investment Manager will waive the initial charge which it is entitled to charge for its own account; and (ii) the Investment Manager will waive that portion of its annual Investment Management Fee in order to avoid a double charge.

Changes 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 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. The ICAV will notify Shareholders of any change which is material in nature. The ICAV will update the Prospectus and relevant Supplement(s) prior to availing itself of any such change.

The Funds may to the extent set out in the relevant Supplement use Financial Derivative Instruments for direct investment purposes and/or for efficient portfolio management. The Funds will use Financial Derivative Instruments for such purposes as are deemed to be of benefit to the Funds for example, increasing the yield, generating additional returns or altering the risk exposure for a given Fund. Details of some of the strategies that may be employed through the use of Financial Derivative Instruments are set out in Appendix 3.

Reports and Financial Statements

The ICAV's accounting period shall be as specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.

The ICAV will prepare an annual report and audited annual accounts for each Fund within four months of the relevant financial period. Copies of the unaudited half yearly reports will also be prepared within two months of the end of the half year period to which they relate.

The annual and semi-annual reports will be sent to the Central Bank within four months and two months respectively of the end of the period to which they relate. The most recent audited annual and unaudited semi-annual reports will be made available to Shareholders and any potential investor upon request and free of charge. All correspondence to Shareholders will be sent at their own risk.

Distribution Policy

The Directors decide the distribution policy and arrangements relating to each Fund and the details are set out where applicable in the relevant Supplement. The relevant Supplement will be updated if there are any changes to the distribution policy and/or arrangements. The Directors are entitled to declare dividends out of: (i) the net income (being the accumulated revenue (consisting of all revenue accrued including interest and dividends)) less expenses of the relevant Fund and/or (ii) realised and unrealised capital gains on the disposal/valuation of investments and other funds less realised and unrealised capital losses of the relevant Fund. The ICAV will be obliged and entitled to deduct an amount in respect of Irish taxation from any dividend payable to a Shareholder in any Fund who is or is deemed to be an Irish Resident or person Ordinarily Resident in Ireland (each as defined below in the section headed "Taxation – Ireland") and pay such sum to the Revenue Commissioners.

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

Dividends payable to Shareholders will be paid by electronic transfer to the bank account designated by the Shareholder at the expense of the payee of that bank account and will be paid within four months of the date on which the Directors declare the dividend.

Investors should note that any dividend income being paid out by a Fund and held in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account shall remain an asset of the relevant Fund until such time as the income is released to the investor and that during this time the investor will rank as a general unsecured creditor of the ICAV.

Publication of Net Asset Value per Share

The most up-to-date Net Asset Value per Share is published at www.winton.com and updated following each calculation of Net Asset Value. In addition, the Net Asset Value per Share may be

obtained free of charge from, and will be available at, the offices of the Administrator or the Investment Manager during normal business hours.

Use of a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

The ICAV operates a single, omnibus Subscriptions/Redemptions Account per currency for all of the Funds, in accordance with the Central Bank's guidance relating to umbrella fund cash accounts. Accordingly, monies in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account are deemed assets of the respective Funds and shall not have the protection of the Investor Money Regulations. It should be noted, however, that the Depositary will monitor the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account in performing its cash monitoring obligations and ensuring effective and proper monitoring of the ICAV's cash flows in accordance with its obligations as prescribed under UCITS V. Nonetheless, there remains a risk for investors to the extent that monies are held by the ICAV in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for the account of a Fund at a point where such Fund (or another Fund of the ICAV) becomes insolvent. In respect of any claim by an investor in relation to monies held in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account, the investor shall rank as an unsecured creditor of the ICAV.

The ICAV in conjunction with Depositary shall establish a policy to govern the operation of the Subscriptions/Redemptions, in accordance with the Central Bank's guidance in this area. This policy shall be reviewed by the ICAV and the Depositary at least annually.

Financial Indices

Where a Fund invests in indices, it will only invest in rules-driven non-discretionary indices. A detailed description of the rules governing each index (including the methodologies, constituents, relevant weightings of the components, the effect of the costs associated with rebalancing each index and rebalancing frequency which for the avoidance of doubt shall not be daily or intra-day) is available to investors upon request from the Investment Manager. Information on the financial indices will be included in the annual report of the ICAV. Should the Investment Manager become aware that an index ceases to comply with the requirements of the UCITS Regulations, the Investment Manager will seek to unwind that particular position.

References to Benchmarks

Certain Supplements refer to indices as a reference benchmark, which the relevant Funds seek to outperform. This constitutes use of an index within the meaning of Article 3(1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation. The ICAV and/or its distributors may from time to time refer to other indices in marketing literature or other communications purely for financial or risk comparison purposes. However these are not formal benchmarks against which the Funds are managed. The ICAV has put in place written plans in accordance with Article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation, detailing the actions it will take in the event that any reference index it uses for any Fund in accordance with Article 3(1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation materially changes or ceases to be provided. These written plans detail the steps the ICAV will take to nominate a suitable alternative index.

Unless otherwise disclosed in this Prospectus, the indices used as benchmarks by a Fund (as "use" is defined in accordance with Article 3 (1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation) are, as at the date of this Prospectus, provided by benchmark administrators who are making use of the transitional arrangements afforded under the Benchmark Regulation and accordingly do not appear on the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. Updated information whether the benchmark is provided by an administrator included in the ESMA register of EU benchmark administrators and third country benchmarks is available from <https://www.esma.europa.eu/benchmarks-register>.

DIRECTORS

Directors' Functions

The Directors are responsible for the overall management and control of the ICAV in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation. The Directors review the operations of the ICAV at regular meetings and it is the current intention of the Directors to meet at least quarterly. For this purpose, the Directors will receive periodic reports from the Investment Manager detailing the performance of the ICAV and the Funds and providing an analysis of the investment portfolios. The Investment Manager provides such other information as may from time to time be reasonably required by the Directors for the purpose of such meetings.

Directors of the ICAV

Alan Tooker

Mr Tooker has, since 2005, been Managing Director of A.R.C. Directors Ltd, a company providing independent directorships to hedge funds, private equity funds and similar. He has over 40 years' experience in the financial services industry. His previous positions include Managing Director of DPM Europe Ltd from 2003 to 2005, Chief Operating Officer of Bright Capital Ltd from 1999 to 2003, Finance Director and Compliance Officer of Sabre Fund Management Ltd from 1998 to 1999, and Finance Director and Compliance Officer of IG Index PLC from 1987 to 1998. Prior to joining IG Index PLC, Mr. Tooker was Finance Director of Tricon Trading Ltd from 1982 to 1987 and Finance Director of the London arm of Commodities Corporation from 1980 to 1982. He began his career as an FCA with Ernst & Young, after earning a B.A. in Economics from Manchester University.

Dermot Butler

Mr Butler who has over 45 years' experience in the financial services industry, currently acts as a consultant to the Custom House Group of companies ("Custom House"), the specialist alternative investment and hedge fund administrator, and as a Principal and Chairman of SwissRepco SA, an authorised Swiss representative company. Mr Butler established Custom House in 1989 and was the Chairman and subsequently the President of the Custom House Group of companies until 31 March 2015. Prior to 1989, Mr Butler has worked variously as both a stockbroker and stock jobber (market maker) on the London Stock Exchange, and subsequently as a commodity broker and as a principal dealer in commodity options on the London Metal and London Commodity Exchanges, before moving into the alternative investment and hedge fund management and administration business. Mr Butler is a regular speaker at international conferences and has authored numerous articles on the management, administration and regulation of hedge funds. Mr Butler is a director of a number of companies involved in international investment and financial services, including several investment funds whose shares are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange. He was also Deputy Chairman of the Alternative Investment Management Association (AIMA) for six years.

John Skelly

Mr Skelly acts as a Director and Chairman on the boards of a number of industry-leading funds and management companies. He has 22 years of experience in the financial services industry. He acts for both Irish and Cayman Funds. Mr Skelly is a specialist in compliance, risk, product development, finance and operations for both traditional funds and hedge funds and has helped develop the operational infrastructure of a number of investment funds. He has in-depth understanding of hedge fund and traditional fund operational requirements and has project managed a number of fund launches. He has expert knowledge of the risk and compliance UCITS requirements. Mr Skelly regularly provides industry training on investment fund products, particularly UCITS. Prior to joining

Carne in 2006, Mr Skelly held a number of senior management positions with leading banks and asset management companies including BNP Paribas Securities Services and Norwich Union Investments (now Aviva Investors). He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and trained with Deloitte. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from University College Dublin.

Rajeev Patel

Mr. Patel graduated from Trinity and All Saints College, Leeds with a degree in Economics and Business Administration and joined the Investment Manager in April 1997. Mr. Patel was involved in the Investment Manager's trading and operations functions, and oversaw the development and implementation of several automated accounting and reconciliation processes. Mr. Patel was appointed as COO of the Investment Manager in 2010 where he was responsible for trade execution, operations IT, fund accounting and settlements. Mr. Patel retired from the Investment Manager at the end of 2016.

All the Directors act in a non-executive capacity. For the purposes of this Prospectus, the address of each of the Directors is the registered office of the ICAV.

ICAV Secretary

The ICAV Secretary is Carne Global Financial Services Limited.

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND DISTRIBUTOR

Details of Investment Manager and Distributor

The ICAV has delegated the performance of discretionary investment management of the Funds to Winton Capital Management Limited. Winton Capital Management Limited was incorporated as a limited liability company in England and Wales on 3 February 1997.

The Investment Manager is an investment management company that employs a professional research team to perform statistical analysis on historical data related to financial markets in an attempt to identify profitable investment opportunities.

The Investment Manager is authorised and regulated by the FCA and is also registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the US Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

The directors of the Investment Manager are David W. Harding, Andrew J. Moss and Brigid Rentoul.

Appointment of Investment Manager

The Investment Manager was appointed pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement. Under the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager has full discretion (subject to the control of and review by the Directors) to invest the assets of the Funds in pursuit of the investment objective and policy described in each Supplement and subject to the investment restrictions as set out in this Prospectus and/or the relevant Supplement.

The ICAV has also appointed the Investment Manager, pursuant to a Distribution Agreement, to act as a non-exclusive distributor to solicit subscriptions for Shares with power to appoint sales agents.

The Investment Manager (and/or its directors, employees, related entities and connected persons) may subscribe, directly or indirectly, for Shares.

ADMINISTRATOR

The ICAV has appointed the Administrator to act as administrator, registrar and transfer agent of the ICAV with responsibility for performing the day to day administration of the ICAV, including the calculation of the Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Share of each Fund. The Administrator is a limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 23 March 1992 and is ultimately a wholly owned subsidiary of the State Street Corporation. The authorised share capital of the Administrator is GBP 5,000,000, and it has an issued and paid-up capital of GBP 350,000. The Administrator's principal business is the provision of administration and transfer agency to collective investment schemes such as the Fund. State Street Corporation is a leading world-wide specialist in providing sophisticated global investors with investment servicing and investment management. State Street Corporation is headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts and trades on the NYSE under the symbol "STT".

Subject to the requirements of the Central Bank, the Administrator shall have full power to delegate or sub-contract any administrative functions it deems necessary to perform its obligations under the Administration Agreement, including, without limitation, the valuation of Shares provided, however, that the Administrator shall not delegate or sub-contract any such functions to any person that is not an affiliate of the Administrator without the prior written consent of the ICAV. The Administrator shall be responsible for the costs of any delegation or sub-contraction. Notwithstanding any such delegation or sub-contraction, the Administrator shall remain liable for the performance of its obligations under the Administration Agreement and shall remain responsible for the actions and omissions of any such delegate or sub-contracting parties as it would be for its own acts or omissions.

DEPOSITARY

The ICAV has appointed State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited to act as the Depositary to the ICAV. The Depositary is a limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 22 May 1991 with registered number 174330. The principal activity of the Depositary is to act as the depositary and trustee of the assets of collective investment schemes. The Depositary is authorised by the Central Bank under the Investment Intermediaries Act 1995.

The Depositary is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of State Street Corporation. Details of State Street Corporation are set out above under the section headed "The Administrator".

The principal activity of the Depositary is to act as the depositary and trustee of the assets of collective investment schemes. The Depositary shall carry out functions in respect of the ICAV including but not limited to the following:

- (i) the Depositary shall (a) hold in custody all financial instruments that are registered directly or indirectly in the name of the Depositary in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Depositary; (b) ensure that all financial instruments that can be registered in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books are registered in the Depositary's books within segregated accounts in accordance with the principles set out in Article 16 of Commission Directive 2006/73/EC, opened in the name of the ICAV so that they can be clearly identified as belonging to the ICAV in accordance with the applicable law at all times;
- (ii) the Depositary shall verify the ICAV's ownership of all assets (other than those referred to in (i) above) and maintain and keep up-to-date a record of such assets it is satisfied are owned by the ICAV;
- (iii) the Depositary shall ensure effective and proper monitoring of the ICAV's cash flows;
- (iv) the Depositary shall be responsible for certain oversight obligations in respect of the ICAV – see "Summary of Oversight Obligations" below.

Duties and functions in relation to (iii) and (iv) above may not be delegated by the Depositary.

Summary of Oversight Obligations:

The Depositary is obliged to ensure, among other things, to:

- (i) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected by or on behalf of the ICAV are carried out in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (ii) ensure that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (iii) carry out the instructions of the ICAV unless they conflict with the UCITS Regulations or the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (iv) ensure that in each transaction involving the ICAV's assets, any consideration is remitted to it within the usual time limits;
- (v) ensure that the ICAV's income is applied in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;

- (vi) enquire into the conduct of the ICAV in each Accounting Period and report thereon to the Shareholders. The Depositary's report will be delivered to the Directors in good time to enable the Directors to include a copy of the report in the annual report of the ICAV. The Depositary's report will state whether, in the Depositary's opinion, the ICAV has been managed in that period:
 - (a) in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the ICAV by the Central Bank, the Instrument of Incorporation and by the UCITS Regulations; and
 - (b) otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation and the UCITS Regulations.

If the ICAV has not been managed in accordance with (a) or (b) above, the Depositary will state why this is the case and will outline the steps that the Depositary has taken to rectify the situation;

- (vii) notify the Central Bank promptly of any material breach by the ICAV or the Depositary of any requirement, obligation or document to which Regulation 114(3) of the Central Bank Regulations relates; and
- (viii) notify the Central Bank promptly of any non-material breach by the ICAV or the Depositary of any requirement, obligation or document to which Regulation 114(4) of the Central Bank Regulations relates where such breach is not resolved within 4 weeks of the Depositary becoming aware of such non-material breach.

The duties provided for above may not be delegated by the Depositary to a third party.

Under the Depositary Agreement and as permitted by UCITS V, the Depositary has power to delegate certain of its depositary functions, however, its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. The Depositary has delegated its safekeeping duties in respect of financial instruments in custody to State Street Bank and Trust Company. The list of sub-delegates appointed by State Street Bank and Trust Company will be available on request.

In discharging its role, the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the ICAV and the Shareholders. Up-to-date information in relation to the Depositary's duties, any safekeeping duties delegated by the Depositary and any conflicts of interest will be made available to Shareholders on request.

AUDITOR

KPMG has been appointed to act as the Auditor for the ICAV. The responsibility of the Auditor is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements of the ICAV and its Funds in accordance with Irish law and IFRS.

PAYING AGENTS

Local laws / regulations in EEA States may require the appointment of paying agents / representatives / distributors / correspondent banks and maintenance of accounts by such paying agents through which subscription and redemption monies or distributions may be paid. Shareholders who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay or receive subscription or redemption monies or distributions 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 ICAV on behalf of a Fund 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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Initial Offer

Shares in the ICAV may be subscribed for during the Initial Offer Period at the Initial Offer Price and will be issued for the first time on the first Business Day following the close of the Initial Offer Period. The Directors may extend or shorten the Initial Offer Period at their discretion. Any such extension or shortening of the Initial Offer Period will be notified to the Central Bank in accordance with its requirements.

Cleared funds must be received prior to the end of the Initial Offer Period or on such other date and time as may be notified to applicants (being no later than 5:00 p.m. Dublin time on the third Business Day after the relevant Dealing Day).

Subsequent Subscriptions

Following the close of the Initial Offer Period, Shares will be available for subscription at the Subscription Price on each Dealing Day on a forward pricing basis (see below under "Procedure"). The Subscription Price will be equal to the Net Asset Value per Share as at the relevant Valuation Point. The Investor may also be required to pay an initial charge on such a subscription for Shares as set out in "Fees and Expenses".

The Shares will only be available to applicants who can confirm that they have received and read the relevant Key Investor Information Document prior to subscription, where relevant. Furthermore, the applications for N Shares will only be effective once the applicant has entered into a Fee Deed pursuant to which holders of N Shares will be subject to the N Share Fees. A fully executed Fee Deed must be received by the Investment Manager prior to the last day of the Initial Offer Period or, following the closure of the Initial Offer Period, the relevant Dealing Request Deadline.

The Directors are authorised from time to time to resolve to close a Fund, Class or Type to new subscriptions on such basis and on such terms as the Directors may in their absolute discretion determine.

Procedure

Applicants for Shares during the Initial Offer Period should complete and sign an application form which may be obtained from the Administrator (and which shall contain a representation that an applicant has received and read the Key Investor Information Document) and send it to the Administrator, together with any information required in respect of anti-money laundering requirements as detailed in the application form, by mail, by facsimile, by email or by electronic means so as to be received by the Administrator no later than 5.00 p.m. (Dublin time) on the last day of the Initial Offer Period. If Shareholders elect to send an application form by facsimile, email or electronically, the original signed application form may be required by the Administrator by the relevant Dealing Request Deadline or as soon as possible thereafter. Cleared funds in the relevant currency in respect of the subscription monies must also be received into the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account no later than 5.00 p.m. (Dublin time) on the last day of the Initial Offer Period or on such other date and time as may be notified to applicants (being no later than 5:00 p.m. Dublin time on the third Business Day after the relevant Dealing Day). If the relevant application form and/or subscription monies is/are not received by this time, the application will be held over until the first Dealing Day after the close of the Initial Offer Period and Shares will then be issued at the relevant Subscription Price on that Dealing Day. Where an applicant is subscribing for Shares using a third party clearing system (such as Clearstream), the applicant will be required to subscribe for Shares pursuant to the terms of that clearing system.

Upon receipt into the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account, subscription monies will become the property of the relevant Fund and accordingly an investor will be treated as a general creditor of the relevant Fund during the period between receipt of subscription monies into the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account and the issue of Shares.

Thereafter, applicants for Shares, and (unless otherwise stated in the relevant Supplement) Shareholders wishing to apply for additional Shares, must send their completed and signed application form (which shall contain a representation that an applicant has received and read the Key Investor Information Document and the Fee Deed, where relevant) by mail, by facsimile, by email or by electronic means to the Administrator so as to be received before the relevant Dealing Request Deadline, together with any information required in respect of anti-money laundering requirements as detailed in the application form. In the case of subsequent applications submitted by facsimile, email or electronically, it shall not be necessary for the Administrator to subsequently receive the original application form provided that the Directors are satisfied that the appropriate controls and procedures are in place to comply with applicable anti-money laundering legislation and to ensure that any risk of fraud associated with the processing of transactions based on such means are adequately mitigated in the Directors' judgment. Applications accepted prior to the Dealing Request Deadline for any particular Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Cleared funds in the relevant currency in respect of the subscription monies must be received by the Administrator as outlined in the relevant Supplement. An applicant will be charged an interest rate of up to 5 per cent per annum (or any such lower rate as the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, determine) on the late receipt of subscription money. Any applications received after the Dealing Request Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day unless the Directors in their absolute discretion otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Request Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for that particular Dealing Day. Investors should note that the Directors will only exercise their discretion to accept subscriptions received after the Dealing Request Deadline on an exceptional basis. Where an applicant is subscribing for Shares using a third party clearing system (such as Clearstream), the applicant will be required to subscribe for Shares pursuant to the terms of that clearing system.

Fractions of Shares to three decimal places will be issued if necessary.

The ICAV reserves the right to reject any application in whole or part at its absolute discretion, in which event the amount paid on application or the balance thereof (as the case may be) will be returned (without interest) as soon as practicable in the relevant currency at the risk and cost of the applicant.

A contract note will be issued to applicants once the Net Asset Value for the relevant Dealing Day is finalised and the Shares have been allocated. Once completed applications have been received by the Administrator, they are irrevocable.

The ICAV and/or the Administrator reserve the right to ask for the production of original documents or other information to authenticate the communication and to require communications to be re-sent in the event that such communication has not been properly received or has been corrupted.

The applicant must use a form of document that is agreeable by the Administrator/ICAV in respect of subscriptions, redemptions, exchanges or transfers. Subject thereto, Shares are deemed to be issued on the relevant Dealing Day.

The application form (and any other documentation which may be required by the Administrator in order to process the application or in relation to anti-money laundering obligations) must be received promptly by the Administrator. Any amendments to an applicant's or Shareholder's payment instructions may only be effected upon receipt of original signed documentation. Any

amendments to an applicant's or Shareholder's registration details may only be effected upon receipt of a signed instruction, although the original may not be required. Redemptions will not be permitted from accounts where the Administrator has not received the original application form, where required, and all relevant supporting documentation and all necessary anti-money laundering procedures have been carried out.

An initial fee of up to 5 per cent of the Subscription Price may be payable by applicants for Shares at the discretion of the Directors.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Directors may take either of the following actions or any reasonable additional or ancillary actions as they deem necessary in their absolute discretion to comply with FATCA and the CRS: (a) require any Shareholder to provide such information or confirmations as necessary from time to time, or (b) share such information with the IRS, the Revenue Commissioners or any other relevant tax or other government authority. Where any Shareholder has failed to provide such information or confirmations as requested or is in any other respect deemed to be a recalcitrant account-holder for the purposes of FATCA or the CRS or is for any other reason deemed not to be compliant with FATCA or the CRS or would prejudice the ICAV's ability to comply with FATCA or the CRS, the ICAV may repurchase and cancel the Shareholder's Shares and/or compel or effect the sale of those Shares or take any other such actions as may reasonably be deemed necessary to enable the ICAV to comply with FATCA and the CRS.

In-specie Subscriptions

The Instrument of Incorporation provide that a Fund may issue Shares at their Net Asset Value per Share in exchange for securities which would qualify as investments of that Fund in accordance with its investment objectives, policies and restrictions and may hold or sell, dispose of or otherwise convert such securities into cash. No Shares shall be issued until the securities have been vested in the Depositary. The value of the securities shall be calculated as at the relevant Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day by applying the valuation methods described under the section entitled "Valuation" below. The number of Shares issued must not exceed the amount that would be issued for the cash equivalent and the Depositary must 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 Fund concerned.

Minimum Investment

The Minimum Holding, the Minimum Subscription and the Minimum Additional Subscription for each Type of Shares in respect of each Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement.

Ineligible Applicants

The application form 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 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 being required to register under any applicable US securities laws.

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 or benefit 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 cause any assets of the Fund to be “plan assets” for the purposes of Part 4, Subtitle B of Title 1 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code; and
- (d) 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.

Form of Shares

All the Shares will be registered Shares and will only be issued in bookstock form, meaning that a Shareholder’s entitlement will be evidenced by an entry in the ICAV’s register of Shareholders, as maintained by the Administrator, and not by a share certificate. The Administrator will send to the relevant Shareholder(s) written confirmation of entry on the ICAV’s register of Shareholders, as evidence of share ownership.

Suspension

The Directors may declare a suspension of the issue of Shares in certain circumstances as described under “Suspension of Valuation of Assets” in the section “General Information”. No Shares will be issued during any such period of suspension.

Anti-Money Laundering

The Administrator is regulated by the Central Bank and must comply with the measures provided for in the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering & Terrorist Financing) Acts 2010 and 2013 which are aimed towards the prevention of money laundering. In order to comply with these anti-money laundering regulations, the Administrator will require from any subscriber or shareholder a detailed verification of the identity of such subscriber or shareholder, the identity of the beneficial owners of such subscriber or shareholder, the source of funds used to subscribe for Shares, or other additional information which may be requested from any subscriber or shareholder for such purposes from time to time. The documentation required in respect of corporate applicants will be dependent on the country of incorporation or creation. Certified constituting, constitutional and verification documentation in respect of the beneficial owners will be required in certain cases.

Depending on the circumstances of each application, a detailed verification may not be required where (a) the investor is a regulated credit or financial institution, or (b) the application is made through a regulated financial intermediary. These exceptions will only apply if the financial institution or intermediary referred to above is located in a country which has equivalent anti-money laundering legislation to that in place in Ireland. Applicants may contact the Administrator in order to determine whether they meet the above exceptions.

The Administrator reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant and where applicable, the beneficial owner. In the event of delay or failure by the

applicant to produce any information and documentation required for verification purposes, the Administrator may refuse to process the application or compulsorily redeem such Shareholder's Shares and/or payment of Redemption Proceeds may be delayed and none of the ICAV, the relevant Fund, the Directors, the Depositary, the relevant Investment Manager or the Administrator will be liable to the subscriber or Shareholder where an application for Shares is not processed or Shares are compulsorily redeemed in such circumstances.

The subscriber recognises that the Administrator, in accordance with their anti-money laundering ("**AML**") procedures reserves the right to prohibit the movement of any monies if all due diligence requirements have not been met, or, if for any reason feels that the origin of the funds or the parties involved are suspicious. In the event that the movement of monies is withheld in accordance with the Administrator's AML procedures, the Administrator will strictly adhere to all applicable laws, and shall notify the ICAV as soon as professional discretion allows or as otherwise permitted by law. The Applicant understands that the failure to provide all requested anti-money laundering documentation and information (or updated documentation and information where applicable) may ultimately result in the cessation of the business relationship between the applicant and the ICAV.

If an application is rejected, the Administrator will return application monies or the balance thereof (excluding any interest on such amount which will be retained as part of the assets of the relevant Fund) by telegraphic transfer in accordance with any applicable laws to the account from which it was paid at the cost and risk of the applicant. The Administrator may refuse to pay Redemption Proceeds where the requisite information and documentation for verification purposes has not been produced by a Shareholder.

Each subscriber and Shareholder will be required to make representations and warranties to the ICAV that, among other things, the Shares to be purchased by such person will not be held by, or for the benefit of, any person currently subject to United Kingdom sanctions, EU sanctions, and/or U.S. sanctions administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (collectively, "**Sanction Regulations**").

The Administrator may undertake their own efforts to verify the accuracy of any Investor's representations and warranties and, so long as a Shareholder holds any Shares, may seek to verify that neither the Shareholder nor any person holding a beneficial interest in the Shareholder is subject to any then-applicable Sanction Regulations.

The ICAV or the Administrator also may be required in the future to obtain additional disclosures from a Shareholder (and each of the beneficial owners of such Shareholder) to comply with the Sanction Regulations. If the ICAV or the Administrator determines that a Shareholder or a person holding a beneficial interest in a Shareholder is subject to any of the Sanction Regulations, the ICAV or the Administrator may be obligated by law to block and retain a Shareholder's investment.

The Administrator may disclose information regarding investors to such parties (e.g. affiliates, attorneys, auditors, administrators or regulators) as it deems necessary or advisable to facilitate the transfer of the Shares, including, but not limited to, in connection with anti-money laundering and similar laws. The Administrator or other Service Providers may also release information if directed to do so by the investors in the Shares, if compelled to do so by law or in connection with any government or self-regulatory organisation request or investigation. In connection with the establishment of anti-money laundering procedures, the Directors may implement additional restrictions on the transfer of Shares.

The Directors and the Administrator may impose additional requirements from time to time to comply with all applicable anti-money laundering laws and regulations, including the U.S. Patriot Act.

Abusive Trading Practices

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

The ICAV seeks to deter and prevent abusive trading practices, and to reduce these risks, through several methods. First, 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 of the Shares of the Fund, the Fund is exposed to a risk. The risk is that Shareholders may seek to exploit this delay by purchasing or redeeming Shares at net asset values that do not reflect appropriate fair value prices. The ICAV seeks to deter and prevent this activity, sometimes referred to as “stale price arbitrage,” by the appropriate use of “fair value” pricing of the assets in the Funds’ portfolios as described further with the section entitled “Valuation”.

Second, the ICAV seeks to monitor Shareholder account activities in order to detect and prevent excessive and disruptive trading practices. The ICAV reserves the right to restrict or refuse any subscription or exchange request by a Shareholder if, in the judgment of the ICAV, the transaction may adversely affect the interests of a Fund or its Shareholders. If an application is rejected, the Administrator will return the application monies or the balance thereof within five Business Days of the rejection, at the cost and risk of the applicant and without interest, by bank transfer to the account from which it was paid. Among other things, the ICAV may monitor for any patterns of frequent purchases and sales that appear to be made in response to short-term fluctuations in the Net Asset Values per Share. The ICAV may also impose a dilution levy as further described in the subsection entitled “Dilution Levy” of the “Fees and Expenses” section.

Although the ICAV and its service providers seek to use these methods to detect and prevent abusive trading activities, there can be no assurances that such activities can be mitigated or eliminated. By their nature, omnibus accounts, in which applications for and redemptions of Shares by multiple Shareholders are aggregated for presentation to the Funds on a net basis, conceal the identity of the individual Shareholders from the Funds. This makes it more difficult for the Funds to identify short-term transactions in the Funds.

REDEMPTIONS

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Supplement, Shareholders should send a completed redemption request in a form agreeable to the Administrator/ICAV by mail, facsimile, email or electronically to be received by the Administrator before the relevant Dealing Request Deadline for any Dealing Day as outlined in the relevant Supplement, failing which the redemption request will be held over until the next following Dealing Day unless the Directors in their absolute discretion determine otherwise. Shares will be redeemed at the relevant Redemption Price applicable on that Dealing Day. If Shareholders elect to send a redemption request by facsimile, email or electronically, the original signed redemption request may be required by the Administrator by the relevant Dealing Request Deadline or as soon as possible thereafter. Redemption payments may not be made until both the original subscription application form and redemption form have been received and all the documentation required by the ICAV (including any documents in connection with anti-money laundering procedures) and the anti-money-laundering procedures have been completed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Administrator may, in its absolute discretion, process redemption requests on behalf of certain low risk investors (as determined by the Administrator) absent of original trade instructions and original or original ink certified copies of AML documentation.

A request for a partial redemption of Shares may be refused, or the holding redeemed in its entirety, if, as a result of such partial redemption, the Net Asset Value of the Shares retained by the Shareholder would be less than the Minimum Holding.

A redemption request, once given, is irrevocable save with the consent of the Directors (which may be withheld in their discretion).

Redemption Price

The Redemption Price per Share will be equal to the Net Asset Value per Share as at the relevant Valuation Point less any redemption charge as set out in the Supplement for each Fund.

Settlement

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Supplement, payment of redemption proceeds will be made as soon as practicable after the relevant Dealing Day and, under normal circumstances, no later than 10 Business Days after the relevant Dealing Request Deadline. Payment will be made in the currency of denomination of the Shares being redeemed by direct transfer to an account in the name of the redeeming Shareholder in accordance with instructions given by the redeeming Shareholder to the Administrator and at the Shareholder's risk and, unless otherwise borne by the ICAV or the Investment Manager, at the Shareholder's expense. Payments made on receipt of faxed instructions will only be processed where payment is made to the account of record of the Shareholder.

Investors should note that any redemption proceeds being paid out by a Fund and held for any time in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account shall remain an asset of the relevant Fund until such time as the proceeds are released to the investor. This would include, for example, cases where redemption proceeds are temporarily withheld pending the receipt of any outstanding identity verification documents as may be required by the ICAV or the Administrator – enhancing the need to address these issues promptly so that the proceeds may be released. It should also be noted that the investor shall have ceased being considered a Shareholder and instead will rank as a general unsecured creditor of the ICAV.

Suspension

The Directors may declare a suspension of the redemption of Shares in certain circumstances as described under the heading “Suspension of Valuation of Assets” in the section “General Information”. No Shares will be redeemed during any such period of suspension.

Compulsory Redemptions

The Directors have the right to require the compulsory redemption of all or part of the Shares held by or for the benefit of a Shareholder if the Directors determine that:

- (A) the Shares are held by or for the benefit of any Shareholder who is or becomes an Ineligible Applicant as described under “Subscriptions”;
- (B) a Shareholder is holding Shares in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having or which may have adverse regulatory, legal, pecuniary or tax or material administrative disadvantage for the ICAV, a Fund or the Shareholders as a whole; or
- (C) a Shareholder has failed to provide any information or declaration required by the Directors within 10 days of being requested to do so.

In respect of N Shares only, the Directors have the right to require the compulsory redemption of N Shares if the Investment Manager has advised that such Shares are held by a holder of N Shares whose Fee Deed has terminated.

The ICAV also reserves the right to require compulsory redemption of all Shares held by a Shareholder if the Net Asset Value of the Shares held by the Shareholder is less than the Minimum Holding. Where the Net Asset Value of the Shares held by a Shareholder is less than the Minimum Holding and the ICAV decides to exercise its right to compulsorily redeem, the ICAV will notify the Shareholder in writing and allow such Shareholder 30 calendar days to purchase additional Shares to meet the minimum requirement. The ICAV also reserves the right to require the compulsory redemption of all Shares where 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.

Deferred Redemptions

Subject to any statement to the contrary in respect of a particular Fund in the relevant Supplement, the Directors may defer redemptions at a particular Dealing Day to the next Dealing Day where the requested redemptions exceed 10 per cent of a Fund’s Net Asset Value. The Directors will ensure the consistent treatment of all Shareholders who have sought to redeem Shares at any Dealing Day at which redemptions are deferred. The Directors will pro-rate all such redemption requests to the stated level (i.e. 10 per cent of the Fund’s Net Asset Value) and will defer the remainder until the next Dealing Day. The Directors will also ensure that all deals relating to an earlier Dealing Day are completed before those relating to a later Dealing Day are considered.

The Directors currently expect not to exercise such power to defer redemptions except to the extent that they consider that existing Shareholders would otherwise be materially prejudiced or that such exercise is necessary to comply with applicable law or regulation.

In-Specie Redemptions

The Directors may, at the discretion of the ICAV and with the consent of the individual Shareholder concerned, satisfy any request for redemption of Shares by the transfer in specie to the Shareholder

concerned of assets of the relevant Fund having a value equal to the Redemption Price for the Shares redeemed as if the redemption proceeds were paid in cash less any redemption charge and other expenses of the transfer. The Directors shall determine the nature and type of assets to be transferred to the Shareholder (subject to the approval of the Depositary as to the asset allocation) on such basis as they, in their absolute discretion shall deem equitable and not prejudicial to the interests of the remaining Shareholders in the relevant Fund or Type.

Anti-Money Laundering

Shareholders should note that the Directors may refuse to settle a redemption request if it is not accompanied by such additional information as they, or the Administrator on their behalf, may reasonably require. This power may, without limitation to the generality of the foregoing, be exercised where proper information has not been provided for anti-money laundering verification purposes as described under the section entitled "Subscriptions".

EXCHANGING BETWEEN FUNDS OR TYPES

Except when issues and redemptions of Shares have been suspended in the circumstances described under “Suspension of Valuation of Assets” in the section “General Information” and subject to the discretion of the Directors, holders of Shares may request an exchange of some or all of their Shares in one Type or Fund (the “**Original Type**”) to Shares in another Type or Fund (the “**New Type**”). Such exchanges can only take place, if following the exchange, the Shareholder’s holding in the New Type will satisfy the Minimum Subscription and Minimum Holding requirements and other criteria of that Type or Fund. Shareholders also must confirm in the relevant exchange request form that they have received and read the relevant Key Investor Information Document for the New Type prior to the exchange taking place.

A Share exchange will be effected by way of a redemption of Shares of one Type or Fund (and thus will result in the payment of the Performance Fee accrued in respect of such Shares, if any) and a simultaneous subscription (at the most recent Subscription Price) for Shares of the other Type or Fund and, accordingly, the general provisions and procedures relating to redemptions and subscriptions of Shares will apply. Redemption proceeds will be converted into the other currency at the rate of exchange available to the Administrator and the cost of conversion will be deducted from the amount applied in subscribing for Shares of the other Type or Fund.

The Instrument of Incorporation authorise the Directors to charge a fee on the exchange of Shares in any Fund for Shares in another Fund up to a maximum of 5 per cent of Net Asset Value of Shares in the original Fund. An exchange fee of 5 per cent of the redemption proceeds may be payable on the exchange of Shares from one Fund to another Fund. The redemption proceeds of the Shares which are being exchanged will be reduced by the amount of the exchange fee and the net amount applied in subscribing for Shares of the other Fund. The Directors may waive the payment of the exchange fee at their discretion. The exchange fee will be retained by the ICAV.

No exchange fee will be payable on the exchange of Shares between Types in any one Fund.

Shareholders should send a completed exchange request in the form available from the Administrator by mail, facsimile, email or electronically to be received by the Administrator prior to the earlier of the Dealing Request Deadline for redemptions in the Original Type and the Dealing Request Deadline for subscriptions in the New Type. Any applications received after such time will be dealt with on the next Dealing Day, unless the Directors in their absolute discretion otherwise determine. Exchange requests will only be accepted where cleared funds and completed documents are in place from original subscriptions. If Shareholders elect to send an exchange request by facsimile, email or electronically, the original signed exchange request may be required by the Administrator prior to the earlier of the Dealing Request Deadline for redemptions in the Original Type and the Dealing Request Deadline for subscriptions in the New Type or as soon as possible thereafter.

Exchange requests for N Shares will only be effective once the applicant has entered into a Fee Deed and provided that a fully executed Fee Deed is received by the Investment Manager prior to the relevant Dealing Request Deadline.

Fractions of Shares to three decimal places may be issued by the ICAV on exchange where the value of Shares exchanged from the Original Type is not sufficient to purchase an integral number of Shares in the New Type and any balances representing entitlements of less than a fraction of a Share to three decimal places will be retained by the ICAV in order to discharge administration costs.

An exchange request, once given, is irrevocable save with the consent of the Directors (which may be withheld in their discretion) or in the event of a suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund in respect of which the exchange requests are made.

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

$$S = \frac{(R \times NAV \times ER)}{SP}$$

Where:

S is the number of Shares of the New Type to be allotted.

R is the number of Shares in the Original Type to be redeemed.

NAV is the Net Asset Value per Share of the Original Type as at the relevant Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day.

ER is the currency exchange factor (if any) as determined by the Administrator as representing the effective rate of exchange of settlement on the relevant Dealing Day applicable to the transfer of assets between the relevant Funds or Types where the base currencies are different or, where the base currencies are the same, ER = 1.

SP is the Net Asset Value per Share of the New Type as at the relevant Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day.

VALUATION

Net Asset Value and Valuation of Assets

The Net Asset Value of each Fund is calculated by the Administrator as at the Valuation Point for each Dealing Day in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and subject to the provisions of the Administration Agreement. In calculating each Fund's Net Asset Value, the Administrator is entitled to, relies on and will not be responsible for the accuracy of, financial data furnished to it by the ICAV's brokers, dealers or other third parties and is not responsible for, under any duty to inquire into, or deemed to make any assurance with respect to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The Directors retain ultimate responsibility for the Net Asset Value calculations. The Net Asset Value of a Fund shall be determined as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day by valuing the assets of the relevant Fund (including income accrued but not collected) and deducting the liabilities of the relevant Fund. The Net Asset Value attributable to a Type shall be determined as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day by calculating that portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund attributable to the relevant Type as at the Valuation Point by reference to the number of Shares in issue in each Fund or Type on the relevant Dealing Day subject to adjustment to take account of assets and/or liabilities attributable to the Fund or Type.

The Net Asset Value of a Fund is 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 Type or in a specific case.

The Net Asset Value per Share is calculated as at the Valuation Point for each Dealing Day by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or attributable to a Type by the total number of Shares in issue or deemed to be in issue in the Fund or Type at the relevant Valuation Point and rounding the resulting total to three decimal places or such number of decimal places as the Directors may determine.

In determining the value of the assets of the ICAV:

- (A) securities quoted, listed or traded on a Recognised Exchange (other than those referred to at (E) below) for which market quotations are readily available shall 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 taking into account the level of premium or discount at the Valuation Point provided that the Depositary shall be satisfied that the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security;
- (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 Depositary or (iii) any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary. 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 or competent person 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 or less debit interest, where applicable, to the end of the relevant day on which the Valuation Point occurs;
- (D) 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;
- (E) exchange-traded derivative instruments will be valued based on the settlement price as determined by the market where the instrument is traded. If such settlement price is not available, such value shall be calculated in accordance with (B) above;
- (F) notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (A) to (E) above;
 - (1) the Directors or their delegate shall, at their discretion in relation to any particular Fund which is a short-term money market fund, have in place an escalation procedure to ensure that any material discrepancy between the market value and the amortised cost value of a money market instrument is brought to the attention of the Investment Manager or a review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
 - (2) where it is not the intention or objective of the Directors to apply amortised cost valuation to the portfolio of the Fund as a whole, a money market instrument within such a portfolio shall only be valued on an amortised basis if the money market instrument has a residual maturity of less than 3 months and does not have any specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk;
- (G) notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing, the Directors may, with the approval of the Depositary, adjust the value of any investment if, taking into account currency, marketability and/or such other considerations as they may deem relevant, such as applicable rate of interest, anticipated rate of dividend, maturity or liquidity, they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value thereof. The rationale for adjusting the value must be clearly documented;
- (H) 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 exchange rate in accordance with the valuation policy which the Directors or their delegate shall determine to be appropriate; and
- (I) if the Directors deem it necessary a specific investment may be valued under an alternative method of valuation chosen by the Directors and approved by the Depositary and the rationale/methodologies used must be clearly documented.

In calculating the Net Asset Value of each Fund the following principles will apply:

- (A) in determining the value of investments of each Fund the Directors may at their discretion instead value the investments of each Fund at lowest market dealing bid 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 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) every Share agreed to be issued by the Directors with respect to each Dealing Day shall be deemed to be in issue at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day and the assets of the Fund shall be deemed to include not only cash and property in the hands of the Depositary but also the amount of any cash or other property to be received in respect of Shares agreed to be issued after deducting therefrom (in the case of Shares agreed to be issued for cash) or providing for initial charges;
- (C) where investments have been agreed to be purchased or sold but such purchase or sale has not been completed, such investments shall be included or excluded and the gross purchase or net sale consideration excluded or included as the case may require as if such purchase or sale had been duly completed unless the Directors have reason to believe such purchase or sale will not be completed;
- (D) there shall be added to the assets of the relevant Fund any actual or estimated amount of any taxation of a capital nature which may be recoverable by the ICAV which is attributable to that Fund;
- (E) there shall be added to the assets of the relevant Fund a sum representing any interest, dividends or other income accrued but not received and a sum representing unamortised expenses;
- (F) there shall be added to the assets of the relevant Fund the total amount (whether actual or estimated by the Directors or their delegate) of any claims for repayment of any taxation levied on income or capital gains including claims in respect of double taxation relief;
- (G) where notice of the redemption of Shares has been received by the ICAV with respect to a Fund for a particular Dealing Day and the cancellation of such Shares has not been completed, the Shares to be redeemed shall be deemed not to be in issue at the Valuation Point and the value of the assets of the Fund, as at the Valuation Point, shall be deemed to be reduced by the amount payable upon such redemption; and
- (H) there shall be deducted from the assets of the Fund:
 - (1) the total amount of any actual or estimated liabilities properly payable out of the assets of the Fund including any and all outstanding borrowings of the Fund, interest, fees and expenses payable on such borrowings and any estimated liability for tax and such amount in respect of contingent or projected expenses as the Directors consider fair and reasonable as of the relevant Valuation Point;
 - (2) such sum in respect of tax (if any) on income or capital gains realised on the investments of the ICAV or Fund as in the estimate of the Directors will become payable;
 - (3) the amount (if any) of any distribution declared but not distributed in respect thereof;
 - (4) the remuneration of the Administrator, the Depositary, the Investment Manager, the Distributor and any other providers of services to the Fund accrued but remaining unpaid together with a sum equal to the value added tax chargeable thereon (if any);
 - (5) (the total amount (whether actual or estimated by the Directors) of any other liabilities properly payable out of the assets of the Fund (including all establishment,

operational and ongoing administrative fees, costs and expenses) as of the relevant Valuation Point;

- (6) an amount as of the relevant Valuation Point representing the projected liability of the Fund in respect of costs and expenses to be incurred by the Fund in the event of a subsequent liquidation;
- (7) an amount as of the relevant Valuation Point representing the projected liability of the relevant calls on Shares in respect of any warrants issued and/or options written by the Fund or Type of Shares; and
- (8) any other liability which may properly be deducted.

In the absence of negligence, fraud or wilful default, every decision taken by the Directors or any committee of the Directors or by the Investment Manager or any duly authorised person on behalf of the ICAV in calculating the Net Asset Value of a Type or the Net Asset Value per Share shall be final and binding on the ICAV and on present, past or future Shareholders.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Any fees or expenses payable by a Shareholder or out of the assets of the ICAV are set out in this section.

Initial Charge

The ICAV is permitted to make an initial charge on the sale of Shares to an investor. The current percentage rates of charge are shown in the relevant Supplement for each Fund. The maximum amount for such initial charge will be 5 per cent of the value of the relevant subscription. Any such initial charge will be paid to intermediaries or distributors designated by the applicant and notified to the Administrator.

Redemption Charge

The ICAV is permitted to make a redemption charge on the redemption of Shares by an investor. The current percentage rates of charge are shown in the relevant Supplement for each Fund. The maximum amount for such redemption charge will be 3 per cent of the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Shares being redeemed.

Investment Management Fee and Performance Fee

The Investment Manager receives from the ICAV an Investment Management Fee the details of which are set out in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.

The Investment Manager may also be entitled to receive a Performance Fee from the ICAV, the details of which are set out in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.

The Investment Management Fee and Performance Fee disclosed in each Supplement are the maximum fees applicable to each Type of Shares. Any increase to the maximum fees will require the approval of the Shareholders of the relevant Type, as applicable.

The Investment Manager may from time to time, and at its sole discretion, and out of its own resources decide to return to intermediaries and/or Shareholders part or all of the Investment Management Fee and/or Performance Fee. Any such rebates may be applied in paying up additional Shares to be issued to the Shareholder, or may (at the discretion of the Investment Manager) be paid in cash.

The Investment Manager is entitled to be repaid all of its disbursements out of the assets of the ICAV, including legal fees, couriers' fees and telecommunication costs and expenses which shall be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon.

Operational Expenses Fee

To the extent that fees and expenses of the ICAV (as described below) are identifiable with respect to a particular Fund or Funds or Type of Shares, all such fees and expenses will be charged exclusively to that Fund or Fund(s) or such Type of Shares.

The ICAV's operational expenses are based on the actual fees and expenses as set out below. On a launch of a new Fund, the ICAV may charge an operational expense fee of up to 0.2 per cent per annum in respect of the Net Asset Value of such Fund (in each case after deduction of any accrued Investment Management Fees or Value Added Tax, if any, on such a fee and before deduction for any accrued Performance Fees) for a period of time to meet all ongoing operational and other general expenses and fees of the ICAV attributable to that Fund, including the fees of the

Administrator and the Depositary (but excluding transactional expenses and fees such as expenses and fees described in (a), (b), (e) and (g) in the “General Expenses and Fees” section below). Such fee is payable monthly and is accrued and calculated as at each Valuation Point. Further details with respect to the operational expense fee in relation to any Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement for the Fund in question.

Paying Agents’ Fees

Fees and expenses of any paying agent(s) appointed by the ICAV, which are at normal commercial rates, are borne by the ICAV.

Administrator’s Fees

The ICAV pays to the Administrator out of the assets of the ICAV an annual fee, accrued at each Valuation Point and payable in arrears.

Depositary’s Fees

The ICAV pays to the Depositary out of the assets of the ICAV an annual fee, accrued at each Valuation Point and payable in arrears.

ICAV Secretary Fees

The ICAV pays to the ICAV Secretary out of the assets of the ICAV an annual fee of €1,000.

Directors’ Fees

The Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV provide that the remuneration of the Directors shall be determined by a resolution of the Directors and, notified in advance to the Shareholders, in the event of any increase in the remuneration. Currently, the Directors are entitled to an annual fee of US\$10,000 each. The Directors may also be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or any committee of the Directors or general meetings of the ICAV or in connection with the business of the ICAV.

General Expenses and Fees

The ICAV bears its own general expenses. Where applicable, these expenses include (but are not limited to) operating and other expenses such as (a) all investment expenses, (b) all fees and expenses of transactional and trade-related services including, for the avoidance of doubt and without limitation and costs incurred in arranging and stock lending programme, (c) all administrative expenses, (d) all of the charges and expenses of professional advisers (including legal, accounting, financial, tax, regulatory, compliance, fiduciary and other professional advisers) (e) all brokers’ commissions, all fees for investment research and/or trade ideas, all borrowing charges on short positions taken through Financial Derivative Instruments and any issue or transfer taxes or stamp duties chargeable in connection with securities transactions, (f) all taxes and corporate fees payable to governments or agencies, (g) all interest on borrowings (h) all communication expenses with respect to investor services and all expenses of meetings of Shareholders and of preparing, typesetting, printing and distributing financial and other reports, proxy forms, prospectuses and similar documents, (i) disbursements incurred by the Investment Manager in connection with the provision of its investment management services, (j) all of the costs of insurance for the benefit of the Directors (if any), (k) all litigation and indemnification expenses and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of business, (l) the fees of the Central Bank, (m) the cost of termination of the ICAV or any Fund, (n) the fees and expenses of any regulator, paying agent, representative, distributor or correspondent bank appointed in

connection with the registration of the ICAV (or any Fund) or the marketing of Shares in any jurisdiction (including legal fees and translation costs), and (o) all other organisational and operating expenses.

Any such expenses may be deferred and amortised by the ICAV, in accordance with standard accounting practice, at the discretion of the Directors. An estimated accrual for operating expenses of the ICAV will be provided for in the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV. Operating expenses and the fees and expenses of service providers which are payable by the ICAV shall be borne by all Shares in proportion to the Net Asset Value of the ICAV or attributable to the relevant Type provided that fees and expenses directly or indirectly attributable to a particular Type shall be borne solely by the relevant Type.

Allocation of Assets, Charges and Expenses

All fees, duties, charges and expenses are charged to the relevant Fund in which they were incurred and any such fees, charges and expenses which are charged to capital will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement(s).

Costs of Establishment

The total costs and expenses of establishing the ICAV, including Winton Global Equity Fund, were approximately US\$250,000 and were borne by the Investment Manager. The total costs and expenses of establishing additional Funds will be borne by the relevant Fund or the Investment Manager (as disclosed in the relevant Supplement). Where the costs and expenses of establishing a Fund are borne by the Fund, such costs may at the discretion of the Directors be amortised over a period of up to five (5) years from the date on which that Fund commenced business.

Charges to Capital

Where the Investment Manager determines that the generation of income in a Fund has equal or higher priority to capital growth, all or part of the fees and expenses of that Fund may be charged against capital instead of against income and therefore capital may be eroded. This will constrain and may forego the potential for future capital growth.

Dilution Levy

A Fund may suffer dilution (reduction) in the value of its property as a result of the costs incurred in dealing in its underlying investments and of any spread between the buying and selling prices of these investments. As dilution is directly related to the inflows and outflows in respect of the relevant Fund, it is not possible to predict accurately whether dilution will occur at any point in time and consequently it is also not possible to predict accurately how frequently the ICAV will need to make a dilution levy to mitigate the effects of dilution.

In calculating the Subscription Price or Redemption Price for a Fund the Directors may on any Dealing Day when there are net subscriptions or redemptions, add (in the case of net redemptions) or deduct (in the case of net subscriptions) a dilution levy to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Fund and any such dilution levy will be shown in addition to the Subscription Price or Redemption Price.

In cases where a dilution levy is made the value of the capital of the property of a Fund will not be adversely affected by dilution. If charged, the dilution levy will be shown in addition to (but not part of) the price of Shares on their issue by the ICAV and as a deduction to (but not part of) the price of their Shares on their cancellation or redemption by the ICAV. The dilution levy will either be paid

into the relevant Fund in the case of an issue of Shares by the ICAV or retained in the Fund in the case of a cancellation or redemption of Shares by the ICAV.

The need to charge a dilution levy will depend on the volume of net purchases or redemptions, as described below. The ICAV may charge a discretionary dilution levy on any purchase or redemption of Shares if, in its opinion, the existing Shareholders (for purchases) or continuing Shareholders (for redemptions) might otherwise materially be adversely affected. A dilution levy must be imposed only in a manner that, so far as practicable, is fair to all Shareholders or potential Shareholders.

In particular, the dilution levy may be charged in the following circumstances:

- (a) on a Fund experiencing large levels of net purchases (i.e. purchases less redemptions) relative to its size; or
- (b) on a Fund experiencing large levels of net redemptions (i.e. redemptions less purchases) relative to its size.

In order to reduce inconsistency in the application of any dilution levy, the ICAV may take account of the trend of the Fund in question to expand or to contract and the transactions in Shares at a particular Valuation Point.

The ICAV's intention to impose a dilution levy in respect of any particular Fund is set out in the relevant Supplement.

Additional Fees

Shareholders located in a jurisdiction other than Ireland may be subject to additional fees or charges resulting from local regulatory requirements as well as fees and expenses charged by service providers in that jurisdiction, such as fees charged by local paying agents, besides those indicated in the Prospectus. These fees shall be set out in the subscription documentation relevant to that jurisdiction.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

General

The Directors, the Investment Manager, the Depositary and the Administrator and/or their respective affiliates or any person connected with them (a “**Related Party**”) may from time to time act as directors, investment manager, manager, distributor, trustee, depositary, registrar, broker, administrator, investment adviser or dealer in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other investment funds which have similar or different objectives to those of the Funds or which may invest in the Funds. It is, therefore, possible that any of them may, in the course of business, have potential conflicts of interest with the Funds. The Board of Directors and each of the other foregoing entities will, at all times, have regard in such event to its obligations to the Funds and will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly. The appointment of the Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary in their primary capacity as service providers to the ICAV are excluded from the scope of these Related Party requirements.

In addition, subject to applicable law, any of the foregoing may deal, as principal or agent, with the Funds, provided that such dealings are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated on an arm’s length basis and are consistent with the best interests of Shareholders. Any Related Party may deal with the ICAV as principal or as agent, provided that:

- (i) there is obtained a certified valuation of the transaction by a person approved by the Depositary (or the Directors in the case of a transaction with the Depositary) as independent and competent; or
- (ii) the transaction is executed on best terms reasonably obtainable on an organised investment exchange in accordance with the rules of such exchange; or
- (iii) where (i) and (ii) are not practical, execution is on terms which the Depositary (or the Directors in the case of a transaction with the Depositary) is satisfied conforms with the principle that the transaction is consistent with the best interest of the Shareholders and is carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm’s length.

The Depositary (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Directors) shall document how it complied with paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) above and where transactions are conducted in accordance with paragraph (iii), the Depositary (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Directors), must document the rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principles outlined above.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise from time to time from the provision by the Depositary and/or its affiliates of other services to the ICAV and/or other parties. For example, the Depositary and/or its affiliates may act as the depositary, trustee, custodian and/or administrator of other funds. It is therefore possible that the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) may in the course of its business have conflicts or potential conflicts of interest with those of the ICAV and/or other funds for which the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) act.

Where a conflict or potential conflict of interest arises, the Depositary will have regard to its obligations to the ICAV and will treat the ICAV and the other funds for which it acts fairly and such that, so far as is practicable, any transactions are effected on terms which are not materially less favourable to the ICAV than if the conflict or potential conflict had not existed. Such potential conflicts of interest are identified, managed and monitored in various other ways including, without limitation, the hierarchical and functional separation of the Depositary's functions from its other potentially conflicting tasks and by the Depositary adhering to its conflicts of interest policy.

In order to facilitate the ICAV discharging its obligation to provide the Central Bank with a report within its annual and semi-annual report in respect of all related party transactions, the Related Party will disclose details of each transaction to the ICAV (including the name of the Related Party involved and where relevant, fees paid to that party in connection with the transaction).

Certain Directors may also serve as directors of other investment funds or vehicles managed or advised by the Investment Manager and/or any of its affiliates.

In calculating a Fund's Net Asset Value, the Administrator may consult with the Investment Manager with respect to the valuation of certain investments. There is an inherent conflict of interest between the involvement of the Investment Manager in determining the Net Asset Value of a Fund and the entitlement of the Investment Manager to an investment management fee and/or performance fee which is calculated on the basis of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

The foregoing does not purport to be a complete list of all potential conflicts of interest involved in an investment in a Fund.

The Directors seek to ensure that any conflict of interest of which they are aware is resolved fairly.

Investment Manager

The Investment Manager or any of its affiliates or any person connected with Investment Manager may invest in, directly or indirectly, or manage or advise other investment funds or accounts which invest in assets which may also be purchased or sold by the Funds. Neither the Investment Manager nor any of its affiliates nor any person connected with the Investment Manager is under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which any of them becomes aware to the Funds or to account to the Funds in respect of (or share with the Funds or inform the Funds of) any such transaction or any benefit received by any of them from any such transaction, but will allocate such opportunities on an equitable basis between the Funds and other clients.

The Investment Manager trades actively in the financial markets and engages in investment management and advisory activities on behalf of other investment funds or accounts or clients. Each such fund or account may have different investment goals, objectives, strategies, parameters, and levels of aggressiveness, leverage, and risk. In some cases, it will be appropriate for the Investment Manager to employ comparable trading approaches for a number of different proprietary or client accounts or funds. In other cases, the Investment Manager may employ significantly different trading approaches for different accounts or funds. For example, the trading approaches that the Investment Manager employs in trading certain proprietary or client accounts or funds may include, but are not limited to, (i) employing investment strategies that are more or less speculative, aggressive, or leveraged than those employed on behalf of other accounts or funds, or (ii) engaging in experimental trading or investment strategies for only certain accounts or funds. The Investment Manager has adopted guidelines and procedures relating to all accounts and funds managed or advised by it that are designed, subject to different trading approaches being employed for different accounts or funds due to differences in investment objectives and risk tolerances, not to favour any account or fund managed or advised by it over any other account. Investment returns experienced by the Funds may be substantially different from investment returns experienced by other accounts or funds managed or advised by the Investment Manager. Shareholders are not permitted to inspect trading records pertaining to the Investment Manager's or other client accounts or funds.

The preceding list of potential conflicts of interest does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of all of the conflicts of interest that may be involved in an investment in the ICAV.

USE OF DEALING COMMISSIONS

No soft dollar or dealing commissions arrangements are entered into by the ICAV or the Investment Manager.

RISK FACTORS

Investment in a Fund is speculative and involves substantial risks, including the risk of loss of a Shareholder's entire investment. No guarantee or representation is made that a Fund will achieve its investment objective, and investment results may vary substantially from year to year. 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. Different risks may apply to different Funds. Details of Fund specific risks which are additional to those described in this section will, where applicable, be disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Prospective investors should consider all of the risks involved in an investment in a Fund (including those set out in the relevant Supplement) and including, without limitation, the following risks, before subscribing for the Shares. Where appropriate, the references to the ICAV and the Fund relate to the activities, investment program or performance of each of the Funds.

Risks Associated with the investment strategies

No Guarantee of Profit or Against Loss

There is no assurance that the Program (as defined in each relevant Supplement) followed by each Fund or the investment strategy of each Fund will provide any return or will not incur substantial losses.

Limitations of Mathematical Models The ICAV and each Fund utilise the Investment Manager's investment approach, which is based on research into historical data and the application of that research to the development of mathematical models that attempt to forecast returns, risk, correlation and transaction costs. Many of these models are trend-following models that attempt to identify and exploit market trends. Mathematical models are representations of reality but they may be incomplete and/or flawed and there is an inherent risk that any forecasts derived from them may be inaccurate, particularly if the research or models are based on, or incorporate, inaccurate assumptions or data. Assumptions or data may be inaccurate from the outset or may become inaccurate as a result of many factors such as changes in market structure, increased government intervention in markets or growth in assets managed in accordance with similar investment strategies. In particular, such factors may make the trend-following models of the Investment Manager less effective because they may lessen the prospect of identified trends occurring or continuing in the future. As a result of the foregoing, the Programs and investment strategies may not generate profitable trading signals and the Funds may suffer loss.

Crowding/Convergence There is significant competition among quantitative investment managers and the ability of a Fund to deliver returns that have a low correlation with global aggregate equity markets and other market participants is dependent on the ability of the Investment Manager to employ investment strategies that are simultaneously profitable and differentiated from those employed by other managers. To the extent that the Investment Manager is not able to develop sufficiently differentiated investment strategies, the investment objective of a Fund may not be met. The growth in assets managed in accordance with similar investment strategies may result in a Fund and other market participants inadvertently buying and selling the same or similar investments simultaneously, which may reduce liquidity and exacerbate market moves.

Process Exceptions

The Programs and investment strategies are based on mathematical models which are implemented as automated computer-based systems. Issues with the design, development, implementation, maintenance or operation of the Programs and investment strategies, or any

processes and procedures related to the Programs or the investment strategies (collectively, “**Process Exceptions**”) may cause losses to the Funds and such losses may be substantial. Any losses or gains arising from Process Exceptions shall be for the account of the relevant Fund (i.e., the Fund will bear any losses and will benefit from any gains) except for any losses that result directly from the negligence, wilful default or fraud of the Investment Manager. Process Exceptions may include, but are not limited to:

Programming Errors The Investment Manager may make programming errors in translating its mathematical models into computer code. In addition, as a mathematical model can be expressed in computer code in multiple ways, the choice of code ultimately used may not result in the best representation of the model.

Failure of Technology The automated computer-based systems are reliant on proprietary and third party technology. Such technology may be adversely affected by many issues, some of which may be outside of the Investment Manager’s control, including issues associated with network infrastructure, software updates, bugs, viruses and unauthorised access.

Incorporation of Data The Investment Manager may incorporate inaccurate data, or make errors in incorporating data, into the systems.

Process Exceptions may be extremely difficult to detect, may go undetected for long periods or may never be detected. The impact of such Process Exceptions may be compounded over time and may result in, among other things, the execution of unanticipated trades, the failure to execute anticipated trades, the failure to properly allocate trades, the failure to properly gather and organise available data and/or the failure to take certain hedging or risk mitigating actions. Although the Investment Manager evaluates the materiality of any Process Exceptions that it detects, the Investment Manager may conclude that some are not material and may choose not to address them. Such judgements may prove not to be correct.

Trade Errors The Funds may incur losses or gains as a result of a “trade error”, which is defined as an error in executing specific trading instructions e.g. (i) purchases or sales of an incorrect financial instrument or number of financial instruments; or (ii) purchase or sale transpositions (where an intended purchase is entered as a sale or vice versa); or (iii) purchases or sales of financial instruments for an incorrect account. Any losses or gains arising from trade errors shall be for the account of the relevant Fund except for any losses that result directly from the negligence, wilful default or fraud of the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager does not intend to disclose trade errors to the Shareholders, except where required to do so.

Direct Connectivity to Trading Venues The Investment Manager uses sophisticated information technology systems to send, on the Funds’ behalf, electronic trading instructions to brokers and exchanges and has servers located close to exchanges in multiple jurisdictions. This technology can increase the likelihood of erroneous orders being made, regulatory requirements not being complied with and/or credit and capital limits being breached due to computer malfunctions, the speed of execution of transactions, human error or a deficiency in algorithm design or implementation. Due to the speed of trading, the potential impact on the Funds of such errors or series of errors could be more severe than risks arising in other parts of the Investment Manager’s trading infrastructure.

Trading through an electronic trading or order routing system is also subject to risks associated with system or component failure (whether such failure affects the hardware or software of the

exchange or person offering the relevant system or the Investment Manager). In the event of system or component failure, it is possible that, for a certain time period, it might not be possible to enter new orders, execute existing orders, or modify or cancel orders that were previously entered. System or component failure may also result in loss of orders or order priority. Trading venues offering an electronic trading or order routing system typically adopt rules to limit their liability, the liability of member brokers and software and communication system vendors, and the amount that may be collected for system failures and delays, which rules may vary among the venues and may not adequately compensate the Funds for the full extent of any loss.

Effects of Substantial Redemptions Substantial redemptions from a Fund within a short period of time could require the Investment Manager to liquidate the Fund's positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund. The resulting reduction in the Fund's assets could make it more difficult to generate a positive rate of return or to recoup losses due to a reduced equity base. This risk may be compounded by a number of other factors, for example, where significant positions are liquidated by the Investment Manager and other market participants at or around the same time. Furthermore, rapid liquidation of positions during adverse market conditions (e.g., a market crash) is likely to lead to greater losses than would be the case under normal market conditions.

Temporary Defensive Measures A Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive measures which are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to, or in anticipation of, market, economic, political or other conditions. For example, during such period, all or a significant portion of the Fund's assets may be invested in short-term, high-quality fixed income securities, cash or cash equivalents, or the risk parameters of the relevant Program or investment strategies may be altered. Temporary defensive measures may be initiated by the Investment Manager when it judges that existing market, economic, political or other conditions may make pursuing a Fund's investment strategies inconsistent with the best interests of its clients. The Investment Manager then may temporarily use these alternative strategies or parameters that are mainly designed to limit the Fund's losses, protect the Fund's gains or create liquidity in anticipation of redemptions. When such temporary defensive measures are taken, it may be more difficult for a Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Trading Outside the Systems Most of the Investment Manager's investment decisions are made strictly in accordance with the output of its automated computer-based systems. However, the Investment Manager may, in exceptional circumstances (such as the occurrence of events that fall outside the input parameters of the systems), make investment decisions based on other factors and take action to override the output of the systems to seek to protect the interests of its clients. However, such action may not prevent losses to the Funds and may in fact cause or exacerbate losses.

Involuntary Disclosure Risk

A Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective is dependent in large part on the Investment Manager's ability to develop and protect its systems, investment strategies and proprietary research. Public disclosure obligations (or disclosure obligations to exchanges or regulators with insufficient privacy safeguards) that require position level disclosure could provide opportunities for competitors to reverse-engineer the investment strategies, and thereby impair the relative or absolute performance of a Fund.

Limited Investor Oversight

As the Investment Manager's systems and investment strategies are proprietary, the Shareholders will not have the objective means by which to evaluate their operation or to determine

whether they are being followed. Further, the Shareholders may not have the ability to review the investment positions of the Funds.

Regulatory and Tax Risks

FATCA

The United States and Ireland have entered into an intergovernmental agreement to implement FATCA (the "**IGA**"). Under the IGA, an entity classified as a Foreign Financial Institution (an "**FFI**") that is treated as resident in Ireland is expected to provide the Revenue Commissioners with certain information in respect of its "account" holders (i.e. Shareholders). The IGA provides for the automatic reporting and exchange of information between the Revenue Commissioners and the IRS in relation to accounts held in Irish FFIs by U.S. persons, and the reciprocal exchange of information regarding U.S. financial accounts held by Irish residents. Provided the ICAV complies with the requirements of the IGA and the Irish legislation, it should not be subject to FATCA withholding on any payments it receives and should not be required to impose FATCA withholding on payments which it makes.

Although the ICAV will attempt to satisfy any obligations imposed on it to avoid the imposition of the FATCA withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the ICAV will be able to satisfy these obligations. In order to satisfy its FATCA obligations, the ICAV will require certain information from investors in respect of their FATCA status. If the ICAV becomes subject to a withholding tax as a result of the FATCA regime, the value of the Shares held by all Shareholders may be materially affected.

All prospective investors and Shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on an investment in the ICAV.

CRS

Ireland has provided for the implementation of the CRS through section 891F of the Taxes Act and the enactment of the Returns of Certain Information by Reporting Financial Institutions Regulations 2015 (the "**CRS Regulations**").

The CRS, which has applied in Ireland since 1 January 2016, is a global OECD tax information exchange initiative which is aimed at encouraging a coordinated approach to disclosure of income earned by individuals and organisations.

The ICAV is a Reporting Financial Institution for CRS purposes and will be required to comply with the Irish CRS obligations. In order to satisfy its CRS obligations, the ICAV will require its investors to provide certain information in respect of their tax residence and may, in some cases, require information in relation to the tax residence of the beneficial owners of the investor. The ICAV, or a person appointed by the ICAV, will report the information required to the Revenue Commissioners by 30 June in the year following the year of assessment for which a return is due. The Revenue Commissioners will share the appropriate information with the relevant tax authorities in participating jurisdictions.

All prospective investors and Shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible CRS implications of an investment in the ICAV.

The ICAV's ability to comply with FATCA and the CRS will depend on each Shareholder providing the relevant Fund with information that the relevant Fund requests concerning the direct and indirect owners of such Shareholder. If a Shareholder fails to provide a Fund with any information the

relevant Fund requests, the Directors may exercise their compulsory redemption powers or reduce the redemption proceeds of such Shareholders.

Tax Considerations

A Fund may be subject to withholding, capital gains or other taxes on income and/or gains arising from its investment portfolio, including without limitation taxes imposed by the jurisdiction in which the issuer of securities held by that Fund is incorporated, established or resident for tax purposes. A Fund may also incur or bear transaction or other similar taxes in respect of the actual or notional amount of any acquisition, disposal or transaction relating to its investment portfolio, including without limitation taxes imposed by the jurisdiction in which the issuer of securities held by that Fund or the counterparty to a transaction involving that Fund is incorporated, established or resident for tax purposes. Where a Fund invests in securities or enters into transactions that are not subject to withholding, capital gains, transaction or other taxes at the time of acquisition, there can be no assurance that tax may not be withheld or imposed in the future as a result of any change in applicable laws, treaties, rules or regulations or the interpretation thereof. The relevant Fund may not be able to recover such tax and so any change could have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of the Shares. Where a Fund sells securities short that are subject to withholding tax at the time of sale, the price obtained will reflect the withholding tax liability of the purchase. In the event that in the future such securities cease to be subject to withholding tax, the benefit thereof will accrue to the purchaser and not to the Fund.

Where a Fund chooses or is required to pay taxation liabilities and/or account for reserves in respect of taxes that are or may be payable in respect of current or prior periods by the Fund (whether in accordance with current or future accounting standards), this would have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of the Shares. This could cause benefits or detriments to certain Shareholders, depending on the timing of their entry to and exit from the Fund.

The attention of potential investors is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investing in any Fund. Please see the heading "Taxation" below.

US Tax-Exempt Investors

Certain prospective investors may be subject to US federal and state laws, rules and regulations which may regulate their participation in the Funds, or their engaging indirectly through the Funds in investment strategies of the types which the Funds may utilise from time to time. Each such investor may be subject to different laws, rules and regulations and should consult with their own advisers as to the advisability and tax consequences of an investment in the relevant Fund. Investment in a Fund by entities that are tax-exempt under Section 501(a) of the Code, including entities subject to ERISA, and other tax-exempt investors requires special consideration. Trustees or administrators of such investors are urged carefully to review the matters discussed in this Prospectus.

Brexit and the United Kingdom's membership of the European Union

In an advisory referendum held in June 2016, the United Kingdom electorate voted to leave the European Union. The United Kingdom is currently expected to leave the European Union in or around March 2019. The United Kingdom's exit from the European Union is expected to result in legal and regulatory changes, some of which may be adverse to the ICAV and/or the Investment Manager and are difficult to predict.

Risks Associated with the Funds

Net Asset Value Considerations

The Net Asset Value per Share is expected to fluctuate over time with the performance of the Fund's investments. A Shareholder may not fully recover its initial investment when it chooses to redeem its Shares or on compulsory redemption if the Net Asset Value per Share at the time of such redemption is less than the Subscription Price paid by such Shareholder.

Currency Exposure

The Shares of each Fund are denominated in currencies as set out in the relevant Supplement and Shares will be issued and redeemed in those currencies. However, certain investments of a Fund may be denominated in other currencies or the prices of certain investments may be determined by reference to other currencies. The Investment Manager may seek to hedge a Fund's foreign currency exposure, although the value of such assets may still be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates. Prospective investors whose assets and liabilities are predominantly in currencies other than the currency of the Shares in which they invest should take into account the potential risk of loss arising from fluctuations in value between the currency of the Shares in which they invest and such other currencies.

Currency Hedging A Fund may seek to hedge its foreign currency exposure but will necessarily be subject to foreign exchange risks. To the extent unhedged, the value of a Fund's assets will fluctuate with the exchange rate of the base currency as well as with price changes of the Fund's investments in the various local markets and currencies.

Illiquidity

There is no active secondary market for the Shares and it is not expected that such a market will develop.

Valuation Risk

Derivative instruments and forward exchange contracts which are not dealt on a Recognised Market shall be valued by the counterparty at least daily, provided that the valuation is approved or verified at least weekly either by the Investment Manager or other independent party such person to be independent of the counterparty and approved for that purpose by the Depositary.

Investors should note that there is often no single market value for instruments such as OTC derivatives. The discrepancies between bid offer spread on OTC derivatives may be partly explained by various estimates on their pricing parameters. The ICAV has put procedures in place to reconcile any differences in valuation between the counterparties as well as pricing anomalies.

Charges to Capital

Where all or part of fees and/or charges in respect of any Type or Fund may be charged against capital rather than income, this will enhance income returns but may constrain future capital growth.

Effect of Initial Charge and Dilution Levy

Where an initial charge and/or a dilution levy is imposed, an investor who realises his Shares after a short period may not (*even* in the presence of a rise in the value of the relevant investments) realise the amount originally invested. The Shares therefore should be viewed as medium to long-term investments.

Amortisation of Organisational Costs

The ICAV's financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS. IFRS does not permit the amortisation of organisational costs. Notwithstanding this, the ICAV is amortising its organisational costs and the auditor's report in the ICAV's annual financial statements may be qualified in this regard.

Deferred Redemptions

In the event that redemption requests are received for redemption of Shares representing in aggregate more than 10 per cent of a Fund's Net Asset Value, redemption requests may be reduced rateably and pro rata and the redemption of Shares may be carried forward to the next following Dealing Day, unless expressly prohibited in the Supplement of a Fund, in which case, redemption requests may not be deferred. In the event of a large number of redemptions, this power to defer redemptions could be exercised on a number of successive Dealing Days and materially restrict a Shareholder's ability to redeem his Shares as described in the section headed "Redemptions" under the heading "Deferred Redemptions".

Segregation of Liabilities between Funds

As a matter of Irish law, the ICAV has segregated liability between its Funds and accordingly any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any Fund shall be discharged solely out of the assets of that Fund. However, the ICAV is a single legal entity which may operate or have assets held on its behalf or be subject to claims in other jurisdictions (such as the United Kingdom) which may not necessarily recognise such segregation. There is no guarantee that the courts of any jurisdiction outside Ireland will respect the limitations on liability associated with segregated portfolio companies nor is there any guarantee that the creditors of one Fund will not seek to enforce such Fund's obligations against another Fund.

Paying Agent Risk

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 and (b) redemption monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant Shareholder.

Collateral Risk: Collateral or margin may be passed by a Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of OTC FDI transactions. Assets deposited as collateral or margin with brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers and may therefore become available to the creditors of such brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Where collateral is posted to a counterparty or broker by way of title transfer, the collateral may be re-used by such counterparty or broker for their own purpose, thus exposing the relevant Fund to additional risk.

Risks Associated with the Investment Manager

Terms of Other Investment Vehicles The Investment Manager acts or may act as investment advisor, investment manager, sub-investment advisor and/or sub-investment manager to other investment funds, accounts and vehicles (together, "**Investment Vehicles**") that utilise the Programs and the investment strategies of the Funds. These Investment Vehicles may differ from the Funds in terms of eligible investors, tax structure, redemption features, fees, reporting and portfolio transparency and other terms. The investors in such Investment Vehicles may therefore receive additional information on which to base an investment decision and may be entitled to redeem their holdings from such Investment Vehicles and/or the Investment Vehicle arrangements

may be terminated more frequently than Shareholders in the Funds may redeem their Shares. Substantial redemptions with respect to any Investment Vehicle may require the Investment Manager to liquidate significant investment positions, which may adversely affect the value and/or volatility of the positions held by the Funds and therefore cause the relevant Fund to suffer losses.

Risk of Loss of Senior Personnel

The performance of the Funds is substantially dependent on the services of the Investment Manager's senior professionals who are responsible for developing, monitoring and maintaining the Programs and the investment strategies of the Funds. In the event of the death, incapacity or departure of such professionals, the performance of the Funds may be adversely affected and the Funds may suffer losses.

Lack of Management Control Shareholders do not have the direct right to participate in the management, control or operation of the Funds or to remove the Investment Manager under any circumstances.

Information, Reporting and Side Arrangements The Fund and/or the Investment Manger may enter into separate agreements with certain Shareholders including, without limitation, those deemed to involve a significant or strategic relationship. Such agreements may contain terms including but not limited to those which provide such Shareholders with additional or different information and reporting than is provided to other Shareholders of the relevant Fund or which provide different investment terms. Such information will be available to all Shareholders of the relevant Fund on request, but if not requested, it may not be systematically obtained by all Shareholders. As a result, recipients of such information may have greater insights into the Fund's activities than other Shareholders, thereby enhancing the recipients' ability to make investment decisions with respect to the Fund and with respect to the investment of their own assets.

Profit Sharing

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 and accordingly the Performance Fee will increase with regard to unrealised appreciation, as well as realised gains. Accordingly, a Performance Fee may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised. The Performance Fee may create an incentive for the Investment Manager to make investments for a Fund, which are riskier than would be the case in the absence of a fee based on the performance of a Fund.

Counterparty Risk

Counterparty Risk

The ICAV will be subject to the risk of the inability of any counterparty to perform with respect to transactions, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. If there is a failure or default by the counterparty to such a transaction, the ICAV will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction but these may be of limited or no legal and/or commercial benefit depending on the financial position of the defaulting counterparty.

The Investment Manager will seek to minimise the ICAV's counterparty risk through the selection of financial institutions and types of transactions employed. However, the ICAV's operational mechanisms may involve counterparty and other risk elements that may create unforeseen exposures.

Depository Insolvency

The ICAV is at risk of the Depositary entering into an insolvency procedure. During such a procedure (which may last many years) the use by the ICAV of assets held by or on behalf of the Depositary may be restricted and accordingly (a) the ability of the Investment Manager to fulfill the investment objective of the Funds may be severely constrained, (b) the Funds may be required to suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value and as a result subscriptions for and redemption of Shares, and/or (c) the Net Asset Value may be otherwise affected. During such a procedure, it is likely that recovery of its assets from the insolvent estate of the Depositary by the ICAV would be delayed.

Depositary Risk

If a Fund invests in assets that are financial instruments that can be held in custody ("**Custody Assets**"), the Depositary is required to perform full safekeeping functions and will be liable for any loss of such assets held in custody unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. In the event of such a loss (and the absence of proof of the loss being caused by such an external event), the Depositary is required to return identical assets to those lost or a corresponding amount to the Fund without undue delay.

If a Fund invests in assets that are not financial instruments that can be held in custody ("**Non-Custody Assets**"), the Depositary is only required to verify the Fund's ownership of such assets and to maintain a record of those assets which the Depositary is satisfied that the Fund holds ownership of. In the event of any loss of such assets, the Depositary will only be liable to the extent the loss has occurred due to its negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

As it is likely that the Funds may each invest in both Custody Assets and Non-Custody Assets, it should be noted that the safekeeping functions of the Depositary in relation to the respective categories of assets and the corresponding standard of liability of the Depositary applicable to such functions differs significantly.

The Funds enjoy a strong level of protection in terms of Depositary liability for the safekeeping of Custody Assets. However, the level of protection for Non-Custody Assets is significantly lower. Accordingly, the greater the proportion of a Fund invested in categories of Non-Custody Assets, the greater the risk that any loss of such assets that may occur may not be recoverable. While it will be determined on a case-by-case whether a specific investment by the Fund is a Custody Asset or a Non-Custody Asset, generally it should be noted that OTC derivatives traded by a Fund will be Non-Custody Assets. There may also be other asset types that a Fund invests in from time to time that would be treated similarly. Given the framework of depositary liability under UCITS V, these Non-Custody Assets, from a safekeeping perspective, expose the Fund to a greater degree of risk than Custody Assets, such as publicly-traded equities and bonds.

Clearing House Protections

On many exchanges, the performance of a transaction by a broker (or a third party with whom it is dealing on the ICAV's behalf) is "guaranteed" by the exchange or clearing house. However, this guarantee is unlikely in most circumstances to cover the ICAV and may not protect the ICAV if a broker or another party defaults on its obligations to the ICAV. There is normally no clearing house for off-exchange instruments which are not traded under the rules of a recognised or designated investment exchange. The Dodd-Frank Act will require a substantial portion of OTC derivatives to be executed on regulated markets and submitted for clearing to regulated clearing houses.

Registration Risk

In some emerging market countries, evidence of legal title to shares is maintained in “book-entry” form. In order to be recognised as the registered owner of the shares of a company, a purchaser or purchasers’ representative must physically travel to a registrar and open an account with the registrar (which, in certain cases, requires the payment of an account opening fee). Thereafter, each time that the purchaser purchases additional shares of the company, the purchasers’ representative must present to the registrar powers of attorney from the purchaser and the seller of such shares, along with evidence of such purchase, at which time the registrar will debit such purchased shares from the seller’s account maintained on the register and credit such purchased shares to the purchaser’s account to be maintained on the register.

The role of the registrar in such custodial and registration processes is crucial. Registrars may not be subject to effective government supervision and it is possible for a Fund to lose its registration through fraud, negligence or mere oversight on the part of the registrar. Furthermore, while companies in certain emerging market countries may be required to maintain independent registrars that meet certain statutory criteria, in practice, there can be no guarantee that this regulation has been strictly enforced. Because of this possible lack of independence, management of companies in such emerging market countries can potentially exert significant influence over the shareholding in such companies. If the company register were to be destroyed or mutilated, the Funds holding of the shares of the company could be substantially impaired, or in certain cases, deleted. Registrars often do not maintain insurance against such occurrences, nor are they likely to have assets sufficient to compensate shareholders. While the registrar and the company may be legally obliged to remedy such loss, there is no guarantee that either of them would do so, nor is there any guarantee that an affected Fund would be able to bring successfully a claim against them as a result of such loss. Furthermore, the registrar or the relevant company could wilfully refuse to recognise the ICAV or a Fund as the registered holder of shares previously purchased by or in respect of a Fund due to the destruction of the company’s register.

Client Money Protection Certain brokers engaged by the ICAV (each a “**Broker**”) may agree to treat all or some of the ICAV’s cash as client money for the purpose of the FCA’s client money rules (“**Client Money**”). Client Money should not be available to the relevant Broker to use in the course of its business (subject to the paragraphs below).

Cash that is not Client Money will not be segregated from a Broker’s own cash and may be used by it in the course of its normal business. The ICAV will be an unsecured creditor of that Broker in relation to such cash and may not be able to recover it in full, or at all, if the Broker becomes insolvent.

Client Money must be held with approved banks and/or institutions (which may be located throughout Europe) (an “**Approved Bank**”) and in certain circumstances may be transferred to an exchange, clearing house or an intermediate broker in respect of a client transaction (a “**Third Party**”). If a Broker becomes insolvent, subject to any enforcement rights of that Broker in respect of amounts owed to it by the ICAV, or any rights of an Approved Bank or Third Party, Client Money is expected to be protected from the Broker’s creditors. However, it will be pooled with client money of the Broker’s other clients and any shortfall will be shared pro rata.

In addition, if an Approved Bank becomes insolvent where the relevant Broker remains solvent, there is a risk of loss of such Client Money (subject to any deposit protection schemes that apply) as such Broker may not have an obligation to make good that shortfall. If a Third Party becomes insolvent where the relevant Broker remains solvent, the ICAV’s position may be affected by a number of factors, including the law of the relevant jurisdiction or the rules of the relevant exchange or clearing house.

A proportion of Client Money may be held with an Approved Bank which is an affiliate of the Broker. If a Broker becomes insolvent, an affiliated Approved Bank may also be, or become, insolvent, which is likely to result in a greater loss of cash than if cash were held with an unaffiliated Approved Bank.

The legal and regulatory regime applying to parties holding Client Money outside the United Kingdom may be different to that of the United Kingdom and in the event of their default such money may be treated in a different manner from that which would apply if the money were held by such party in the United Kingdom. Accordingly such money may not be segregated from the assets of such a party and, in the event of the insolvency of such a party, the ICAV might not be able to recover its money in full, or at all.

If a Broker breaches its obligations in respect of Client Money, the ICAV may suffer greater losses where the Broker becomes insolvent. None of the ICAV, the Directors or the Investment Manager will be able to verify the Brokers' (or their counterparties') compliance with such obligations.

Collateral Assets deposited as collateral or margin with Brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the Brokers and may therefore become available to the creditors of such Brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Where collateral is posted to a counterparty or broker by way of title transfer, the collateral may be re-used by such counterparty or broker for their own purpose, thus exposing the relevant Fund to additional risk.

Risks related to a counterparty's right of re-use of any collateral include that, upon the exercise of such right of re-use, such assets will no longer belong to the relevant Fund and such Fund will only have a contractual claim for the return of equivalent assets. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty, the relevant Fund shall rank as an unsecured creditor and may not recover its assets from the counterparty. More broadly, assets subject to a right of re-use by a counterparty may form part of a complex chain of transactions over which the relevant Fund or its delegates will not have any visibility or control.

Risks Associated with Specific Investments

Futures Contracts The ICAV invests in futures contracts on behalf of the Funds. Transactions in futures involve the obligation to make, or to take, delivery of the underlying asset of the contract at a future date, or in some cases to settle the position with cash (unless liquidated before expiry). They carry a high degree of risk. The low margins normally required in futures trading permit a very high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of a futures contract may result in a profit or loss that is high in proportion to the amount of assets actually placed as margin and may result in unquantifiable further loss exceeding any margin deposited.

Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts The ICAV may enter into foreign exchange forward contracts on behalf of the Funds. A foreign exchange forward contract is a contractually binding obligation to purchase or sell a particular currency at a specified date in the future. Foreign exchange forward contracts are currently not traded on exchanges. Instead, they are effected through the interbank market. Unlike in futures markets, there is no limitation as to daily price movements in this market and in exceptional circumstances there have been periods during which certain banks have refused to quote prices for foreign exchange forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which the bank is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell. The Dodd-Frank Act includes non-deliverable foreign exchange forward contracts in the definition of "swap," and therefore, contemplates that certain of these contracts may be exchange-traded, cleared by a clearinghouse and regulated by the CFTC. Although the Dodd-Frank Act contemplates that non-deliverable foreign exchange forward contracts may be exchange-traded and cleared by a clearinghouse, these transactions, as well as deliverable foreign exchange forward contracts, are not currently exchange-traded so that, generally, no clearinghouse or exchange

stands ready to meet the obligations of the contract. Thus, the ICAV will be subject to the risk of the inability or refusal of its counterparties to perform with respect to such contracts. Any such default would eliminate any profit potential and compel the ICAV to cover its commitments for resale or repurchase, if any, at the then current market price. These events could result in significant losses to the ICAV.

The ICAV may enter into foreign exchange forward contracts in respect of the currencies of certain emerging markets. Many emerging markets have underdeveloped capital market structures where the risks associated with holding currency are significantly greater than in other, less inflationary markets. Such currency exchange rates are highly volatile and subject to severe event risks, as the political situation with regard to the relevant foreign government may itself be volatile.

Swaps on Equity Securities The ICAV may enter into contracts for differences and other swap transactions (“**Swaps**”) on individual equity securities in respect of the Funds. Swaps are privately negotiated contracts between two parties, buyer and seller, stipulating that the seller will pay to or receive from the buyer the difference between the nominal value of the underlying instrument at the opening of the contract and that instrument's value at the end of the contract. As is the case with owning any financial instrument, there is the risk of loss associated with entering into Swaps. There may be liquidity risk if the underlying instrument is illiquid because the liquidity of Swaps is based on the liquidity of the underlying instrument. Notional amounts of Swaps are not subject to any limitations, and Swaps may expose the Fund to an unlimited risk of loss. In addition, Swaps are not necessarily traded on exchanges and may not otherwise be regulated if they are traded between eligible contract participants and not on an exchange-like electronic platform, and as a consequence, investors in such contracts may not benefit from regulatory protections. Swaps also carry counterparty risk, i.e., the risk that the counterparty to the transaction may be unable or unwilling to make payments or to otherwise honour its financial obligations under the terms of the contract. If the counterparty were to do so, the value of the contract may be reduced. Regulatory developments under EMIR and the Dodd-Frank Act may reduce, but will not eliminate, counterparty risk. A further risk in respect of Swaps is that adverse movements in the underlying security will require the buyer to post additional margin. To the extent that there is an imperfect correlation between the return on the ICAV's obligation to its counterparty under the Swaps and the return on related assets in the relevant portfolio, the Swap transaction may increase the ICAV's financial risk.

Daily Price Fluctuation Limits Futures exchanges limit fluctuations in contract prices during a single day by imposing “daily price fluctuation limits” or “daily limits.” During a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices that are either above or below the daily limit. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit point, positions in the contract can be neither established nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. Futures prices have occasionally moved the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Similar occurrences could prevent the Investment Manager from liquidating positions and subject the relevant Fund to losses that could exceed the margins initially committed to such trades.

Equities

Equities represent ownership interests in a company or corporation, and include common stock, preferred stock and warrants and other rights to acquire such instruments. Investments in equity securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Fluctuations in the value of equities in which the Programs or investment strategies invests will cause the value of a Fund's assets to fluctuate.

Short Selling Typically, UCITS, such as the ICAV, 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 a security that the seller does not own in the hope of purchasing

the same security (or a security exchangeable for such security) at a later date at a lower price. To make a delivery to the buyer, the seller must borrow the security and is obligated to return the security (or a security exchangeable for such security) to the lender, which is accomplished by a later purchase of said security. Although the ICAV is not permitted to enter into short sales under the UCITS Regulations, a Fund may, by employing certain derivative techniques (such as contracts for difference) designed to produce the same economic effect as a short sale (a “synthetic short”), establish both “long” and “short” positions in individual stocks and markets. As a result, as well as holding assets that may rise or fall with markets, a Fund may also hold positions that will rise as the market value falls, and fall as the market value rises. A short sale involves the theoretically unlimited risk of an increase in the market price of the securities sold short. There can be no guarantee that securities and/or currencies necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase. Regulatory and legislative action may also affect short selling in certain jurisdictions. Accordingly, the Investment Manager may not be able to execute orders in accordance with the relevant investment strategies and its ability to fulfil the investment objective of a Fund may be constrained.

Emerging Securities Markets

The Funds may invest in emerging markets. Investment in emerging market securities may involve a greater degree of risk than an investment in securities of issuers based in developed countries. Among other things, emerging market securities investments may carry the risks of less publicly available information, more volatile markets, less strict securities market regulation, less favourable tax provisions, and a greater likelihood of severe inflation, unstable or not freely convertible currency, war and expropriation of personal property than investments in securities of issuers based in developed countries. Placing securities with a sub-custodian in an emerging country may also present considerable risks. In addition, investment opportunities in certain emerging markets may be restricted by legal limits on foreign investment in local securities.

Position Limits and Internal Risk Limits

The CFTC and exchanges both within the US and outside the US have established “speculative position limits” on the maximum net long or net short position which any person or group of persons may hold or control in particular futures, options on futures contracts and swaps that perform a significant price discovery function. In addition, the Investment Manager sets internal risk limits. The trading instructions of the Investment Manager, however, may have to be modified, and positions held by the relevant Fund may have to be liquidated, in order to avoid exceeding these limits. Such modification or liquidation could adversely affect the operations and profitability of the relevant Fund by increasing transaction costs to liquidate positions and limiting potential profits on the liquidated positions. In the event that such position limits were deemed to be exceeded with respect to the relevant Fund’s investments (e.g., due to a failure to monitor such limits or due to such limits becoming more restrictive), the Investment Manager could suffer fines, be required to unwind positions, or otherwise incur additional costs or expenses. The assets of the Investment Manager’s clients, including those of the relevant Fund, will be aggregated for the purposes of speculative position limits and internal risk limits and this may impair the operation of the Program or the investment strategies and cause losses to the Fund.

General Investment Risks

High Volatility

The markets in which the Funds invest are subject to high levels of volatility. Price movements are influenced by a variety of factors, including: changing supply and demand relationships; trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments; political and economic events and policies; changes in interest rates and rates of inflation; currency devaluations and re-evaluations; and market sentiment. Such volatility could result in significant losses to the ICAV.

Illiquidity of Markets

Positions in financial instruments cannot always be liquidated at the desired price. It is difficult to execute a trade at a specific price when there is a relatively small volume of buy and sell orders in a market. A market disruption, such as when governments take or are subject to political actions that disrupt the markets in their currency or major exports, can also affect the liquidity of the markets, thereby making it difficult to liquidate a position. Periods of illiquidity and the events that trigger them are difficult to predict and there can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able to do so. Market illiquidity may cause losses to the ICAV.

The large size of the positions that the Fund may acquire will increase the risk of illiquidity by both making its positions more difficult to liquidate and increasing the losses incurred while trying to do so. This risk will be exacerbated by the fact that the Investment Manager serves and will serve in a similar capacity for funds and accounts and expect to serve in such capacity for many funds and accounts in future, which may increase the size of the positions controlled by the Investment Manager. (See the risk factor entitled “Effects of Substantial Redemptions” above).

Misconduct of Employees and of Third-Party Service Providers

Misconduct or errors by employees or third-party service providers could cause significant losses to a Fund. For example, employees and third-party service providers may improperly use or disclose confidential information, which could result in litigation or serious financial harm, including limiting a Fund’s business prospects or future marketing activities. Although the Funds and the Investment Manager have adopted measures to select reliable third-party providers, and, in the case of the Investment Manager, to prevent and detect employee misconduct, such measures may not be effective in all cases.

Cyber-Attacks

The ICAV and its service providers may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks, including the theft or corruption of data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorised monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential information, unauthorised access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that are used to service operations, and operational disruption or failures in physical infrastructure or operating systems. Cyber-attacks may adversely impact the ICAV and its Shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses or the inability to transact business if, for example, there is interference with the processing of investor transactions, confidential business or investor information is released, trading is impeded, and/or regulatory fines are imposed on, or reputational damage is caused to the ICAV. Additional costs may also be incurred in mitigating the risks of, or trying to prevent, cyber-attacks. There can be no assurance that the ICAV and Shareholders will not suffer loss as a result of cyber-attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

Custody Risks

Market practices in relation to the settlement of securities transactions and the custody of assets could provide increased risk. In particular, some of the markets in which a Fund may invest do not provide for settlement on a delivery versus payment basis and the risk in relation to such settlements has to be borne by the Fund.

Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

The ICAV operates a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for all of the Funds. Monies in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account are deemed assets of the respective Funds and shall not have the protection of the Investor Money Regulations. There is a risk for investors to the extent that monies are held by the ICAV in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for the account of a Fund at a point where such Fund (or another Fund of the ICAV) becomes insolvent. In respect of any claim by an investor in relation to monies held in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account, the investor shall rank as an unsecured creditor of the ICAV.

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. Investors are also advised to inform themselves as to any exchange control regulations applicable in their country of residence.

The following is a brief summary of certain aspects of Irish and United Kingdom 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.

Generally the tax consequences of acquiring, holding, exchanging, redeeming or disposing of Shares in the ICAV will depend on the relevant laws of the jurisdiction to which the Shareholder is subject. Shareholders resident in or citizens of certain countries which have anti-offshore fund legislation may have a current liability to tax on the undistributed income and/or gains of the ICAV. These consequences will vary with the law and practice of the Shareholder's country of residence, domicile or incorporation and with his personal circumstances. The Directors, the ICAV and each of the ICAV's agents shall have no liability in respect of the individual tax affairs of Shareholders.

Dividends, interest and capital gains (if any) which the ICAV or any Fund receives with respect to 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 the repayment.

Ireland

The following statements on taxation are with regard to the law and practice in force in Ireland at the date of this document and do not constitute legal or tax advice to Shareholders or prospective Shareholders. 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 in the ICAV is made will endure indefinitely, as the basis for and rates of taxation can fluctuate.

Prospective Shareholders should familiarise themselves with and, where appropriate, take advice on the laws and regulations (such as those relating to taxation and exchange controls) applicable to the subscription for, and the holding and repurchase of, Shares in the places of their citizenship, residence and domicile.

The Directors recommend that Shareholders obtain tax advice from an appropriate source in relation to the tax liability arising from the holding of Shares in the ICAV and any investment returns from those Shares.

Definitions

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

“Exempt Irish Shareholder” means:

- (i) a qualifying management company within the meaning of section 739B(1) of the Taxes Act;
- (ii) an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B(1) of the Taxes Act;
- (iii) an investment limited partnership within the meaning of section 739J of the Taxes Act;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) a company carrying on life business within the meaning of section 706 of the Taxes Act;
- (vi) a special investment scheme within the meaning of section 737 of the Taxes Act;
- (vii) a unit trust to which section 731(5)(a) of the Taxes Act applies;
- (viii) a charity being a person referred to in section 739D(6)(f)(i) of the Taxes Act;
- (ix) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of section 784A(2) or Section 848B of the Taxes Act and the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;
- (x) 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 held are assets of a personal retirement savings account as defined in section 787A of the Taxes Act;
- (xi) the National Asset Management Agency;
- (xii) the Courts Service;
- (xiii) a credit union within the meaning of section 2 of the Credit Union Act 1997;
- (xiv) an Irish resident company, within the charge to corporation tax under Section 739G(2) of the Taxes Act, but only where a Fund is a money market fund;
- (xv) 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;
- (xvi) the National Treasury Management Agency of Ireland, or a fund investment vehicle within the meaning of Section 739D(6)(kb) of the Taxes Act; and
- (xvii) any other person as may be approved by the Directors from time to time provided the holding of Shares by such person does not result in a potential liability to tax arising to the ICAV in respect of that Shareholder under Part 27, Chapter 1A of the Taxes Act,

and where necessary the ICAV is in possession of a Relevant Declaration in respect of that Shareholder.

“Intermediary” means a person who:

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

“Irish Resident” means any person resident in Ireland or ordinarily resident in Ireland (as described further below) other than an Exempt Irish Shareholder.

“Recognised Clearing System” means Bank One NA, Depository and Clearing Centre, Clearstream Banking AG, Clearstream Banking SA, CREST, Depository Trust Company of New York, Euroclear, National Securities Clearing System, Sicovam SA, SIS Sega Intersettle AG or any other system for clearing units which is designated for the purposes of section 246A(2) of the Taxes Act, by the 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.

“Taxes Act” means the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (of Ireland) as amended.

Certain Irish Tax Definitions

Residence – Company (which includes any body corporate, including an ICAV)

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 is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another country. In certain limited circumstances, companies incorporated in Ireland but managed and controlled outside of a double taxation treaty territory may not be regarded as resident in Ireland. Specific rules may apply to companies incorporated prior to 1 January 2015.

Residence – Individual

The Irish tax year operates on a calendar year basis.

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

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

Presence in a tax year by an individual of not more than 30 days in Ireland, will not be reckoned for the purpose of applying the two year test. Presence in Ireland for a day means the personal presence of an individual at any point in time during the particular day in question.

Ordinary Residence – Individual

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

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

An individual who has been ordinarily resident in Ireland ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which that individual is not resident in Ireland. Thus, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in 2016 will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland until the end of the tax year 2019.

Taxation of the ICAV

The Directors have been advised that the ICAV is an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B of the Taxes Act and therefore is not chargeable to Irish tax on its relevant income or relevant gains so long as the ICAV is resident for tax purposes in Ireland. The ICAV will be resident for tax purposes in Ireland if it is centrally managed and controlled in Ireland. It is intended that the Directors of the ICAV will conduct the affairs of the ICAV in a manner that will allow for this.

Notwithstanding the above, a charge to tax may arise for the ICAV in respect of Shareholders on the happening of a "Chargeable Event" in the ICAV.

A Chargeable Event includes:

- (i) any payment to a Shareholder by the ICAV in respect of their Shares;
- (ii) any transfer, cancellation, redemption or repurchase of Shares; and
- (iii) any deemed disposal by a Shareholder of their Shares at the end of a "relevant period" (a "**Deemed Disposal**").

A "relevant period" is a period of eight years beginning with the acquisition of Shares by a Shareholder and each subsequent period of eight years beginning immediately after the preceding relevant period.

A Chargeable Event does not include:

- (i) any transaction in relation to Shares held in a Recognised Clearing System;
- (ii) any exchange by a Shareholder effected by way of a bargain made at arm's length by the ICAV, of Shares in the ICAV for other Shares in the ICAV;
- (iii) certain transfers of Shares between spouses or civil partners and former spouses or former civil partners;
- (iv) an exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction of the ICAV with another Irish investment undertaking; or
- (v) the cancellation of shares in the company arising from an exchange in relation to a scheme of amalgamation (as defined in section 739HA of the Taxes Act).

On the happening of a Chargeable Event, the ICAV shall be entitled to deduct the appropriate amount of tax on any payment made to a Shareholder in respect of the Chargeable Event. On the occurrence of a Chargeable Event where no payment is made by the ICAV to the Shareholder, the ICAV may appropriate or cancel the required number of Shares to meet the tax liability.

Where the Chargeable Event is a Deemed Disposal and the value of Shares held by Irish Resident Shareholders in the ICAV is less than 10% of the total value of Shares in the ICAV (or a Fund) and the ICAV has made an election to the Revenue Commissioners to report annually certain details for each Irish Resident Shareholder, the ICAV will not be required to deduct the appropriate tax and the Irish Resident Shareholder (and not the ICAV) must pay the tax on the Deemed Disposal on a self-assessment basis. Credit is available against appropriate tax relating to the Chargeable Event for appropriate tax paid by the ICAV or the Shareholder on any previous Deemed Disposal. On the eventual disposal by the Shareholder of the Shares, a refund of any unutilised credit will be payable.

Taxation of Shareholders

Non-Irish Resident Shareholders

Non-Irish Resident Shareholders will not be chargeable to Irish tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event provided that either:

- (i) the ICAV is in possession of a completed Relevant Declaration to the effect that the Shareholder is not an Irish Resident, or
- (ii) the ICAV is in possession of written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to provide a Relevant Declaration is deemed to have been complied with in respect of that Shareholder and the written notice of approval has not been withdrawn by the Revenue Commissioners.

If the ICAV is not in possession of a Relevant Declaration or the ICAV is in possession of information which would reasonably suggest that the Relevant Declaration is not or is no longer materially correct, the ICAV must deduct tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event in relation to such Shareholder. The tax deducted will generally not be refunded.

Intermediaries acting on behalf of non-Irish Resident Shareholders can claim the same exemption on behalf of the Shareholders for whom they are acting. The intermediary must complete a Relevant Declaration that it is acting on behalf of a non-Irish Resident Shareholder.

A non-Irish Resident corporate Shareholder which holds Shares directly or indirectly by or for a trading branch or agency of the Shareholder in Ireland, will be liable for Irish corporation tax on income from the Shares or gains made on the disposal of the Shares.

Exempt Irish Shareholders

The ICAV is not required to deduct tax in respect of an Exempt Irish Shareholder so long as the ICAV is in possession of a completed Relevant Declaration from those persons and the ICAV has no reason to believe that the Relevant Declaration is materially incorrect. The Exempt Irish Shareholder must notify the ICAV if it ceases to be an Exempt Irish Shareholder. Exempt Irish Shareholders in respect of whom the ICAV is not in possession of a Relevant Declaration will be treated by the ICAV as if they are not Exempt Irish Shareholders.

While the ICAV is not required to deduct tax in respect of Exempt Irish Shareholders, those Shareholders may themselves be liable to Irish tax on their income, profits and gains in relation to any sale, transfer, repurchase, redemption or cancellation of Shares or dividends or distributions or

other payments in respect of their Shares, depending on their circumstances. It is the obligation of the Exempt Irish Shareholder to account for such tax to the Revenue Commissioners.

Irish Resident Shareholders

Irish Resident Shareholders (who are not Exempt Irish Shareholders) will be liable to tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event. Tax at the rate of 41% will be deducted by the ICAV on payments made to the Shareholder in respect of the Shares or in relation to the sale, transfer, Deemed Disposal (subject to the 10% threshold outlined above), cancellation, redemption or repurchase of Shares or the making of any other payment in respect of the Shares.

An Irish Resident Shareholder who is not a company and is not an Exempt Irish Shareholder will not be liable to any further income or capital gains tax in respect of any sale, transfer, Deemed Disposal, cancellation, redemption or repurchase, of Shares or the making of any other payment in respect of their Shares.

Where the Irish Resident Shareholder is a company which is not an Exempt Irish Shareholder, and the payment is not taxable as trading income under Schedule D Case I, the amount received will be treated as the net amount of an annual payment chargeable to tax under Schedule D Case IV from the gross amount from which income tax has been deducted. The rate of tax applicable to a Chargeable Event in respect of any Irish tax resident corporate investor in this instance is 25% provided the corporate investor has made a declaration to the ICAV including its Irish tax reference number.

Where the Irish Resident Shareholder is a company which is not an Exempt Irish Shareholder, and the payment is taxable as trading income under Schedule D Case I, the following provisions apply:

- (i) the amount received by the Shareholder is increased by any amount of tax deducted by the ICAV and will be treated as income of the Shareholder for the chargeable period in which the payment is made;
- (ii) where the payment is made on the sale, transfer, Deemed Disposal, cancellation, redemption or repurchase of Shares, such income will be reduced by the amount of consideration in money or money's worth given by the Shareholder for the acquisition of those Shares; and
- (iii) the amount of tax deducted by the ICAV will be set off against the Irish corporation tax assessable on the Shareholder in respect of the chargeable period in which the payment is made.

Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking

An investment undertaking will be considered to be a personal portfolio investment undertaking ("**PPIU**") in relation to a specific Irish Resident Shareholder where that Irish Resident Shareholder can influence the selection of some or all of the property of the undertaking. The undertaking will only be a PPIU in respect of those Irish Resident Shareholders who can influence the selection. A gain arising on a chargeable event in relation to a PPIU will be taxed at the rate of 60%. An undertaking will not be considered to be a PPIU where certain conditions are complied with as set out in section 739BA of the Taxes Act.

Currency Gains

Where a currency gain is made by an Irish Resident Shareholder on the disposal of Shares, that Shareholder may be liable to capital gains tax in respect of any chargeable gain made on the disposal.

Stamp Duty

On the basis that the ICAV qualifies as an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B of the Taxes Act, no Irish stamp duty will be payable on the subscription, transfer or repurchase of Shares. The stamp duty implications for subscriptions for Shares or transfer or repurchase of Shares in specie should be considered on a case by case basis.

Capital Acquisitions Tax

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

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

Other Tax Matters

The income and capital gains received by the ICAV from securities issued in countries other than Ireland or assets located in countries other than Ireland may be subject to taxes including withholding tax in the countries where such income and gains arise. The ICAV may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax by virtue of the double taxation treaties in operation between Ireland and other countries. The Directors will have sole discretion as to whether the ICAV will apply for such benefits and may decide not to apply for such benefits if they determine that it may be administratively burdensome, cost prohibitive or otherwise impractical.

In the event that the ICAV receives any repayment of withholding tax suffered, the Net Asset Value of the ICAV will not be restated and the benefit of any repayment will be allocated to the then existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

Automatic Exchange of Information

The ICAV is obliged, pursuant to the IGA, Council Directive 2011/16/EU, section 891E, section 891F and section 891G of the Taxes Act and regulations made pursuant to those sections, to collect certain information about its investors.

The ICAV will be required to provide certain information to the Revenue Commissioners in relation to the investors (including information in respect of the investor's tax residence status) and also in relation to accounts held by investors. For further information on FATCA or CRS please refer to the website of the Revenue Commissioners at www.revenue.ie/en/business/aeoi/index.html.

Further detail in respect of FATCA and CRS is set out below.

FATCA Implementation in Ireland

On 21 December 2012, the governments of Ireland and the US signed the IGA.

The IGA significantly increases the amount of tax information automatically exchanged between Ireland and the US. It provides for the automatic reporting and exchange of information in relation to accounts held in Irish "financial institutions" by US Persons and the reciprocal exchange of information regarding US financial accounts held by Irish Residents. The ICAV is subject to these rules. Complying with such requirements requires the ICAV to request and obtain certain information and documentation from its Shareholders, other account holders and (where applicable) the beneficial owners of its Shareholders and to provide any information and documentation indicating direct or indirect ownership by US Persons to the competent authorities in Ireland. Shareholders and other account holders will be required to comply with these requirements, and non-complying Shareholders may be subject to compulsory redemption and/ or U.S withholding tax of 30% on withholdable payments and/or other monetary penalties.

The IGA provides that Irish financial institutions will report to the Revenue Commissioners in respect of U.S. account-holders and, in exchange, U.S. financial institutions will be required to report to the IRS in respect of any Irish-resident account-holders. The two tax authorities will then automatically exchange this information on an annual basis.

The ICAV (and/or any of its duly appointed agents) shall be entitled to require Shareholders to provide any information regarding their tax status, identity or residency in order to satisfy any reporting requirements which the ICAV may have as a result of the IGA or any legislation promulgated in connection with the IGA and Shareholders will be deemed, by their subscription for or holding of Shares to have authorised the automatic disclosure of such information by the ICAV or any other person to the relevant tax authorities.

OECD Common Reporting Standard

Ireland has provided for the implementation of CRS through section 891F of the Taxes Act and the enactment of the CRS Regulations.

CRS is a global OECD tax information exchange initiative which is aimed at encouraging a coordinated approach to disclosure of income earned by individuals and organisations.

Ireland and a number of other jurisdictions have entered or will enter into multilateral arrangements modelled on the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information published by the OECD. The ICAV is required to provide certain information to the Revenue Commissioners about investors resident or established in jurisdictions which are party to CRS arrangements.

The ICAV, or a person appointed by the ICAV, will request and obtain certain information in relation to the tax residence of its shareholders or "account holders" for CRS purposes and (where applicable) will request information in relation to the beneficial owners of any such account holders. The ICAV, or a person appointed by the ICAV, will report the information required to the Revenue Commissioners by 30 June in the year following the year of assessment for which a return is due. The Revenue Commissioners will share the appropriate information with the relevant tax authorities in participating jurisdictions. Ireland introduced the CRS Regulations in December 2015 and implementation of CRS among early adopting countries (including Ireland) occurred with effect from 1 January 2016.

United Kingdom

The ICAV

The Directors intend that the affairs of the ICAV should be managed and conducted so that it does not become resident in the United Kingdom for United Kingdom taxation purposes. Accordingly, and provided that the ICAV is not trading in the United Kingdom through a fixed place of business or agent situated therein that constitutes a “permanent establishment” for United Kingdom taxation purposes and that all its trading transactions (if any) in the United Kingdom are carried out through a broker or investment manager acting as an agent of independent status in the ordinary course of its business, the ICAV will not be subject to United Kingdom corporation tax or income tax on its profits. The Directors and the Investment Manager each intend that the respective affairs of the ICAV and the Investment Manager are conducted so that these requirements are met, insofar as this is within their respective control. However, it cannot be guaranteed that the necessary conditions will at all times be satisfied.

Certain interest and other amounts received by the ICAV which have a United Kingdom source may be subject to withholding or other taxes in the United Kingdom.

UK Investors

Subject to their personal circumstances, Shareholders resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes will be liable to United Kingdom income tax or corporation tax in respect of dividends or other distributions of an income nature made by the ICAV, whether or not such dividends or distributions are reinvested, together with their share of income retained by a reporting fund (as to which see below). The nature of the charge to tax and any entitlement to a tax credit in respect of such dividends or distributions will depend on a number of factors which may include the composition of the relevant assets of the relevant Fund and the extent of a Shareholder’s interest in the ICAV.

The Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (the “**Offshore Funds Regulations**”) set out the regime for the taxation of investments in offshore funds (as defined in the United Kingdom Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 (“**TIOPA 2010**”)) which operates by reference to whether a fund opts into a reporting regime (“reporting funds”) or not (“non-reporting funds”). If an investor who is resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes holds an interest in an offshore fund that does not have reporting fund status throughout the period during which the investor holds that interest, any gain accruing to the investor upon the sale, redemption or other disposal of that interest (including a deemed disposal on death) will be taxed at the time of such sale, redemption or other disposal as income (“offshore income gains”) and not as a capital gain. Investors in reporting funds are subject to tax on the share of the reporting fund’s income attributable to their holding in the fund, whether or not distributed, and any gains on disposal of their holding would be taxed as capital gains. Investors in non-reporting funds would not be subject to tax on income retained by the non-reporting fund.

The Shares will constitute interests in an offshore fund and, accordingly, save in respect of any Type(s) of Shares for which recognition as a reporting fund is obtained and maintained, any gains arising to Shareholders resident in the United Kingdom on a sale, redemption or other disposal of Shares (including a deemed disposal on death) will be taxed as offshore income gains rather than capital gains. The Directors, where they consider it appropriate, may apply to the United Kingdom HM Revenue & Customs for recognition of one or more Type(s) of Shares as a reporting fund. The relevant Supplement will specify where this is the case. The effect of obtaining and maintaining such status throughout a shareholder’s relevant period of ownership would be that any gains on disposals of such Shares would be taxed as capital gains. However, there can be no guarantee that reporting fund status will be obtained and maintained for such Type(s) of Shares. Were such

application to be unsuccessful or such status subsequently to be withdrawn, any gains arising to Shareholders resident in the United Kingdom on a sale, redemption or other disposal of such Type(s) of Shares (including a deemed disposal on death) would be taxed as offshore income gains rather than capital gains.

The exchange of Shares in one Fund for Shares in another Fund (see under the heading “Exchanging Between Funds or Types”) will amount to a disposal of the original Shares for tax purposes and accordingly an offshore income gain (or a capital gain where recognition of the original Shares as a reporting fund has been obtained) or an allowable capital loss may be realised. The exchange of Shares of one Type for Shares of another Type in the same Fund may not, depending on the circumstances, amount to a disposal although a disposal will arise if the original Shares are not of a Type which is a reporting fund and the new Shares are of a Type so recognised.

Persons within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax should note that the regime for the taxation of most corporate debt contained in the United Kingdom Corporation Tax Act 2009 (the “loan relationships regime”) provides that, if at any time in an accounting period of such a person, that person holds an interest in an offshore fund within the meaning of the relevant provisions of the Offshore Funds Regulations and TIOPA 2010, and there is a time in that period when that fund fails to satisfy the “qualifying investments” test, the interest held by such a person will be treated for that accounting period as if it were rights under a creditor relationship for the purposes of the loan relationships regime. An offshore fund fails to satisfy the qualifying investments test at any time when more than 60 per cent of its assets by market value (excluding cash awaiting investment) comprise “qualifying investments”. Qualifying investments include government and corporate debt securities, cash on deposit, certain derivative contracts and holdings in other collective investment schemes which at any time in the accounting period of the person holding the interest in the offshore fund do not themselves satisfy the qualifying investments test. The Shares will constitute such interests in an offshore fund and on the basis of the investment policies of certain Funds, such a Fund could fail to satisfy the qualifying investments test. In that eventuality, the Shares in that Fund will be treated for corporation tax purposes as within the loan relationships regime with the result that all returns on the Shares in that Fund in respect of such a person’s accounting period (including gains, profits and losses) will be taxed or relieved as an income receipt or expense on a “fair value accounting” basis. Accordingly, such a person who acquires Shares may, depending on its own circumstances, incur a charge to corporation tax on an unrealised increase in the value of its holding of Shares (and, likewise, obtain relief against corporation tax for an unrealised reduction in the value of its holding of Shares). The United Kingdom Government on 6 June 2013 announced a consultation on the future of the loan relationships regime, which includes proposals potentially to reform this aspect of the regime.

Anti-avoidance

Individuals resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes should note that Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the United Kingdom Income Tax Act 2007 contains anti-avoidance provisions dealing with the transfer of assets to overseas persons that may in certain circumstances render such individuals liable to taxation in respect of undistributed income profits of the ICAV.

Persons resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes should note the provisions of section 13 of the United Kingdom Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (“**section 13**”). Section 13 could be material to any such person who has an interest in the ICAV as a “participator” for United Kingdom taxation purposes (which term includes a shareholder) at a time when any gain accrues to the ICAV (such as on a disposal of any of its investments) which constitutes a chargeable gain or an offshore income gain if, at the same time, the ICAV is itself controlled in such a manner and by a sufficiently small number of persons as to render the ICAV a body corporate that would, were it to have been resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes, be a “close” company for

those purposes. The provisions of section 13 would result in any such person who is a Shareholder being treated for the purposes of United Kingdom taxation as if a part of any chargeable gain or offshore income gain accruing to the ICAV had accrued to that person directly, that part being equal to the proportion of the gain that corresponds to that person's proportionate interest in the ICAV. No liability under section 13 could be incurred by such a person, however, in respect of a chargeable gain or an offshore income gain accruing to the ICAV if the aggregate proportion of that gain that could be attributed under section 13 both to that person and to any persons connected with him for United Kingdom taxation purposes does not exceed one-quarter of the gain. In addition, section 13 does not apply where the asset giving rise to the gain was neither disposed of nor acquired or held as part of a scheme or arrangements having a tax avoidance main purpose. In the case of Shareholders who are individuals domiciled outside the United Kingdom, section 13 applies subject to the remittance basis in particular circumstances.

Companies resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes should note the "controlled foreign companies" legislation contained in Part 9A of TIOPA 2010 (the "**CFC rules**"). The CFC rules could in particular be material to any company that has (either alone or together with persons connected or associated with it for United Kingdom taxation purposes) an interest in 25 per cent or more of the "chargeable profits" of the ICAV if the ICAV is controlled (as "control" is defined in section 371RA of TIOPA 2010) by persons (whether companies, individuals or others) who are resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes or is controlled by two persons taken together, one of whom is resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes and has at least 40 per cent of the interests, rights and powers by which those persons control the ICAV, and the other of whom has at least 40 per cent and not more than 55 per cent of such interests, rights and powers. The effect of the CFC rules could be to render such companies liable to United Kingdom corporation tax by reference to their proportionate interest in the chargeable profits of the ICAV. The chargeable profits of the ICAV do not include any capital gains.

Transfer taxes

Transfers of Shares will not be liable to United Kingdom stamp duty unless the instrument of transfer is executed within the United Kingdom when the transfer will be liable to United Kingdom *ad valorem* stamp duty at the rate of 0.5 per cent of the consideration paid rounded up to the nearest £5. No United Kingdom stamp duty reserve tax is payable on transfers of Shares, or agreements to transfer Shares.

The preceding paragraphs, which are intended as a general guide only and do not constitute tax advice, are based on current United Kingdom tax legislation and what is understood to be the current practice of the United Kingdom HM Revenue & Customs as at the date of this prospectus. If a Shareholder is in any doubt as to their taxation position or if a Shareholder is subject to tax in any jurisdiction in addition to or other than the United Kingdom, they should consult an appropriate professional adviser immediately. It should be noted that the levels and bases of, and reliefs from, taxation can change.

General

The receipt of dividends (if any) by Shareholders, the redemption, exchange, conversion or transfer of Shares and any distribution on a winding-up of the ICAV may result in a tax liability for the Shareholders according to the tax regime applicable in their various countries of residence, citizenship or domicile. Shareholders resident in or citizens of certain countries which have anti-offshore fund legislation may have a current liability to tax on the undistributed income and gains of the ICAV. The Directors, the ICAV and each of the ICAV's agents shall have no liability in respect of the individual tax affairs of Shareholders.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. **Incorporation, Registered Office and Share Capital**

- (A) The ICAV was originally incorporated as an umbrella investment company with segregated liability between sub-funds on 8 July 2010. The ICAV converted from an investment company to an Irish collective asset-management vehicle pursuant to the ICAV Act on 26 July 2017.
- (B) The registered office of the ICAV is as stated in the Directory at the front of the Prospectus.
- (C) Clause 3 of the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV provides that the ICAV's sole object is the collective investment of its funds in property and giving members the benefit of the results of the management of its funds, consistent with the requirements of Regulation 4(3) of the UCITS Regulations.
- (D) The authorised share capital of the ICAV is 300,002 redeemable Non-Participating Shares of no par value and 500,000,000,000 participating Shares of no par value. The share capital may be divided into different Types of Shares with any preferential, deferred or special rights or privileges attached thereto, and from time to time may be varied so far as may be necessary to give effect to any such preference restriction or other term.

2. **Variation of Share Rights and Pre-Emption Rights**

- (A) The rights attaching to the Shares issued in any Type may, whether or not the ICAV is being wound up, be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the Shareholders of three-quarters of the issued Shares of that Type, or with the sanction of an ordinary resolution passed at a general meeting of the Shareholders of that Type.
- (B) A resolution in writing signed by all the Shareholders and holders of non-participating shares for the time being entitled to attend and vote on such resolution at a general meeting of the ICAV shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the ICAV duly convened and held and if described as a special resolution shall be deemed to be a special resolution.
- (C) The rights attaching to the Shares shall not be deemed to be varied by the creation, allotment or issue of any further Shares ranking pari passu with Shares already in issue.
- (D) 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) Every Shareholder or holder of non-participating Shares present in person or by proxy who votes on a show of hands shall be entitled to one vote.
- (C) The chairman of a general meeting of a Fund or Type or any Shareholder of a Fund or Type present in person or by proxy at a general meeting of a Fund or Type may demand a poll. At any general meeting, a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a

show of hands unless, before or upon the declaration of the result of the show of hands, a poll is demanded by the chairman or by at least two Shareholders present in person or by proxy or any Shareholder or Shareholders present in person or by proxy representing at least one tenth of the Shares in issue having the right to vote at the meeting.

- (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 every holder of non-participating shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of all non-participating 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 Shareholder or not) may be appointed to act as a proxy; a Shareholder may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.
- (G) Any instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the registered office, not less than 48 hours before the meeting or at such other place and by such time as is specified in the notice convening the meeting. The Directors may at the expense of the ICAV send by post or otherwise to the Shareholders instruments of proxy (with or without prepaid postage for their return) and may either leave blank the appointment of the proxy or nominate one or more of the Directors or any other person to act as proxy.
- (H) To be passed, ordinary resolutions of the ICAV or of the Shareholders of a particular Type will require a simple majority of the votes cast by the Shareholders voting in person or by proxy at the meeting at which the resolution is proposed. Special resolutions of the ICAV or of the Shareholders of a particular Type will require a majority of not less than 75 per cent of the 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 of Incorporation.

4. **Meetings**

The Directors may convene extraordinary general meetings of the ICAV at any time.

Not less than 21 calendar days' notice of every annual general meeting and any meeting convened for the passing of a special resolution must be given to Shareholders and 14 calendar days' notice must be given in the case of any other general meeting.

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 rights of Shares shall be two Shareholders holding or representing by proxy at least one third of the issued Shares of the relevant Type. 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 Type convened to consider the variation of rights of Shareholders in such Type the quorum shall be one Shareholder holding Shares of the Type in question or his proxy. All general meetings will be held in Ireland.

The foregoing provisions with respect to the convening and conduct of meetings shall save as otherwise specified with respect to meetings of Types and, subject to the Act, have effect with respect to separate meetings of each Type at which a resolution varying the rights of Shareholders in such Type is tabled.

5. Reports, Accounts and documents available for inspection

The financial year of each Fund shall be as specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.

An annual report and audited financial statements for each Fund in respect of each financial year prepared in accordance with IFRS will be made available to Shareholders on request and free of charge as soon as practicable and in any event within four months of the end of the Fund's financial year.

Half-yearly unaudited reports of each Fund, incorporating unaudited accounts, will also be made available to Shareholders on request and free of charge within two months of the period to which they relate.

Pursuant to the terms of the ICAV Act, a separate annual report and audited accounts may be prepared and presented in respect of a Fund and all references to the ICAV in this section may be read as, where appropriate, as referring to a Fund in respect of which separate accounts will be prepared. Such reports will be sent to each Shareholder at his registered address or email address on request and free of charge and may also be obtained, together with the Instrument of Incorporation, at the registered office of the Administrator and the ICAV.

Shareholders will also receive monthly newsletters including unaudited reports of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund(s). The latest newsletters and other fund-related data will also be available to Shareholders at the offices of the Investment Manager.

6. 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 the ICAV or a Fund and the issue, exchange and redemption of Shares:

- (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 ICAV's investments 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 by the ICAV of investments of the Fund or Type 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 investments to or from the relevant account of the ICAV; or
- (C) during the whole or part of any period when any breakdown occurs in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any of the ICAV's investments of the relevant Fund or Type;
- (D) any period when due to conditions of market turmoil or market illiquidity it is not possible, in the opinion of the Directors, to determine the fair value of the assets of the ICAV or Fund;
- (E) during the whole or any part of any period when for any reason the value of any of the ICAV's investments cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained;

- (F) during the whole or any part of any period when subscription proceeds cannot be transmitted to or from the account of the ICAV or the relevant Fund being 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;
- (G) for the purpose of winding up the ICAV or terminating any Fund;
- (H) if any other reason makes it impossible or impracticable to determine the value of a portion of the investments of the ICAV or any Fund; or
- (I) if, in the absolute discretion of the Directors, suspension of the determination of Net Asset Value is in the interest of Shareholders (or Shareholders in that Fund or Type as appropriate).

Any suspension of valuation of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV or a Fund and the issue, exchange and redemption of Shares shall be notified immediately to the Central Bank and the Depositary without delay and, in any event, within the same Business Day. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

7. **Compulsory Redemption**

The Directors have the right to require the compulsory redemption of all or part of the Shares held by or for the benefit of a Shareholder if the Directors determine that:

- (A) the Shares are held by or for the benefit of any Shareholder who is or becomes an Ineligible Applicant as described under "Subscriptions";
- (B) a Shareholder is holding Shares in breach of any law or regulation or otherwise in circumstances having or which may have adverse regulatory, legal, pecuniary or tax or material administrative disadvantage for the ICAV, a Fund or the Shareholders as a whole; or
- (C) a shareholder has failed to provide any information or declaration required by the Directors within 10 days of being requested to do so. The ICAV also reserves the right to require compulsory redemption of all Shares held by a Shareholder if the Net Asset Value of the Shares held by the Shareholder is less than the Minimum Holding. Where the Net Asset Value of the Shares held by a Shareholder is less than the Minimum Holding and the ICAV decides to exercise its right to compulsorily redeem, the ICAV will notify the Shareholder in writing and allow such Shareholder 30 calendar days to purchase additional Shares to meet the minimum requirement.

In respect of N Shares only, the Directors have the right to require the compulsory redemption of N Shares if the Investment Manager has advised that such Shares are held by a holder of N Shares whose Fee Deed has terminated.

The ICAV also reserves the right to require the compulsory redemption of all Shares where 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.

8. Directors

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

- (A) Unless otherwise determined by an ordinary resolution of the ICAV in a general meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than two nor more than nine.
- (B) A Director need not be a Shareholder.
- (C) The Instrument of Incorporation contain no provisions requiring Directors to retire on attaining a particular age or to retire on rotation.
- (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 the Prospectus under "Directors' Fees" under "Fees and Expenses" 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) A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the ICAV, other than the office of Auditor or Depositary, in conjunction with his office of Director on such terms as to tenure of office or otherwise as the Directors may determine.
- (G) No Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the ICAV as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor shall any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the ICAV in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director who is so interested be liable to account to the ICAV for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established, but the nature of his interest must be declared by him at the meeting of the Directors at which the proposal to enter into the contract or agreement is first considered or, if the Director in question was not at the date of that meeting interested in the proposed contract or arrangement, at the next Directors' meeting held after he becomes so interested. A general notice in writing given to the Directors by any Director to the effect that he is a member of any specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract or arrangement which may thereafter be made with that company or firm is deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any contract or arrangement so made.
- (H) A Director may not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest or a duty which conflicts with the interests of the ICAV and shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution upon which he is debarred from voting unless the Directors resolve otherwise. However, a Director may vote and be counted in quorum in respect of any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested directly or indirectly, whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise, provided that he is not the holder of 5 per cent or more of the issued shares of any class of such company or of the voting rights available to members of such company. A Director may also vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of any

proposal concerning an offer of Shares in which he is interested as a participant in an underwriting or sub-underwriting arrangement and may also vote in respect of the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity in respect of money lent by the Director to the ICAV or in respect of the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt obligation of the ICAV for which the Director has assumed responsibility in whole or in respect of the purchase of directors' and officers' liability insurance.

- (l) The office of a Director shall be vacated in any of the following events namely:
- (1) if he resigns his office by notice in writing signed by him and left at the registered office of the ICAV;
 - (2) if he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
 - (3) if he becomes of unsound mind;
 - (4) 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;
 - (5) 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;
 - (6) if he is requested by a majority of the other Directors (not being less than two in number) to vacate office; or
 - (7) if he is removed from office by ordinary resolution of the ICAV.

9. **Directors' Interests**

The interests of the Directors and their interests in companies associated with the management, administration, promotion and marketing of the ICAV and the Shares are set out below:

- (A) Mr Skelly is a Principal of the ICAV Secretary which receives a company secretarial fee in respect of its services to the ICAV.
- (B) Each of the Directors has entered into a service agreement with the ICAV as more particularly described below.
- (C) The Directors or companies of which they are officers or employees, including the Investment Manager, may subscribe for Shares in the ICAV. Their applications for Shares will rank pari passu with all other applications. As at the date of this Prospectus, save as described herein, none of the Directors, nor any connected person, has or intends to have an interest (direct or indirect) in the Shares of the ICAV.

10. **Termination of Funds**

- (A) Any Fund may be terminated by the Directors, in their sole and absolute discretion, in any of the following events:
 - (1) if at any time the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund shall be less than the Minimum

Fund Size (if any) determined by the Directors in respect of that Fund;

- (2) if any Fund shall cease to be authorised or otherwise officially approved;
- (3) if any law shall be passed or regulatory requirement introduced which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Directors impracticable or inadvisable or not commercially viable or excessively onerous from a compliance perspective to continue the relevant Fund;
- (4) if there is a change in aspects of business or in the economic or political situation relating to a Fund which the Directors consider would have material adverse consequences on the investments of the Fund; or
- (5) if the Directors shall have resolved that it is impracticable or inadvisable for a Fund to continue to operate having regard to prevailing market conditions and the best interests of the Shareholders.

The decision of the Directors in any of the events specified herein shall be final and binding on all the parties concerned but the Directors shall be under no liability on account of any failure to terminate the relevant Fund pursuant to points (1) to (5) above or otherwise.

The Directors shall give notice of termination of a Fund to the Shareholders in the relevant Fund and by such notice fix the date at which such termination is to take effect, which date shall be for such period after the service of such notice as the Directors shall in their sole and absolute discretion determine.

- (B) A Fund may be wound up pursuant to section 37 of the ICAV Act and in such event the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of that Fund.

11. **Winding Up**

- (A) The ICAV may be dissolved and proceed to be wound up as a members' voluntary winding if and when determined by the Directors, in their sole and absolute discretion in any of the following events:
 - (a) the ICAV shall cease to be authorised by the Central Bank; or
 - (b) the Directors have resolved that dissolving the ICAV is in the best interests of the Shareholders.
- (B) In such circumstances as aforesaid, the ICAV shall be wound up in accordance with the provisions of Part 11 of the Companies Act, 2014 relating to the winding up of companies subject to any necessary modifications and the specific modifications contained in the Act which apply as if the ICAV were an investment company.
- (C) In the event of a termination of the ICAV, the Directors shall give notice of the termination to the Shareholders in the ICAV and by such notice fix the date at which such termination is to take effect, which date shall be for such period after the service of such notice as the Directors shall in their sole and absolute discretion determine. In such circumstances all of the Shareholders of the ICAV will be deemed to have had requested that their Shares in the

ICAV be repurchased by the Directors on the termination date selected by the Directors and otherwise in accordance with the repurchase procedure set out in the Prospectus.

- (D) With effect from the date as at which the ICAV is to terminate the Investment Manager shall, on the instructions of the Directors, realise all the Investments then comprised in the ICAV (which realisation shall be carried out and completed in such manner and within such period after the termination of the ICAV as the Directors think advisable). The Directors may delay the payment of final proceeds to Shareholders until all assets and receivables are liquidated and may make adjustments to the amount of repurchase proceeds payable to Shareholders of the ICAV in order to reflect the final value of such assets and receivables upon termination.
- (E) If the ICAV shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of an Ordinary Resolution and any other sanction required by the Act, divide among the Shareholders of Shares of any Type or classes within the ICAV (pro rata to the value of their respective shareholdings in the ICAV) in specie the whole or any part of the Investments relating to the ICAV, and whether or not the Investments shall consist of property of a single kind provided that if any Shareholder so requests the liquidator shall sell any asset or assets proposed to be so distributed and distribute to such Shareholder the cash proceeds of such sale less the costs of any such sale which shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the Investments in trustees on such trusts for the benefit of Shareholders as the liquidator, with the like authority, shall think fit, and the liquidation of the ICAV may be closed and the ICAV dissolved, provided that no Shareholder shall be compelled to accept any Investments in respect of which there is a liability. Further the liquidator may with like authority transfer the whole or part of the assets of the ICAV to a company or collective investment scheme (the "**Transferee Company**") on terms that Shareholders shall receive from the Transferee Company shares or units in the Transferee Company of equivalent value to their shareholdings in the ICAV.

12. **Indemnities and Insurance**

The Directors (including alternates), ICAV Secretary and other officers of the ICAV and its former directors and officers shall be indemnified by the ICAV against losses and expenses to which any such person may become liable by reason of any contract entered into or any act or thing done by him as such officer in the discharge of his duties (other than in the case of fraud, negligence or wilful default). The ICAV acting through the Directors is empowered under the Instrument of Incorporation to purchase and maintain for the benefit of persons who are or were at any time Directors or officers of the ICAV insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the execution of their duties or exercise of their powers.

13. **Material Contracts**

The following contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into by the ICAV and are, or may be, material:

- (A) An Investment Management Agreement dated 23 November 2010 between (1) the ICAV and (2) the Investment Manager whereby the Investment Manager has been allocated the responsibility for managing the investments of the ICAV. The Investment Management Agreement will continue in force until terminated by either party on 90 calendar days' notice in writing to the other party. It may be terminated forthwith by either party on immediate written notice if the other party commits any material breach of its obligations and fails to remedy the breach within 30 calendar days of receipt of written notice requiring the same,

or if the other party is dissolved or otherwise enters into insolvency proceedings. The Investment Manager will not be liable for any loss suffered by the ICAV in connection with the performance or non-performance of its obligations and duties under the Investment Management Agreement in the absence of negligence, wilful default or fraud on the part of the Investment Manager. The ICAV has agreed to indemnify the Investment Manager and the directors, officers and employees of the Investment Manager against any and all liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, suits and expenses which may be incurred by or asserted against the Investment Manager in its capacity as Investment Manager other than those resulting from the negligence, wilful default or fraud on its part and other than expenses incurred by the Investment Manager for which the Investment Manager is responsible.

- (B) A Distribution Agreement dated 23 November 2010 between (1) the ICAV and (2) the Distributor whereby the Distributor has been allocated the responsibility for distributing the shares of the ICAV. The Distribution Agreement will continue in force until terminated by either party on 30 calendar days' notice in writing to the other party. It may be terminated forthwith by either party on immediate written notice if the other party commits any material breach of its obligations and fails to remedy the breach within 7 calendar days of receipt of written notice requiring the same, or if the other party is dissolved or otherwise enters into insolvency proceedings. The Distributor will not be liable for any loss suffered by the ICAV in connection with the performance or non-performance of its obligations and duties under the Distribution Agreement in the absence of negligence, wilful default or fraud on the part of the Distributor. The ICAV has agreed to indemnify the Distributor and the directors, officers and employees of the Distributor against any and all liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, suits and expenses which may be incurred by or asserted against the Distributor in its capacity as distributor other than those resulting from the negligence, wilful default or fraud on its part and other than expenses incurred by the Distributor for which the Distributor is responsible.
- (C) An Administration Agreement dated 30 April 2016 (effective as of 00.01 (Irish time) on 1 May 2016) between (1) the ICAV and (2) the Administrator whereby the Administrator was appointed to provide registrar and transfer agency, accounting and other administrative services to the ICAV. The Administration Agreement between the ICAV and the Administrator shall continue in force until terminated by either the ICAV or the Administrator on ninety (90) days' notice in writing to the other party or until otherwise terminated by the ICAV or the Administrator in accordance with the terms of the Administration Agreement.
- (D) A Depositary Agreement dated 30 April 2016 (effective as of 00.01 (Irish time) on 1 May 2016) between (1) the ICAV and (2) the Depositary whereby the ICAV appointed the Depositary to provide depositary services to the ICAV. The Depositary shall be responsible for the oversight of the ICAV and shall exercise its supervisory duties in accordance with applicable law, rules and regulations as well as the Depositary Agreement. The Depositary shall be liable to the ICAV and to the Shareholders for all losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations as set out in the Depositary Agreement and UCITS V. The Depositary shall be liable to the ICAV and to the Shareholders for the loss by the Depositary or a duly appointed third party of any Custody Assets unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond the Depositary's reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable measures to the contrary (determined in accordance with UCITS V) and shall be responsible for the return of financial instruments or corresponding amount to the ICAV without undue delay. The Depositary Agreement contains indemnities in favour of the Depositary for certain losses incurred but excluding circumstances where the Depositary is liable for the losses incurred. The Depositary

Agreement shall continue in force until terminated by either party on ninety (90) days' notice in writing to the other party or as otherwise provided by the Depositary Agreement, provided that such termination shall only take effect upon the appointment of a successor depositary with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

- (E) A corporate secretarial services letter agreement dated 1 November 2014 (the “**Secretarial Services Agreement**”) between (1) the ICAV and (2) the ICAV Secretary whereby the ICAV Secretary was appointed to provide company secretarial services to the ICAV. The Secretarial Services Agreement shall continue in force until terminated by either party upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the other party, or such shorter period as agreed between the parties. The Secretarial Services Agreement may be terminated *inter alia* by either party in writing if the other party shall commit a material breach of its obligations under the Secretarial Services Agreement and fails to remedy such breach within 14 days of receipt of notice to do so or if the other party goes into liquidation or is unable to pay its debts as they fall due or if a receiver is appointed over any of the assets of the other party.
- (F) A director services agreement dated 31 October 2012 between (1) the ICAV and (2) Dermot Butler (“**DB**”) pursuant to which DB has agreed to act as a Director of the ICAV (the “**DB Service Agreement**”). The DB Service Agreement provides that the appointment of DB will continue unless terminated in any manner permitted by the Instrument of Incorporation. The Agreement contains indemnities in favour of DB which are restricted to exclude matters resulting from fraud, negligence or wilful default of DB.
- (G) A director services agreement dated 31 October 2012 between (1) the ICAV and (2) John Skelly (“**JS**”) pursuant to which JS has agreed to act as a Director of the ICAV (the “**JS Service Agreement**”). The JS Service Agreement provides that the appointment of JS will continue unless terminated in any manner permitted by the Instrument of Incorporation. The Agreement contains indemnities in favour of JS which are restricted to exclude matters resulting from fraud, negligence or wilful default of JS.
- (H) A director services agreement dated 18 December 2012 between (1) the ICAV and (2) Alan Tooker (“**AT**”) pursuant to which AT has agreed to act as a Director of the ICAV (the “**AT Service Agreement**”). The AT Service Agreement provides that the appointment of AT will continue unless terminated in any manner permitted by the Instrument of Incorporation. The Agreement contains indemnities in favour of AT which are restricted to exclude matters resulting from fraud, negligence or wilful default of AT.
- (I) A letter of appointment with effect from 9 November 2017 between (1) the ICAV and (2) Rajeev Patel (“**RP**”) pursuant to which RP has agreed to act as a Director of the ICAV (the “**RP Letter of Appointment**”). The RP Letter of Appointment provides that the appointment of RP will continue unless terminated in any manner permitted by the Instrument of Incorporation. The Agreement contains indemnities in favour of RP which are restricted to exclude matters resulting from fraud, negligence or wilful default of RP.

14. **Nominee Services**

A distributor, sub-distributor, a local paying agent or a clearing system appointed by the ICAV in relation to the subscription of Shares in jurisdictions other than Ireland may provide a nominee service for investors subscribing for Shares through them. Such investors may, at their discretion, make use of such service pursuant to which the nominee will hold Shares in its name for and on behalf of the investors. The beneficial owners of such Shares may give such nominee voting instructions with respect to general meetings at which the holders of such Shares are entitled to vote.

Shares may be issued to and registered in the name of a nominee nominated by or on behalf of an investor, by a distributor, a sub-distributor or a third party nominee service provider or the local paying agent, as the case may be, and that is recognised and acceptable by the ICAV.

Investors may incur fees normally payable in respect of the maintenance and operation of accounts held with such nominee.

15. **Remuneration Policy**

The ICAV has a remuneration policy in place to ensure compliance with UCITS V. This remuneration policy imposes remuneration rules on staff and senior management within the ICAV whose activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Funds. The Directors will ensure that its remuneration policies and practices are consistent with sound and effective risk management, will not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the Funds and the Instrument of Incorporation, and will be consistent with UCITS V. The Directors will ensure that the remuneration policy is at all times consistent with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the ICAV, the Funds and Shareholders, and includes measures to ensure that all relevant conflicts of interest may be managed appropriately at all times. Further details with regard to the remuneration policy are available at the following website: www.winton.com. The remuneration policy may be obtained free of charge on request from the ICAV.

16. **Complaints**

Shareholders should address any complaints in relation to the ICAV at its registered office. Shareholders who are not satisfied with the outcome of the investigation to their complaint have the right to refer the matter to the Central Bank.

17. **Proxy Voting**

The ICAV has delegated to the Investment Manager its authority to vote for or against a proposed resolution relating to a company whose shares have been purchased by the Investment Manager on behalf of the ICAV. The Investment Manager has engaged Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”) to provide proxy guidelines and to vote proxies. The Investment Manager generally relies on the recommendations of ISS, although it has reserved the right to exercise discretion from time to time and vote proxies in a manner other than that set out by ISS. The Investment Manager has in place a written proxy voting policy which is available to Shareholders upon request to the Investment Manager free of charge, together with details of the actions taken pursuant to such policy.

18. **General**

- (A) The rights conferred on Shareholders by virtue of their shareholdings are governed by the Instrument of Incorporation, the general law of Ireland, the UCITS Regulations and the Act.
- (B) The material contracts referred to in paragraph 13 above will be available for inspection during normal business hours at the offices of the ICAV at 2nd Floor, Block E, Iveagh Court, Harcourt Road, Dublin 2, Ireland.
- (C) Telephone, electronic and other communications and conversations with the Investment Manager and/or its associated persons may be recorded and retained.

19. **Information for Distributors**

Distributors and other intermediaries which offer, recommend or sell Shares in a Fund must comply with all laws, regulations and regulatory requirements as may be applicable to them. Such distributors and other intermediaries must also consider such information about the Fund and its Shares Types as is made available by the Investment Manager for the purposes of the MiFID 2 product governance regime, including, without limitation, target market information. Distributors and intermediaries may obtain such information by making a request in writing to investorservices@winton.com.

In accordance with UCITS requirements, this Prospectus includes a description of the profile of the typical investor for whom each Fund has been designed. Please note however that this description is not the Investment Manager's assessment of the target market for the Funds for the purposes of MiFID 2's product governance regime, which may be obtained separately by distributors and other intermediaries as set out above.

APPENDIX 1

INVESTMENT AND BORROWING POWERS

This Appendix 1 outlines the permitted investments and general investment restrictions applying to each Fund. Please see the relevant Supplement for each Fund for details of any investment restrictions specific to that Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, any additional Fund specific investment restrictions outlined in the relevant Supplement for that Fund may be more restrictive than the investment restrictions set out in this Appendix 1.

1. Permitted Investments

Investments of each Fund are confined to:

- 1.1 Transferable securities and Money Market Instruments which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State.
- 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 other than those dealt on a regulated market.
- 1.4 Units of UCITS.
- 1.5 Units of AIFs.
- 1.6 Deposits with credit institutions.
- 1.7 Financial Derivative Instruments.

2. Investment Restrictions

- 2.1 Each Fund may invest no more than 10 per cent of net assets in transferable securities and Money Market Instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.
- 2.2 Each Fund may invest no more than 10 per cent 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 the UCITS in certain US securities known as Rule 144A securities provided that:
 - (A) the securities are issued with an undertaking to register with the US Securities and Exchanges Commission within one year of issue; and
 - (B) the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the UCITS within 7 calendar days at the price, or approximately at the price, at which they are valued by the Fund.
- 2.3 Each Fund may invest no more than 10 per cent 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 per cent is less than 40 per cent.

- 2.4 Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank the limit of 10 per cent (in 2.3) is raised to 25 per cent in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a UCITS invests more than 5 per cent of its net assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80 per cent of the net asset value of the UCITS.
- 2.5 The limit of 10 per cent (in 2.3) is raised to 35 per cent 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 per cent referred to in 2.3.
- 2.7 Each Fund may not invest more than 20 per cent of net assets in deposits made with the same credit institution.

Deposits with any one credit institution, other than

- (A) a credit institution authorised in the EEA;
- (B) a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (Switzerland, Canada, Japan, United States); or
- (C) a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand

held as ancillary liquidity, must not exceed 10 per cent of net assets.

This limit may be raised to 20 per cent in the case of deposits made with the trustee/depositary.

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

This limit is raised to 10 per cent in the case of credit institutions authorised in the EEA or credit institutions authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA 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 per cent of net assets:

- (A) investments in transferable securities or Money Market Instruments;

(B) deposits, and/or

(C) 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 per cent 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 per cent of net assets may be applied to investment in transferable securities and Money Market Instruments within the same group.
- 2.12 Each Fund may invest up to 100 per cent 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 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, Council of Europe, Eurofima, African Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), The Inter American Development Bank, EU, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Tennessee Valley Authority and Straight-A Funding LLC.

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

3. **Investment in Collective Investment Schemes (“CIS”)**

- 3.1 If provided for in the relevant Supplement in respect of a particular Fund, investments made by a Fund in units of other CIS will not exceed, in aggregate, 10 per cent of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.
- 3.2 If no express limit is provided for in the relevant Supplement, the following restrictions shall apply instead:
- (a) Each Fund may not invest in more than 20 per cent of its Net Asset Value in any one CIS.
 - (b) Investments in AIFs may not, in aggregate, exceed 30 per cent of its Net Asset Value.
- 3.3 The CIS in which a Fund invests must be prohibited from investing more than 10 per cent of net assets in other CIS.
- 3.4 When a Fund invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the UCITS management company or by any other company with which the UCITS management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that management company or other company may not charge

subscription, exchange or redemption fees on account of the Fund investment in the units of such other CIS.

- 3.5 Where a commission (including a rebated commission) is received by the UCITS manager/investment adviser by virtue of an investment in the units of another CIS, this commission must be paid into the property of the relevant Fund.

4. **Index Tracking UCITS**

- 4.1 Each Fund may invest up to 20 per cent of net assets in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the Fund is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the Central Bank Rules.

- 4.2 The limit in 4.1 may be raised to 35 per cent, and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.

5. **General Provisions**

- 5.1 An investment company, or management company acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.

- 5.2 A Fund may acquire no more than:

- (A) 10 per cent of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
- (B) 10 per cent of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
- (C) 25 per cent of the units of any single CIS;
- (D) 10 per cent of the Money Market Instruments of any single issuing body.

NOTE: The limits laid down in (B), (C) and (D) 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:

- (A) transferable securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;
- (B) transferable securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State;
- (C) transferable securities and Money Market Instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members;
- (D) 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 the 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.

(E) Shares held by an investment company or investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of units at unit-holders' request exclusively on their behalf.

5.4 The 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 its assets.

5.5 The Central Bank may allow recently authorised UCITS to derogate from the provisions of 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.

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

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

- transferable securities;
- Money Market Instruments¹;
- units of CIS; or
- financial derivative instruments.

5.8 A Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

6. **Financial Derivative Instruments ('FDIs')**

6.1 A Fund's global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value (this provision may not be applied to Funds that calculate their global exposure using the VaR methodology as disclosed in the relevant Supplement).

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 Central Bank Rules. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in the Central Bank Rules.)

¹ Any short selling of money market instruments by UCITS is prohibited

- 6.3 Funds may invest in FDIs dealt in OTC provided that the counterparties to OTC transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.
- 6.4 Investment in FDIs is subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.
7. **Restrictions on Borrowing and Lending**
- 7.1 The ICAV may borrow in respect of any Fund up to 10 per cent of its Net Asset Value provided such borrowing is on a temporary basis. The ICAV may charge its assets as security for such borrowings.
- 7.2 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 UCITS Regulation 70(1) and the borrowing restrictions set out at 7.1 above provided that the offsetting deposit:
- (A) is denominated in the base currency of the relevant Fund; and
 - (B) equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding.
- 7.3 The ICAV will adhere to any investment or borrowing restrictions and any criteria necessary to obtain and/or maintain any credit rating in respect of any Shares or Type in the ICAV, subject to the UCITS Regulations.
- 7.4 It is intended that a Fund shall have the power (subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank) and as disclosed in an updated Prospectus to avail itself of any change in the investment and borrowing restrictions laid down in the UCITS Regulations which would permit investment by the Fund 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 2

Stock Exchanges and Regulated Markets

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and derivative instruments, investments will be restricted to the following stock exchanges and markets listed below in accordance with the regulatory criteria as defined in the Central Bank Regulations. For the purposes of this Appendix 2, reference to "unlisted securities" may include securities that are listed on a market or exchange where such exchange is not set out in the below list in accordance with Regulation 68(1)(c) and 68(2)(a) of the UCITS Regulations. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved stock exchanges or markets.

- (i) Any stock exchange in the EU and any investments listed, quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange in Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway or Switzerland which is a stock exchange within the meaning of the law of the country concerned relating to stock exchanges.
- (ii) Any exchange registered with the SEC as a National Stock Exchange, NASDAQ, the OTC market in the US regulated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.; the market known as the "Grey Book Market", that is the market conducted by those persons for the time being included in the list maintained by the FCA for the purposes of section 43 of the Financial Services Act, 1986 under the conditions imposed by the FCA under that section conducted by listed money market institutions as described in the Bank of England publication entitled "The Regulation of the Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets in Sterling, Foreign Exchange and Bullion" dated April, 1988 (as amended or revised from time to time); the OTC market in Tokyo regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan; the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association; the market in US government securities conducted by primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank in New York; the French market for "Titres de Créances Négociables" (OTC market in negotiable debt instruments) and the OTC market in Canadian government bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada.
- (iii) All of the following stock exchanges and markets:
 - the Hong Kong Stock Exchange,
 - the Bombay Stock Exchange,
 - the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange,
 - the Singapore Stock Exchange,
 - the Taiwan Stock Exchange,
 - the Stock Exchange of Thailand,
 - the Korea Stock Exchange,
 - the Shanghai Stock Exchange,
 - the Philippines Stock Exchange,
 - the Johannesburg Stock Exchange,
 - the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE),
 - the Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchange,
 - the National Stock Exchange of India,
 - the Jakarta Stock Exchange,
 - the Amman Financial Market,
 - the Nairobi Stock Exchange,
 - the Bolsa Mexicana de Valores,
 - the Casablanca Stock Exchange,
 - the Namibia Stock Exchange,
 - the Nigeria Stock Exchange,
 - the Karachi Stock Exchange,

- the Moscow Exchange,
- the Colombo Stock Exchange,
- the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange,
- the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (MVBA),
- the Bogota Stock Exchange,
- the Medellin Stock Exchange,
- the Lima Stock Exchange,
- the Caracas Stock Exchange,
- the Valencia Stock Exchange,
- the Santiago Stock Exchange,
- the Bolsa Electronica de Chile,
- the Sao Paulo Stock Exchange,
- the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange,
- the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd.,
- the Istanbul Stock Exchange,
- the Botswana Stock Exchange,
- the Beirut Stock Exchange,
- the Lahore Stock Exchange,
- the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange,
- the Ghana Stock Exchange,
- the Tunis Stock Exchange,
- the Ukrainian Stock Exchange,
- the Chittagong Stock Exchange,
- the Dhaka Stock Exchange,
- the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange,
- the Uganda Securities Exchange,
- the Belgrade Stock Exchange,
- the Bolsa de Valores de Panamá,
- the Lusaka Stock Exchange,
- the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association,
- the OTC market in the US conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the SEC and by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and by banking institutions regulated by the US Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation,
- the market conducted by listed money market institutions as described in the Corporation,
- the market conducted by listed money market institutions as described in the FCA publication entitled "The Regulation of the Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets": "The Grey Paper" (as amended or revised from time to time),
- the OTC market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan;
- AIM – the Alternative Investment Market in the UK, regulated by the London Stock Exchange,
- the French Market for Titres de Créances Négociables (OTC market in negotiable debt instruments),
- the OTC market in Canadian Government Bonds regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada; and

(iv) for investments in financial derivative instruments:

- CME Group,
- NASDAQ OMX Group,
- Chicago Board of Trade,
- Chicago Mercantile Exchange,
- New York Mercantile Exchange,
- American Stock Exchange,

- New York Futures Exchange,
- New York Stock Exchange,
- NYSE Arca,
- Chicago Board Options Exchange,
- NASDAQ OMX NLX,
- NASDAQ OMX PHLX,
- Philadelphia Board of Trade,
- Kansas City Board of Trade,
- CBOE Futures Exchange,
- CME Europe,
- Eurex,
- Euronext (Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon, Paris),
- ICE Futures Europe,
- ICE Futures Canada,
- ICE Futures US,
- Australian Stock Exchange,
- Sydney Futures exchange,
- New Zealand Exchange,
- Toronto Stock Exchange,
- Montreal Stock Exchange,
- Bolsa Mercadorias & Futuros,
- Bolsa Mexicana de Valores,
- Hong Kong Exchange,
- Johannesburg Stock Exchange,
- MEFF Renta Variable (Madrid),
- Barcelona MEFF Rent Fija,
- OMX Nordic Exchange Copenhagen,
- OMX Exchange Helsinki,
- OMX Nordic Exchange Stockholm,
- Osaka Exchange,
- Singapore Exchange,
- Tokyo Financial Exchange,
- Tokyo Stock Exchange,
- Korea Exchange,
- London Stock Exchange,
- NASDAQ OMX Sweden,
- ERIS Exchange,
- Global Markets Exchange,
- ELX Futures.

APPENDIX 3

Financial Derivative Instruments and Efficient Portfolio Management

Financial Derivative Instruments

The Financial Derivative Instruments which the Investment Manager may use on behalf of the ICAV and the expected effect of investment in such Financial Derivative Instruments on the risk profile of the ICAV are set out below. In addition, the attention of investors is drawn to the risks described under the headings “Derivatives”, “Options”, “Particular Risks of OTC Derivatives”, “Counterparty Risk”, “Valuation Risk” and “Short Selling” in the “Risk Factors” section of the Prospectus.

Where considered appropriate, the ICAV may invest in Financial Derivatives Instruments and/or utilise other techniques and instruments, for investment purposes, for efficient portfolio management, to gain currency exposure and/or to protect against foreign exchange risks, subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank.

In general, these Financial Derivative Instruments and other techniques and instruments include, but are not limited to: swaps, futures, currency forwards, options and contracts for difference (“CFD”).

The ICAV will typically use these instruments and/or techniques as described below and under the “Investment Policy” section in the relevant Supplement for hedging as well as investment purposes, provided that in each case the use of such instruments:

- (i) is in accordance with the limits and guidelines issued by the Central Bank from time to time;
- (ii) does not contravene pertinent EU and Irish legislations and law;
- (iii) will not result in an exposure to underlyings to which the ICAV cannot have a direct exposure;
- (iv) will not cause the Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Financial Derivative Instruments can be used in the Funds as follows:

Swaps

Subject to the above conditions, a Fund may use swap agreements (swaps) of any kind, including such swaps where the swap counterparties agree to exchange the proceeds (including or excluding capital gains/losses) of a reference asset such as a deposit, financial security, money market instrument, units/shares of collective investment schemes, Financial Derivative Instruments, financial index or security or index basket against the proceeds of any other such reference asset.

Generally, a swap is a contractual agreement between two counterparties in which the cash flows from two reference assets are exchanged as they are received for a predetermined time period, with the terms initially set so that the present value of the swap is zero. Swaps may extend over substantial periods of time, and typically call for the making of payments on a periodic basis. In most swap contracts, the notional principal of the swap is not exchanged but is used to calculate the periodic payments. Swaps are usually traded OTC.

Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by a Fund with another party of their respective commitments to make or receive interest payments (e.g. an exchange of fixed rate payments for

floating rate payments). On each payment date under an interest rate swap, the net payments owed by each party are paid by one party to the other. Currency swaps are agreements between two parties to exchange future payments in one currency for payments in another currency. These agreements are used to transform the currency denomination of assets and liabilities. Unlike interest rate swaps, currency swaps must include an exchange of principal at maturity.

A total return swap is a contract in which one party receives interest payments on a reference asset, plus any capital gains and losses accrued on the underlying position over the payment period, while the other receives a specified fixed or floating cash flow unrelated to the credit worthiness of the reference asset. The payments are usually based on the same notional amount. The interest payments are usually based on floating rates (LIBOR) with a spread added according to the agreement between the parties. The reference asset may be any asset, instrument, index, or basket of assets or instruments of indices, including Trading Strategies. The total return swap allows one party to derive the economic benefit of owning an asset or index without buying directly into that asset or index. Total return swaps can be "funded" or "unfunded". In a funded total return swap the Fund will pay the principal to the counterparty whereas in an unfunded swap the principal will not be paid. Unfunded total return swaps are also referred to as excess return swaps. Details of any specific counterparties to any total return swaps shall be included in the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports. From time to time, the counterparties may be related parties to the Depositary or other service providers of the ICAV which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the role of the Depositary or other service provider in respect of the ICAV. Please refer to the section "Conflicts of Interest" for further details on the conditions applicable to any such related party transactions. The identity of any such related parties will be specifically identified in the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports.

A credit default swap is a type of credit derivative which allows one party (the "protection buyer") to transfer credit risk of a reference entity (the "reference entity") to one or more other parties (the "protection seller"). The protection buyer pays a periodic fee to the protection seller in return for protection against the occurrence of a number of events experienced by the reference entity. Credit default swaps may be used in a Fund to purchase protection against the default of individual assets held by the Fund or against a security which the Fund does not hold but in anticipation of a worsening in that issuer's credit position. Protection may also be sold under a credit default swap in anticipation of a stable or improving credit position. Each Fund may enter into credit default swaps either individually or in combinations as part of a relative value trade, whereby protection is purchased and sold respectively on two assets in order to remove the general market exposure but retain the credit specific exposure. Each Fund may also enter into credit default swaps on baskets of credits or indices, provided such baskets or indices have been cleared in advance by the Central Bank.

Other types of swaps exist, which a Fund may, from time to time, utilise subject to the above conditions.

Swaps are entered into for various reasons. Currency swaps can be used to transform the exposure to one currency against the exposure to another currency. This can be done for hedging purposes as well as gaining exposure to another currency. Equity swaps are typically entered into for gaining exposure to certain reference assets in order to avoid transaction costs (including tax), to avoid locally based dividend taxes, or to get around rules governing the particular type of an investment that a Fund can hold. They can also be used for hedging purposes.

Futures

A Fund may, subject to the above conditions, buy or sell exchange-traded futures (contracts) whose underlyings are relevant equities or equity indices and which are compliant with the investment objective and policies of a Fund.

Futures are contracts to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specific asset (or, in some cases, receive or pay cash based on the performance of an underlying asset, instrument or index) at a pre-determined future date and at a price agreed through a transaction undertaken on an exchange.

The commercial purpose of futures contracts can be to allow investors to hedge against market risk or gain exposure to the underlying market. Since these contracts are marked-to-market daily, investors can, by closing out their position, exit from their obligation to buy or sell the underlying assets prior to the contract's delivery date. Using futures to achieve a particular strategy instead of using the underlying or related security or index may result in lower transaction costs being incurred.

Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts

A Fund may use forward foreign exchange contracts for hedging purposes. A forward contract locks in the price at which an index or asset may be purchased or sold on a future date. In forward foreign exchange contracts, the contract holders are obligated to buy or sell from another a specified amount of one currency at a specified price (exchange rate) with another currency on a specified future date. Forward contracts cannot be transferred but they can be 'closed out' by entering into a reverse contract. Forward foreign exchange contracts are OTC derivatives.

Options

Subject to certain conditions, each Fund may buy or sell (write) exchange-traded or OTC put and call options whose underlyings are relevant assets, instruments (such as equity securities or futures) or indices in respect of the investment policies of that Fund.

An option is a contract which gives the contract buyer the right, but not the obligation, to exercise a feature of the option, such as buying a specified quantity of a particular product, asset or financial instrument, on, or up to and including, a future date (the exercise date). The 'writer' (seller) has the obligation to honour the specified feature of the contract. Since the option gives the buyer a right and the seller an obligation, the buyer pays the seller a premium. Put options are contracts that give the option buyer the right to sell to the seller of the option the underlying product or financial instrument at a specified price on, or before, the exercise date. Call options are contracts that give the option buyer the right to buy from the seller of the option the underlying product or financial instrument at a specified price on, or before, the exercise date. Options may also be cash settled.

The commercial purpose of options can be to hedge against the movements of a particular market or financial instrument or to gain exposure (either long or short) to a particular market or financial instrument instead of using a physical security.

Warrants

A Fund may acquire warrants either as a result of corporate actions or by purchasing warrants, subject to the above conditions. A warrant is a similar instrument to an option in that the holder of the warrant has the option but not the obligation to either purchase or sell the underlying for a

specified price or before a specified date. The underlying of the warrant can be either an equity, bond or other assets, for example an index.

Contracts for Difference (“CFD”)

A Fund may enter into contracts for differences (CFD) mainly for investment purposes, subject to the above conditions, as a replacement for direct investment in transferable securities in order to avail of cost or liquidity advantages of Financial Derivative Instruments over transferable securities. CFD are also utilised to obtain synthetic short exposures to particular issuers. CFD allow a direct exposure to the market, a sector or an individual security. CFD are used to gain exposure to share price movements without buying the shares themselves. A CFD on a company’s shares will specify the price of the shares when the contract was started. The contract is an agreement to pay out cash on the difference between the starting share price and the price when the contract is closed.

In a long CFD contract, the counterparty agrees to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the CFD contract would have increased in value had it been invested in the underlying security or securities, plus any dividends that would have been received on those stocks.

In a short CFD contract, the counterparty agrees to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the CFD contract would have decreased in value had it been invested in the underlying security or securities. The Fund must also pay the counterparty the value of any dividends that would have been received on those stocks. CFD are OTC Financial Derivative Instruments and the counterparty will usually be an investment bank or broker.

Efficient Portfolio Management

General

The ICAV on behalf of a Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities, Money Market Instruments and/or other financial instruments in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes, a list of which (if any) shall be set out in the relevant Supplement. Use of such techniques and instruments should be in line with the best interests of Shareholders and will generally be made for one or more of the following reasons:

- (a) the reduction of risk;
- (b) the reduction of cost; or
- (c) the generation of additional capital or income for the relevant Fund with an appropriate level of risk, taking into account the risk profile of the Fund and the risk diversification rules set out in the UCITS Regulations.

In addition, the use of such techniques and instruments must be realised in a cost-effective way and must not result in a change to the investment objective of the Fund or add supplementary risks not covered in this Prospectus. The risks arising from the use of such techniques and instruments shall be adequately captured in the ICAV’s risk management process. Many of the risks attendant in utilising derivatives, as disclosed in the section of the Prospectus entitled “Risk Factors”, will be equally relevant when employing such efficient portfolio management techniques. Any other relevant risks associated with the securities lending arrangements and repurchase transactions will be separately disclosed, if the ICAV resolves to utilise such techniques.

Such techniques and instruments may include foreign exchange transactions which alter the currency characteristics of assets held by the relevant Fund.

Assets of a Fund may be denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund and changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currency of the asset may lead to a depreciation of the value of the Fund's assets as expressed in the Base Currency. The Investment Manager may seek to mitigate this exchange rate risk by using Financial Derivatives Instruments.

Repurchase/Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Securities Lending

The ICAV has the power to lend any or all of the securities of each Fund too, and/or enter into repurchase transactions with, one or several financial institutions experienced in such transactions, or via a central counterparty or other standardised system, and may do so from time to time in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and market practice for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. Any such securities lending arrangements and/or repurchase transactions, whether entered into on an exclusive basis or not, will be in compliance with the Central Bank Rules, will be with counterparties that are institutions of appropriate financial standing which engage in these types of arrangements and approved by the Directors, will be on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length and any fees under such arrangements will be charged at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon. In accordance with normal market practice, counterparties to such securities lending arrangements and/or repurchase transactions will be required to provide collateral to the ICAV (or as otherwise permitted by the Central Bank) of a value of at least equal to, in case of securities lending, the market value of any securities loaned to the counterparty and, in case of repurchase transactions, the cash leg of the repurchase transaction. The collateral will comply with the ICAV's collateral policy as detailed below. The requisite eligible collateral may be transferred to and held in one or several accounts maintained in the name of the relevant Fund, or the ICAV with the securities borrowing counterparty, affiliate(s) of the securities borrowing counterparty or a custodian bank, clearing institution or provider of collateral management services ("**ICAV Collateral Account**"). The title of any ICAV Collateral Account(s) will make it clear that collateral credited to such accounts belongs to the ICAV and such accounts will be separate from any accounts in which the securities borrowing counterparty, its affiliate(s), custodian bank, clearing institution or provider of collateral management services holds any of its own assets, and at all times in accordance with the Central Bank Rules.

Any Fund that seeks to engage in securities lending should ensure that it is able at any time to recall any security that has been lent out or terminate any securities lending agreement into which it has entered.

Any Fund that enters into a reverse repurchase agreement should ensure that it is able at any time to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement should be used for the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

A Fund that enters into a repurchase agreement should ensure that it is able at any time to recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered. Fixed-term repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days shall be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Fund.

All the revenues arising from repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending shall be returned to the relevant Fund following the deduction of any direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising. Such direct and indirect operational costs and fees (which are all fully transparent), which shall not include hidden revenue, shall include fees and expenses payable to repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents

engaged by the ICAV from time to time. Such fees and expenses of any repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents engaged by the ICAV, which will be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon, will be borne by the ICAV or the Fund in respect of which the relevant party has been engaged. Details of Fund revenues arising and attendant direct and indirect operational costs and fees as well as the identity of any specific repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents engaged by the ICAV from time to time shall be included in the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports.

From time to time, a Fund may engage repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents that are related parties to the Depositary or other service providers of the ICAV. Such engagement may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the role of the Depositary or other service provider in respect of the ICAV. Please refer to section "Potential Conflicts of Interest" for further details on the conditions applicable to any such related party transactions. The identity of any such related parties will be specifically identified in the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports.

Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purposes of Regulation 103 and Regulation 111 of the UCITS Regulations respectively.

The Investment Manager will, at least annually, review and/or confirm the arrangements for securities lending and repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and associated fees invoiced to the relevant Fund, if any.

Collateral policy for OTC derivatives and for efficient portfolio management techniques

A Fund may invest in OTC derivatives in accordance with the Central Bank Rules and provided that the counterparties to the OTC derivatives are Eligible Counterparties.

In the context of efficient portfolio management techniques and/or the use of Financial Derivative Instruments for hedging or investment purposes, collateral may be received from a counterparty for the benefit of a Fund or posted to a counterparty by or on behalf of a Fund. Any receipt or posting of collateral by a Fund will be conducted in accordance with the Central Bank Rules and the terms of the ICAV's collateral policy outlined below.

Collateral – received by a Fund

Collateral posted by a counterparty for the benefit of a Fund may be taken into account as reducing the exposure to such counterparty. Each Fund will require receipt of the necessary level of collateral so as to ensure counterparty exposure limits are not breached. Counterparty risk may be reduced to the extent that the value of the collateral received corresponds with the value of the amount exposed to counterparty risk at any given time.

The Investment Manager will liaise with the Depositary in order to manage all aspects of the counterparty collateral process.

Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, shall be identified, managed and mitigated by the ICAV's risk management process. A Fund receiving collateral for at least 30% of its assets should have an appropriate stress testing policy in place to ensure regular stress tests are carried out under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to enable the Fund to assess the liquidity risk attached to the collateral. The liquidity stress testing policy will at least prescribe the components set out in Regulation 24 paragraph (8) of the Central Bank Regulations.

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

All assets received by a Fund in the context of repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending shall be considered as collateral and must comply with the terms of the ICAV's collateral policy.

Collateral

Collateral received must, at all times, meet with the specific criteria outlined in the Central Bank Regulations, in particular, the Investment Manager, on behalf of each Fund, shall apply suitably conservative haircuts to assets being received as collateral where appropriate on the basis of an assessment of the characteristics of the assets such as the credit standing or the price volatility, as well as the outcome of any stress tests performed as referred to above. The Investment Manager has determined that generally if issuer or issue credit quality of the collateral is not of the necessary quality or the collateral carries a significant level of price volatility with regard to residual maturity or other factors, a conservative haircut must be applied in accordance with more specific guidelines as will be maintained in writing by the Investment Manager on an ongoing basis. To the extent that a Fund avails of the increased issuer exposure facility in section 5(ii) of Schedule 3 of the Central Bank Regulations, such increased issuer exposure may be to any of the issuers listed in section 2.12 of Appendix 1.

Non-Cash collateral which may be posted or received by a Fund may take the form of transferable securities and any other eligible assets under the UCITS Regulations.

Non-cash collateral cannot be sold, pledged or re-invested.

Cash collateral

Cash collateral may not be invested other than in the following:

- (i) deposits with Relevant Institutions;
- (ii) high-quality government bonds;
- (iii) reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis;
- (iv) short-term money market funds as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (ref CESR/10-049).

Invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirement applicable to non-cash collateral. Invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with the counterparty or a related entity. Exposure created through the reinvestment of collateral must be taken into account in determining risk exposures to a counterparty. Re-investment of cash collateral in accordance with the provisions above can still present additional risk for a Fund. Please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Risk Factors; Reinvestment of Cash Collateral Risk" for more details.

Collateral – posted by a Fund

Collateral posted to a counterparty by or on behalf of the Fund must be taken into account when calculating counterparty risk exposure. Collateral posted to a counterparty and collateral received by such counterparty may be taken into account on a net basis provided the Fund is able to legally enforce netting arrangements with the counterparty.

Reference to Ratings

The EU (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 379 of 2014) (the “**Amending Regulations**”) transpose the requirements of the Credit Ratings Agencies Directive (2013/14/EU) (“**CRAD**”) into Irish Law. CRAD aims to restrict the reliance on ratings provided by credit rating agencies and to clarify the obligations for risk management. In accordance with the Amending Regulations and the CRAD, notwithstanding anything else in this Prospectus, the Investment Manager shall not solely or mechanistically rely on credit ratings in determining the credit quality of an issuer or counterparty.