

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

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

ANDURAND UCITS ICAV

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

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

P R O S P E C T U S

Investment Manager

Andurand Capital Management Ltd.

The date of this Prospectus is 22 February, 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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

The Prospectus

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

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

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

Authorisation by the Central Bank

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

Restrictions on Distribution and Sale of Shares

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

The Directors may restrict the ownership of Shares by any person, firm or corporation where such ownership would be in breach of any regulatory or legal requirement or may affect the tax status of the ICAV or may in the opinion of the Directors, result in the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any tax, legal, pecuniary regulatory liability or disadvantage or material administrative disadvantage which the ICAV or its Members or any of them might otherwise have incurred or suffered. Shares in the Fund will not be available directly or indirectly to any US Person as defined herein. Any restrictions applicable to a particular Fund or Class shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for such Fund or Class. Any person who is holding Shares in contravention of the restrictions set out above or, by virtue of his holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of their competent jurisdiction shall indemnify the ICAV, the Directors, Andurand Capital, 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 to compulsorily redeem and/or cancel any shares held or beneficially owned by a Member in contravention of the restrictions imposed by them as described herein.

United States of America

Unless otherwise stated in a Fund Supplement:

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

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

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

The ICAV has not been and will not be registered under the 1940 Act pursuant to the provisions of Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act. Under Section 3(c)(7), a privately offered fund is excepted from the

definition of “**investment company**” if US Person security holders consist exclusively of “**qualified purchasers**” and the Shares are only offered in the US on a private placement basis.

Reliance on this Prospectus

Statements made in this Prospectus and any Supplement are based on the law and practice in force in the Republic of Ireland at the date of the Prospectus or Supplement as the case may be, which may be subject to change. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares in the ICAV shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the affairs of the ICAV have not changed since the date hereof. 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.

Risk Factors

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

Financial Derivative Instruments

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

Translations

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

language other than English, the language of the Prospectus/Supplement on which such action is based shall prevail.

DIRECTORY

ANDURAND UCITS ICAV

Directors

David McGeough
Philip McEnroe
Hakon Haugnes

Registered Office of the ICAV

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Dublin 2
Ireland

Investment Manager and Promoter

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Sub-Investment Manager

Andurand Capital Management LLP
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Administrator

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Customs House Plaza Block 6
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Dublin 1
Ireland

Depositary

Société Générale S.A.
Dublin Branch
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Dublin 1
Ireland

Auditors

KPMG
90 South Mall
Cork
Ireland

Legal Advisers

Dillon Eustace
33 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Secretary

Tudor Trust Limited
33 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
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DEFINITIONS

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

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

“Accounting Period”	means a period ending on the Annual Accounting Date and commencing, in the case of the first such period on the date the ICAV’s registration and, in subsequent such periods, on the day following expiry of the last Accounting Period.
“Act”	means the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle Act, 2015 and every amendment or re-enactment of the same.
“Administrator”	means Citco Fund Services (Ireland) Limited or any other person or persons for the time being duly appointed Administrator in succession thereto.
“Administration Agreement”	means the Administration Agreement made between the ICAV and the Administrator dated 19 January, 2017 as may be amended and / or supplemented from time to time.
“AIMA”	means the Alternative Investment Management Association.
“Andurand Capital”	means the Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager.
“Annual Accounting Date”	means 31 December in each year or such other date as the Directors may from time to time decide and notify in advance to the Central Bank.
“Application Form”	means any application form to be completed by subscribers for Shares as prescribed by the ICAV or its delegate from time to time.
“Auditors”	means KPMG or any other person or persons for the time being duly appointed in succession thereto.
“Bank Regulations”	the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act

2013 (Section 48 (1)) (Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2015.

“Base Currency”	means the currency of account of a Fund as specified in the relevant Supplement relating to that Fund.
“Business Day”	means in relation to a Fund such day or days as shall be so specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund.
“Central Bank”	means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for the authorisation and supervision of the ICAV.
“Class”	means a particular division of Shares in a Fund.
“Collection Account”	means a cash account opened in the name of a Fund into which (i) subscription monies received from investors who have subscribed for Shares in the Fund are deposited and held until Shares are issued as of the relevant Dealing Day; or (ii) redemption monies due to investors who have redeemed Shares from the Fund are deposited and held until paid to the relevant investors; or (iii) dividend payments owing to Shareholders of the Fund are deposited and held until paid to such Shareholders.
“Connected Person”	means Andurand Capital and the Depositary and the delegates or sub-delegates of such entities (excluding any non-group company sub-custodians appointed by the Depositary) and any associated or group companies of such entities.
“Country Supplement”	means a supplement to this Prospectus specifying certain information pertaining to the offer of Shares of the ICAV or a Fund or Class in a particular jurisdiction or jurisdictions.
“Dealing Day”	means in relation to a Fund such day or days as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day every fortnight.

“Dealing Deadline”	means in relation to a Fund, such time on any Dealing Day as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for the Fund.
“Depositary”	means Société Générale S.A., Dublin Branch or any other person or persons for the time being duly appointed Depositary in succession thereto.
“Depositary Agreement”	means the Depositary Agreement made between the ICAV and the Depositary dated 19 January, 2017.
“Directors”	means the directors of the ICAV or any duly authorised committee thereof.
“Duties and Charges”	means in relation to Subscription Price and Redemption Price, all stamp and other duties, taxes, governmental charges, valuation fees, agents fees, brokerage fees, bank charges, transfer fees, registration fees and other charges whether in respect of the constitution or increase of the assets or the creation, exchange, sale purchase or transfer of shares or the purchase or sale or proposed purchase or sale of investments or otherwise which may have become or will become payable in respect of, or prior to, or upon, the occasion of any transaction, dealing or valuation, but not including commission payable on the issue of shares.
“EEA”	means the countries for the time being comprising the European Economic Area (being at the date of this Prospectus, European Union Member States, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein).
“euro” or “€”	means the lawful currency of the participating member states of the European Union which have adopted the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty of Rome dated 25th March 1957 (as amended by the Maastricht Treaty dated 7th February 1992).
“Fund”	means a sub-fund of the ICAV representing the designation by the Directors of a particular portfolio of assets as a sub-fund, the proceeds of issue of which are pooled separately and invested in accordance with

the investment objective and policies applicable to such sub-fund and which is established by the Directors from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

“ICAV”

means Andurand UCITS ICAV.

“Ineligible Applicant”

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

“Initial Offer Period”

the period as specified in the relevant Supplement, during which Shares in a Fund or Class are initially offered.

“Initial Offer Price”

means the initial price payable for a Share as specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.

“IFRS”

means the International Financial Reporting Standards.

“Initial Subscription”

means the minimum initial subscription for Shares as specified in the relevant Supplement.

“Instrument”

means the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV as amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

“Investment Manager”

means Andurand Capital Management Ltd.

“Investment Management Agreement”

means the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement made between the ICAV and the Investment Manager dated 7 February, 2018.

“Investment Management Fee”

means the fee defined in the section entitled “Investment Management Fee” in the relevant Supplement.

“Investment Management Fee Rate”

means the Investment Management Fee Rate as may be specified in the relevant Supplement.

“IOSCO”

means the International Organisation of Securities Commissions.

“Ireland”

means the Republic of Ireland.

“Knowledgeable Persons”

means:

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

“Management Shares”

means a management share in the capital of the ICAV which shall have the right to receive an amount not to exceed the consideration price for such Management Share.

“Member”

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

“Member State”

means a member state of the European Union.

“MiFID”

means Directive 2014/65/EU OF the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU

“Minimum Holding”

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

“Minimum Transaction Size”

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

“Money Market Instruments”

means instruments normally dealt in on the money market which are liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time and which comply with the requirements of the Central Bank (including, but not limited to, certificates of deposit and commercial paper).

“Net Asset Value”

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

“Net Asset Value per Share”

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

“OECD”

means the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development and which includes the governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States or other such other members as may be admitted to the OECD from time to time.

“Ordinary Resolution”

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

“OTC”

means Over-the-Counter.

“Performance Fee”

means the fee defined in the relevant Supplement.

“Prospectus”	the prospectus of the ICAV and any Supplements and addenda thereto issued by the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations.
“Recognised Market”	means the stock exchanges or markets set out in Appendix II.
“Redemption Form”	means any form to be completed by a Shareholder requesting redemption of any or all of their Shares, as prescribed by the ICAV or its delegate from time to time.
“Redemption Price”	means, in respect of each Share being redeemed, the value payable to the investor of each Share based on, inter alia, the Net Asset Value per Share adjusted for any Duties and Charges calculated as at the Valuation Day related to the Dealing Day upon which such Share is to be redeemed.
“Regulations”	means collectively, the UCITS Regulations, the Bank Regulations, as may be amended from time to time, and any notices or guidance issued thereunder.
“Share”	means a participating share or, save as otherwise provided in this Prospectus, a fraction of a participating share in the capital of the ICAV.
“Shareholder”	means a person who is registered as the holder of Shares in the register of Shareholders for the time being kept by or on behalf of the ICAV.
“Special Resolution”	means a special resolution of the Members of the ICAV or the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class in general meeting passed by 75% of votes cast in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the ICAV, a Fund or Class of Shares as the case may be.
“Specified US Person”	means (i) a US citizen or resident individual, (ii) a partnership or corporation organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any State thereof (iii) a trust if (a) a court within the United States would have authority under applicable law to

render orders or judgments concerning substantially all issues regarding administration of the trust, and (b) one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or an estate of a decedent that is a citizen or resident of the United States **excluding** (1) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets; (2) any corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group, as defined in section 1471(e)(2) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, as a corporation described in clause (i); (3) the United States or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality thereof; (4) any State of the United States, any U.S. Territory, any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing; (5) any organization exempt from taxation under section 501(a) or an individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (6) any bank as defined in section 581 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (7) any real estate investment trust as defined in section 856 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (8) any regulated investment company as defined in section 851 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or any entity registered with the Securities Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-64); (9) any common trust fund as defined in section 584(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (10) any trust that is exempt from tax under section 664(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or that is described in section 4947(a)(1) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (11) a dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any State; or (12) a broker as defined in section 6045(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. This definition shall be interpreted in accordance with the US Internal Revenue Code.

“Sub-Investment Manager”

means Andurand Capital Management LLP.

“Subscription Price”

means, in respect of each Share applied for, the cost to

the investor of each Share based on, inter alia, the Net Asset Value per Share adjusted for any Duties and Charges calculated as at the Valuation Day related to the Dealing Day upon which such Share is to be issued.

“Subscription Settlement Cut-Off”

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

“Supplement”

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

“Sterling” or “£”

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

“UCITS”

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

“UCITS Directive”

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

“UCITS Regulations”

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

“UK”

means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

“United States” or “US”

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

“US Dollar”, “USD” or “US\$”

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

“US Person”

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

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

“Valuation Day”

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

“Valuation Point”

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

“1933 Act”

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

“1940 Act”

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

1. THE ICAV

General

The ICAV is an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between Funds, registered and authorised by the Central Bank to carry on business as an ICAV pursuant to Part 2 of the Act. The ICAV has been authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. The ICAV was established on 17 August, 2016.

The ICAV is structured as an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle which may consist of different Funds, each comprising one or more Classes. As at the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV has one Fund, the Andurand Fund. Additional Funds in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued may be established by the Directors with the prior approval of the Central Bank. Additional Classes in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued may be established by the Directors and notified to and cleared in advance with the Central Bank or otherwise must be created in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

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

Investment Objectives and Policies

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

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

In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, material changes to the content of the

Prospectus (i.e. changes other than typographical, grammatical or similar immaterial changes) and non-material changes to the investment policy of a Fund shall be notified to Shareholders in the next set of periodic accounts. 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 Regulations which would permit investment by the ICAV in securities, FDI or in any other forms of investment in which investment is at the date of this Prospectus restricted or prohibited under the Regulations.

Following the date of approval of a Fund and subject to the Regulations, there may be a period of time before Andurand Capital configures the investments of a Fund in line with the stated investment objective and policies of the Fund. Accordingly there is no guarantee that the Fund is capable of immediately meeting its stated investment objective and policies during this period of time. In addition, following the date that notice is served to Shareholders of the termination of a Fund, a Fund may not be capable of meeting any minimum investment limit (or any other investment terms) set by the Fund.

At any one time, a Fund's assets may be significantly invested in cash and/or Money Market Instruments, including but not limited to certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed or variable rate commercial paper listed or traded on Recognised Markets and in cash deposits denominated in such currency or currencies as the ICAV may determine having consulted with Andurand Capital. This may be done for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes. The policy of each Fund in this regard shall be set out in the relevant Supplement.

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

Borrowing Powers

The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. Subject to this limit, the Directors may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the ICAV. In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations, the Directors may instruct the Depositary to give a charge over the assets of the ICAV as security for such borrowings. A Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a "**back-to-back**" loan agreement. The Directors shall ensure that, where any foreign currency borrowings exceed the value of a back to back deposit, the excess will be treated as borrowing for the purpose of Regulation 103 of the UCITS Regulations.

Eligible Assets and Investment Restrictions

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

Efficient Portfolio Management

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

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

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

Andurand Capital will look to ensure that the techniques and instruments used for efficient portfolio management purposes are economically appropriate in that they will be realised in a cost-effective way.

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

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

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

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

Financial Derivative Instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hedged Classes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dividend Policy

The dividend policy and information on the declaration and payment of dividends for each Fund will be specified in the relevant Supplement. Any dividend unclaimed after six years from the date when it first became payable or on the winding up of the ICAV, if earlier, shall be forfeited automatically and shall revert to the relevant Fund, without the necessity for any declaration or other action by the ICAV.

Risk Factors

General

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cross-Liability for Other Funds

The ICAV is established as an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between Funds. As such, in the absence of fraud, under Irish law the assets of one Fund are not available to satisfy the liabilities of, or attributable to, another Fund. Any liability incurred or attributable to any one Fund may only be discharged solely out of the assets of that Fund. However, there is no guarantee that creditors of one Fund will not seek to enforce one Fund's obligations against another Fund or that a foreign court will recognise the applicable Irish legal principles in all circumstances.

Limitation on liability of Shareholders

The liability of Shareholders is limited to any unpaid amount on its Shares and all Shares in the ICAV will only be issued on a fully paid basis. However, under the Application Form and the Instrument, investors will be required to indemnify the ICAV and other parties as stated therein for certain matters including

inter alia losses incurred as a result of the holding or acquisition of Shares by an Ineligible Applicant, any liabilities arising due to any tax the ICAV is required to account for on an investor's behalf, including any penalties and interest thereon and any losses incurred as a result of a misrepresentation by an investor.

Lack of Operating History

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

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

Changes to Laws and Regulations Risk

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

Operational Risk

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

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

Net Asset Value Considerations

The Net Asset Value per Share in respect of each Class is expected to fluctuate over time with the performance of a Fund's investments. As a result an investment should be viewed as long-term. A Shareholder may not fully recover their initial investment when their Shares are redeemed.

Separately, a Fund may invest some of its assets in unquoted instruments. Such unquoted instruments will be valued by the Directors or their delegate in good faith as to their probable realisation value. Such unquoted instruments are inherently difficult to value and may be the subject of substantial uncertainty. There is no assurance that the estimates resulting from the valuation process will reflect the actual sales

or “close-out” prices of such unquoted instruments.

The Subscription Price or Redemption Price may be different from the NAV due to Duties and Charges.

No Right to Control the Operation of the ICAV

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

Controlling Shareholder

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

Conflicts of Interest

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

Reliance on Andurand Capital and Key Persons

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

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 per Share of each Class.

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

Investment Objective Risk

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

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

Active Investment Management

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

Portfolio Turnover

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

Market Risk and Change in Market Conditions

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

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

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

further details of such risk factors.

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

Concentration Risk

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

Investments in Other Collective Investment Schemes

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

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

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

Investing in Fixed Income Securities

Investment in fixed income securities is subject to interest rate, sector, security, default and credit risks. Lower-rated securities will usually offer higher yields than higher-rated securities to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default that these securities carry. Lower-rated securities generally tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities which respond primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. There are fewer investors in lower-rated securities and it may be harder to buy and sell such securities at an

optimum time, accordingly, such securities carry liquidity risk.

The volume of transactions effected in certain international bond markets may be appreciably below that of the world's largest markets, such as the United States. Accordingly, a Fund's investment in such markets may be less liquid and their prices may be more volatile than comparable investments in securities trading in markets with larger trading volumes. Moreover, the settlement periods in certain markets may be longer than in others which may affect portfolio liquidity.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of a fall in the value of interest rate instruments due to fluctuations in interest rates. It is measured by modified duration. When interest rates rise (in the case of positive modified duration) or fall (in the case of negative modified duration), the Net Asset Value may fall sharply. "Modified Duration" measures the impact of a change in rates on a Fund's valuation. Therefore, if a Fund has a modified duration to interest rates close to 10, a 1% rise in real rates will cause the Fund's Net Asset Value to fall by 10%, while a 1% fall in real rates will cause the Fund's Net Asset Value to rise by 10%.

Arbitrage Risk

Arbitrage is a technique that takes advantage of price differences observed (or expected) between markets and/or sectors and/or securities and/or currencies and/or instruments. In the event of an unfavourable outcome in such arbitrage transactions (false expectations: rises in the case of sales transactions and/or falls in the case of purchase transactions), the Net Asset Value of a Fund may fall.

Overexposure risk

As part of the method used to calculate commitment, risk budgets are determined for the various strategies. The ICAV will therefore have variable levels of exposure to the various types of risk stated in this Prospectus. The level of exposure particularly depends on the strategies implemented as well as on market conditions. The level of exposure to the various risks may cause the Net Asset Value to fall faster and/or to a greater extent than the markets underlying these risks.

Credit Risk

A Fund will have a credit risk on the issuer of debt securities in which it invests which will vary depending on the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments on the obligation. Any failure by any such issuer to meet its obligations will have adverse consequences for a Fund and will adversely affect the Net Asset Value per Share in a Fund. Among the factors that affect the credit risk are the ability and willingness of the issuers to provide a positive return to the Fund and general economic trends. The issuers of securities may default on their obligations, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy, fraud or other causes and their failure to make the scheduled payments could cause a Fund to suffer significant losses. A Fund will therefore be subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. Evaluating credit risk for

debt securities involves uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparison across countries difficult. Also, the market for certain securities may be inefficient and illiquid, making it difficult to accurately value such securities.

A Fund may invest in both investment grade and sub-investment grade securities, as well as securities without rating, in the expectation that positive returns can be made, however this may not be achieved. Sub-investment grade debt securities or securities without rating may be subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated debt securities.

Lower-rated securities (which may include securities which are not of investment grade) or securities without rating may offer higher yields than higher-rated securities to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default that these securities carry. Such securities generally tend to reflect market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities. There may be fewer investors in lower-rated securities or unrated securities and it may be harder to buy and sell such securities at an optimum time.

Counterparty Risk

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

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

Leverage Risk

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

Emerging and Frontier Markets Risk

A Fund may invest or have exposure to emerging and/or frontier markets. Frontier markets are the least developed amongst emerging markets. Examples of frontier markets would be Ghana, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Dominican Republic and Guatemala.

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

By comparison with more developed financial markets, most emerging and frontier countries' markets are comparatively small, less liquid and more volatile. This may result in greater volatility in the Net Asset Value per Share (and consequently Subscription and Redemption Prices for Shares in the Fund) than would be the case in relation to funds invested in more developed markets. In addition, if a large number of assets have to be realised at short notice to meet substantial redemption requests in the Fund such sales may have to be effected at unfavourable prices which may in turn have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value per Share.

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

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

Repatriation Limitations

Some emerging markets may impose or introduce restrictions on repatriation of foreign funds or may require governmental consents to do so. Such restrictions may include prohibition on the repatriation of foreign funds for a fixed time horizon and limitation of the percentage of invested funds to be repatriated at each time. As a result, a Fund could be adversely affected by the delay in, or refusal to grant, any such approval for repatriation of Funds or by any official intervention affecting the process of settlement of transactions. For the avoidance of doubt, it is not the intention that any Fund will invest in those markets where it is known prior to investment in that country that repatriation limitations are in place that would

restrict the Fund's ability to redeem, however, circumstances may arise where a Fund is invested in a particular country and such country introduces repatriation limitations or revokes previously granted consents which may adversely affect the Fund in this regard.

Political and Regulatory Risk

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

Liquidity Risk

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

With respect to FDI, liquidity risk exists where a particular instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If an FDI transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.

Redemption Risk

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

If significant redemptions of shares in a Fund are requested or if the NAV is suspended, it may not be

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

Currency Risk

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

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

Share Currency Designation Risk

A Class of Shares of a Fund may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund. Redemption proceeds and any distributions to Shareholders will normally be made in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class. Changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and such designated currency may lead to a depreciation of the value of such Shares as expressed in the designated currency. Andurand Capital may try but is not obliged to mitigate this risk by using currency hedging techniques (see the section "**Hedged Classes**"). Investors should be aware that this strategy may substantially limit Shareholders of the relevant Class from benefiting if the designated currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency/currencies in which the assets of the Fund are denominated. In such circumstances Shareholders of the relevant Class of Shares of the Fund may be exposed to fluctuations in the Net Asset Value per Share reflecting the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant assets. Assets used to implement such strategies shall be assets/liabilities of the Fund as a

whole. However, the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant assets will accrue solely to the relevant Class of Shares of the Fund

Market Disruptions

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

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

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

Legal Risk

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

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

Derivatives

Some of the instruments that a Fund may utilise may be referred to as “**derivative instruments**” (or FDI) because their value depends on (or “**derives**” from) the value of an underlying such as a security, index, interest rate, money market instrument or currency. These derivative instruments (or FDI) include options, futures, forwards, swaps and similar instruments that may be used in hedging strategies. The market value of FDIs sometimes is more volatile than that of other investments, and each type of FDI may pose its own special risks. Andurand Capital takes these risks into account in its management of a Fund. Andurand Capital's ability to use these instruments may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations.

Substantial Risks are Involved in Trading FDI

The prices of FDI, including futures and options prices, may be highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts and other FDI are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes and policies of governments, national and international political and economic events or changes in local laws and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, e.g. markets in currencies or interest rates. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause markets to move rapidly in the same direction. The use of FDI also involves certain special risks, including that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select the Fund's other investments.

If Andurand Capital incorrectly forecasts interest rates, market values or other economic factors in using a derivatives strategy for a Fund, the Fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. The use of these strategies involves certain special risks, including a possible imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of FDI and price movements of related investments. While some strategies involving FDI can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favourable price movements in related investments, or due to the possible inability of a Fund to purchase or sell a portfolio security at a time that otherwise would be favourable for it to do so, or the possible need for a Fund to sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time, and the possible inability of a Fund to close out or to liquidate its derivatives positions.

OTC Markets Risk and FDI Counterparty Risk

Where any Fund acquires assets on OTC markets or a primary market where there is no, or a limited, secondary market, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to realise the fair value of such assets as they may have limited liquidity and high price volatility.

Settlement Risk

Each market may have different clearance and settlement procedures which may make it difficult to conduct securities transactions. A Fund may invest in certain markets in different parts of the world where custodial and/or settlement systems do not recognise legal structures established in other jurisdictions and/or such systems are not fully developed.

Position Risk

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

Foreign Exchange Fluctuation

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

Operation of Collection Accounts

Subscriptions, redemptions or dividends payable to or from a Fund will be channelled and managed through Collection Accounts. In circumstances where (i) subscription monies are received from an investor in advance of a Dealing Day in respect of which an application for Shares has been, or expected to be, received and are held in a Collection Account, (ii) redemption monies payable to an investor subsequent to a Dealing Day of a Fund as of which Shares of that investor were redeemed (and consequently the investor is no longer a Shareholder of the Fund as of the relevant Dealing Day) are held in a Collection Account and (iii) dividend payments are held in a Collection Account pending payment to the relevant Shareholder, such monies will be treated as an asset of the relevant Fund upon receipt or until paid out (as applicable) and will not benefit from the application of any investor money protection rules (i.e. the subscription monies in such circumstance will not be held on trust as investor monies for the relevant investor). In such circumstance, the investor is not considered a Shareholder and will be an unsecured creditor of the relevant Fund. Any issues with respect to delayed redemption or dividend payments will be addressed promptly. In the event of an insolvency of a Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that a Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full.

In the event that such monies held in a Collection Account are lost prior to the issue of Shares as of the relevant Dealing Day (in the case of a subscription) or prior to the payment of the applicable redemption or dividend, the ICAV on behalf of the Fund may be obliged to make good any losses which the Fund incurs in connection with the loss of such monies to the investor (in its capacity as a creditor of the Fund), in which case such loss will need to be discharged out of the assets of the relevant Fund and therefore will represent a diminution in the Net Asset Value per Share for existing Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

Taxation

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

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

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

Potential investors' attention is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investing in the Company. Please refer to the section headed "TAXATION".

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

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

Under the Irish IGA (and the relevant Irish regulations and legislation implementing same), foreign financial institutions (such as the ICAV) should generally not be required to apply 30% withholding tax. To the extent the ICAV however suffers US withholding tax on its investments as a result of FATCA, or is not in a position to comply with any requirement of FATCA, the Administrator acting on behalf of the ICAV may take any action in relation to a Shareholder's investment in the ICAV to redress such non-

compliance and/or ensure that such withholding is economically borne by the relevant Shareholder whose failure to provide the necessary information or to become a participating foreign financial institution or other action or inaction gave rise to the withholding or non-compliance, including compulsory redemption of some or all of such Shareholder's holding of shares in the ICAV.

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

Common Reporting Standards

Drawing extensively on the intergovernmental approach to implementing FATCA, the OECD developed the Common Reporting Standard ("**CRS**") to address the issue of offshore tax evasion on a global basis. The CRS provides a common standard for due diligence, reporting and exchange of financial account information. Pursuant to the CRS, participating jurisdictions will obtain from reporting financial institutions, and automatically exchange with exchange partners on an annual basis, financial information with respect to all reportable accounts identified by financial institutions on the basis of common due diligence and reporting procedures. The first information exchanges are expected to begin in 2017. Ireland has legislated to implement the CRS. As a result the ICAV will be required to comply with the CRS due diligence and reporting requirements, as adopted by Ireland. Shareholders may be required to provide additional information to the ICAV to enable the ICAV to satisfy its obligations under the CRS. Failure to provide requested information may subject an investor to liability for any resulting penalties or other charges and/or compulsory redemption of their Shares in the relevant Fund.

Shareholders and prospective investors should consult their own tax advisor with regard to with respect to their own certification requirements associated with an investment in the ICAV.

Cyber Security Risk

The ICAV and its service providers are susceptible to operational and information security and related risks of cyber security incidents. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber security attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks also may be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e. efforts to make services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security incidents affecting Andurand Capital, Administrator or Depositary or other service providers such as financial intermediaries have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, including by interference with a Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value; impediments to trading for a Fund's portfolio; the inability of Shareholders to transact business with the ICAV; violations of applicable privacy, data security or other laws; regulatory fines and penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation or remediation costs; legal fees; or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber security incidents affecting

issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, counterparties with which the ICAV engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions and other parties. While information risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in any cyber security risk management systems or business continuity plans, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

Risk Factors Not Exhaustive

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

2. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The powers of management of the ICAV are vested in the Directors pursuant to the Instrument. The Directors control the affairs of the ICAV and are responsible for the formulation of investment policy. The Directors have delegated the day to day investment management, administration and custody of the assets of each Fund to the Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary respectively.

The Directors of the ICAV and the biography of each Director are set out below:

David McGeough

Mr. McGeough (born 1965) has over 25 years' experience in the international asset management industry - as a Partner and Head of the investment funds and capital markets groups in a leading international law firm (Matheson) and, subsequently, as a Partner, and member of the international Management Committee, of one of the world's largest independent hedge fund firms, Vega Asset Management (Vega), a multi-strategy hedge fund firm with \$14 billion under management. Mr. McGeough is a qualified solicitor (admitted in Ireland in 1990) and holds a Bachelor of Civil Law Degree (magna cum laude) from University College Dublin law school ("UCD"). He has tutored law at UCD and spoken at numerous international industry conferences in Europe and the U.S. on financial services and asset management matters

Mr. McGeough now serves as non-executive chairman or as a director on the boards of a number of large UCITS and AIF funds. He has extensive experience in corporate governance over the last 25 years in UCITS and AIF funds and he frequently takes responsibility for institutional due diligence calls with investors seeking access to board members.

Philip McEnroe

Mr. McEnroe has been an Approved Individual by the Central Bank of Ireland since 1998, and has acted as a Director of Regulated Investment Business Firms in Ireland since 1999. Mr. McEnroe has over 18 years' experience in asset management in equity and multi strategy mandates. Mr. McEnroe is experienced in structuring investment fund solutions and has established a range of fund structures on behalf of leading international and boutique fund managers, including: Cayman; UCITS and AIF vehicles. Mr. McEnroe serves on the boards of a number of investment funds in a non-executive capacity and is a frequent lecturer to the Institute of Bankers in Ireland. Mr. McEnroe holds a Masters Degree in Finance, and a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from University College Dublin, and is also a member of the Institute of Directors in Ireland.

Hakon Haugnes

Hakon Haugnes is a Partner and COO of Andurand Capital Management LLP and responsible for all operational and financial (non-investment) aspects of the company. Mr. Haugnes was previously Risk Manager for BlueGold Capital (2010-2012), reporting to the CFO and CIO on all risk management

aspects of the hedge fund which at its peak managed over \$2 billion USD. Mr. Haugnes also developed BlueGold's information systems and headed up the in-house development team. Mr. Haugnes was Business Analyst for BlueGold from 2009 to 2010. Prior to BlueGold, Mr. Haugnes was co-founder and president of Global Name Registry, a private company which was sold in Q4 2008 to VeriSign Inc (NASDAQ:VRSN).

He served with the Norwegian Armed Forces as Strategist and holds a Masters Degree (Honours) in mathematical modelling from the Institute of Cybernetics at the Norwegian Institute of Science and Technology (NTNU) and studied engineering at Institut National des Sciences Appliquees (INSA) in Toulouse, France.

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

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

The Investment Manager and Promoter

The ICAV has also appointed Andurand Capital Management Ltd. as investment manager with discretionary powers pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement. Andurand Capital Management Ltd. is also the promoter of the ICAV.

Andurand Capital Management Ltd. a Maltese limited liability company incorporated on 27 August 2012 and authorised by the Malta Financial Services Authority pursuant to the alternative investment fund manager's directive.

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

The Sub-Investment Manager

The Investment Manager has appointed Andurand Capital Management LLP as sub-investment manager with discretionary powers.

Andurand Capital Management LLP is an investment management company registered in England and Wales under the registration number OC 376667. Since 11 October, 2012, Andurand Capital Management LLP is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), and is entered

on the FCA Register with the Registration Number 586468.

The fees and expenses of the Sub-Investment Manager shall be discharged by the Investment Manager out of the Investment Management Fee.

Administrator

Citco Fund Services (Ireland) Limited will serve as the administrator of the ICAV. The Administrator was incorporated in Ireland on 13 March 1998 with registered number 282013 as a private limited company and is authorised by the Central Bank to provide fund administration services under the Investment Intermediaries Act, 1995. The Administrator is engaged in the provision of fund administration, accounting, registration, transfer agency and related shareholder services to collective investment schemes and investment funds.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement the Administrator will be responsible, under the ultimate supervision of the ICAV's Board of Directors, for matters pertaining to the administration of the ICAV, namely: (a) maintaining the accounting books and records of the ICAV, calculating the Net Asset Value of the ICAV and each Fund and preparing monthly financial statements; (b) maintaining the corporate and financial books and records of the ICAV; (c) providing registrar and transfer agent services in connection with the issuance, transfer and redemption of the Shares; and (d) performing other administrative and clerical services necessary in connection with the administration of the ICAV and the Funds.

The Administrator may not, without the prior written consent of Andurand Capital and the Directors, delegate or sub-contract the services it is providing to any other entity which is not a corporate affiliate of the Administrator. The Administrator may from time to time delegate or sub-contract any administrative functions it deems necessary, subject to compliance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The Administrator may appoint a sub-administrator to the ICAV to provide certain accounting and other administrative services to the ICAV. All fees and expenses of any such sub-administrator shall be paid by the Administrator out of its fees. The Administrator remains liable to the ICAV for the performance or non-performance of any delegated or sub-contracted duties.

The Administrator is a service provider to the ICAV and does not have any responsibility or authority to make investment decisions, nor render investment advice, with respect to the assets of the ICAV. The Administrator has no responsibility for monitoring compliance by the ICAV or Andurand Capital with any investment policies or restrictions to which they are subject. The Administrator accepts no responsibility or liability for any losses suffered by the ICAV as a result of any breach of such policies or restrictions by the ICAV or Andurand Capital.

Depository

The ICAV has appointed Société Générale S.A., Dublin Branch to act as depository in respect of the ICAV and each of its Funds pursuant to the terms of the Depository Agreement. The Depository is a branch of Société Générale S.A., a French public limited company founded in 1864 and which is one of

France's leading commercial and investment banking institutions with operations throughout the world and with its head office at 29, boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris, France. The Depositary is registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register under number 552 120 222, is an establishment approved by the French Prudential Control and Resolution Authority (ACPR) and supervised by the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF). Société Générale S.A. is actively engaged in asset management, private banking and corporate and investment financial services throughout the world. Société Générale S.A. provides global custody services to retail, institutional, industrial and corporate clients. As of the end of December 2015 it had approximately EUR 3,984 billion in assets under custody

The duties of the Depositary are to provide safekeeping, oversight and asset verification services in respect of the assets of the ICAV and each of its Funds in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations. The Depositary will also provide cash monitoring services in respect of each Funds' cash flows and subscriptions.

The Depositary will be obliged, inter alia, to ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase and cancellation of Shares in the ICAV is carried out in accordance with relevant legislation and the Instrument. The Depositary will carry out the instructions of the ICAV unless they conflict with the UCITS Regulations or the Instrument. The Depositary is also obliged to enquire into the conduct of the ICAV in each financial year and report thereon to the Shareholders. The Depositary's report shall state, among other things, whether in the Depositary's opinion the ICAV has been managed in that period:

- (i) in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the ICAV and the Depositary by the Instrument and the UCITS Regulations; and
- (ii) otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument and the UCITS Regulations.

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

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary will be liable to the ICAV and to the Shareholders for the loss by the Depositary or a duly appointed third party of any assets that are financial instruments required to be held in custody in accordance with paragraph 4(a) of Regulation 34 of the UCITS Regulations (the "**Custody Assets**") 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 in the absence of proof of the loss being caused by such an external event), the Depositary is required to return Custody Assets of an identical type to those lost or the corresponding amount to the ICAV without undue delay. The Depositary Agreement provides that the Depositary will be liable to the ICAV and to the Shareholders in respect of all other 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 the UCITS Regulations. The ICAV, out of the assets of the relevant Fund, shall indemnify and hold harmless the Depositary and each of its directors, officers, servants, employees and agents against all actions, proceedings, claims (including claims of any person purporting to be the beneficial owner of any part of the assets of the ICAV), demands, losses, damages, costs and expenses (including legal and professional fees and expenses)

which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Depositary other than 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 Regulations.

The Depositary Agreement also provides that the appointment of the Depositary will continue unless and until terminated by the ICAV or the Depositary giving to the other party not less than 90 days' written notice although in certain circumstances the Depositary Agreement may be terminated immediately by the ICAV or the Depositary provided that the appointment of the Depositary shall continue in force until a replacement Depositary approved in advance by the Central Bank has been appointed and provided further that if within a period of 90 days' from the date on which the Depositary notifies the ICAV of its desire to retire or from the date on which the ICAV notifies the Depositary of its intention to remove the Depositary, no replacement Depositary shall have been appointed, the ICAV shall apply to the High Court for an order to wind up the ICAV or convene in an extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the ICAV at which there shall be proposed an ordinary resolution to wind up the ICAV.

Conflicts of Interest

Pursuant to the UCITS Regulations the Depositary must act in accordance with the best interests of the Shareholders of the ICAV.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise as between the ICAV and the Depositary in circumstances, where in addition to providing depositary services to the ICAV, the Depositary or its affiliates may also provide other services on a commercial basis to the ICAV including administration and transfer agency services, currency hedging services as well as acting as acting as counterparty to OTC transactions and providing credit facility arrangements.

To manage these situations, the Depositary has implemented, and keeps up to date, a conflicts of interest management policy intended to identify and analyse potential conflict of interest situations and record, manage and track conflict of interest situations by:

- (i) implementing permanent measures to manage conflicts of interest including the separation of tasks, the separation of reporting and functional lines, the tracking of insider lists and dedicated information technology environments;
- (ii) implementing, on a case-by-case basis: (a) appropriate preventive measures including the creation of an ad hoc tracking list and new ethical wall arrangements, and by verifying that transactions are processed appropriately and/or by informing the clients in question; or (b) by refusing to manage activities which may involve potential conflicts of interest.

Description of the safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, list of delegates and sub-custodians and identification of potential conflicts of interest resulting from delegation

In accordance with the Depositary Agreement and the requirements of the UCITS Regulations, the Depositary may delegate its safekeeping obligations provided that:

- (i) the services are not delegated with the intention of avoiding the requirements of the UCITS Regulations;
- (ii) the Depositary can demonstrate that there is an objective reason for the delegation; and
- (iii) the Depositary: (a) exercises all due, skill, care and diligence in the selection and the appointment of the sub-custodian; (b) carries out periodic reviews and ongoing monitoring of the sub-custodian and of the arrangements put in place by the sub-custodian in respect of the delegation; and (c) continues to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in carrying out such review and monitoring.

In accordance with the Depositary Agreement, the liability of the Depositary will not be affected by virtue of any such delegation. In order to provide asset custody services in discharge of its safekeeping obligations in respect of financial instruments held in custody in a large number of countries and to enable the Funds to achieve their investment objectives, the Depositary has delegated its safe-keeping duties in respect of financial instruments in custody in countries where it does not have local representation to the third parties listed in a Supplement to the Prospectus, an up-to-date list of which will be made available to Shareholders upon request and/or at the following website:

http://www.securities-services.societegenerale.com/uploads/tx_bisgnews/Global_list_of_sub_custodians_for_SGSS_2016_05.pdf.

In accordance with the UCITS Regulations, the Depositary seeks to ensure that the process of appointing and supervising its sub-custodians meets the highest quality standards, including the management of potential conflicts of interest which may arise as a result of such appointments. The Depositary has established an effective conflict of interest identification, prevention and management policy in line with applicable laws, regulations and standards.

Delegation of the Depositary's safekeeping duties may entail potential conflicts of interest, which have been identified and will be monitored. The conflicts of interest policy implemented by the Depositary consists of a system which prevents conflicts of interest and enables the Depositary to exercise its activities in a way that ensures that the Depositary always acts in the best interests of the UCITS. The conflicts of interest prevention measures consist, specifically, of ensuring the confidentiality of the information exchanged, the physical separation of the main activities which may create potential conflicts of interest, the identification and classification of remuneration and monetary and non-monetary benefits, and the implementation of systems and policies for gifts and events.

Up-to-date information in relation to the identity of the Depositary, the Depositary's duties, conflicts of interest, safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, list of delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such delegation will be made available to Shareholders on request.

Secretary

The ICAV has appointed Tudor Trust Limited as its secretary.

Paying Agents / Representatives / Sub-Distributors

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

- (a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Depositary 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 which will be at normal commercial rates will be borne by the ICAV or the Fund in respect of which a Paying Agent has been appointed.

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

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

Details of the Paying Agents appointed will be set out in the relevant Country Supplement and will be updated upon the appointment or termination of appointment of Paying Agents.

Conflicts of Interest

The Directors, Andurand Capital, the Administrator and the Depositary and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and shareholders, partners, employees and agents (collectively the “**Parties**”) are or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the management of the ICAV and/or their respective roles with respect to the ICAV. These activities may include managing or advising other funds, purchases and sales of assets, banking and investment management services, brokerage services, currency hedging services, valuation of unlisted assets (in circumstances in which fees payable to the entity valuing such assets may increase as the value of the assets increases) and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds or companies, including funds or companies in which the ICAV may invest. In particular, Andurand Capital may advise or manage other funds and other collective investment schemes in which a Fund may invest or which have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the ICAV or its Funds.

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

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

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

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

The ICAV shall ensure that any transaction between the ICAV and a Connected Person is conducted at arm's length and in the best interests of the Shareholders of the ICAV.

The ICAV may enter into a transaction with a Connected Person only if at least one of the conditions in paragraphs (i), (ii) or (iii) is complied with:

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

In the case of a transaction with a Connected Party, the Depositary (or the Directors, in the case of

transactions involving the Depositary) will document how it has complied with paragraphs (i) – (iii) above. Where transactions are conducted in accordance with paragraph (iii) above, the Depositary (or the Directors, in the case of transactions involving the Depositary) will document the rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principle outlined therein.

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

Andurand Capital or an associated company of Andurand Capital may invest in Shares so that a Fund or Class may have a viable minimum size or is able to operate more efficiently. In such circumstances Andurand Capital or its associated company may hold a high proportion of the Shares of a Fund or Class in issue.

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

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

Soft Commissions

Andurand Capital will not enter into soft commission arrangements.

Cash/Commission Rebates and Fee Sharing

Where Andurand Capital successfully negotiates the recapture of a portion of the commissions charged by brokers or dealers in connection with the purchase and/or sale of assets of a Fund, the rebated commission shall be paid to the relevant Fund. Andurand Capital or its delegates may be reimbursed out of the assets of the relevant Fund for reasonable properly vouched costs and expenses directly incurred by Andurand Capital or its delegates in this regard.

3. FEES, CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Establishment Expenses

All fees and expenses relating to the establishment and organisation of the ICAV including the fees of the ICAV's professional advisers and registering the Shares for sale in various markets will be borne by the initial Fund of the ICAV. Such fees and expenses are estimated not to exceed €45,000.00 and will be amortised over the first five Accounting Periods of the ICAV or such other period as the Directors may determine and in such manner as the Directors in their absolute discretion deem fair and shall be subject to such adjustment following the establishment of new Funds as the Directors may determine.

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

Operating Expenses and Fees

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

A Fund may incur charges relating to investment research which is or may be used by the Investment Manager in managing the assets of the relevant Fund. In this regard, the Investment Manager intends to operate a research payment account ("RPA") in compliance with MiFID. The RPA(s) operated by the Investment Manager shall be funded by applying a research credit charge on investments in transferable securities held by the relevant Fund. The research charges shall be used to pay for investment research received by the Investment Manager from third parties and shall be operated in accordance with the requirements of MiFID. The Investment Manager shall set and regularly assess a research budget for the Fund and shall agree the frequency with which such charges will be deducted from the Fund.

An estimated accrual for operating expenses of the ICAV will be provided for in the calculation of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. Operating expenses and the fees and expenses of service providers which are payable by the ICAV shall be borne by all Funds in proportion to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund

or in other proportions, which will be fair and equitable to investors, or attributable to the relevant Class provided that fees and expenses directly or indirectly attributable to a particular Fund or Class shall be borne solely by the relevant Fund or Class.

Remuneration Policy of the ICAV

The ICAV operates a remuneration policy in accordance with the requirements of the UCITS Regulations.

The ICAV has approved a remuneration policy which is summarised below. In the implementation of its policy the ICAV will ensure good corporate governance and promote sound and effective risk management. It will not encourage any risk taking which would be considered inconsistent with the risk profile of the ICAV or its Funds, the Instrument or this Prospectus. The ICAV will ensure that any decisions are consistent with the overall business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the ICAV and try to avoid any conflicts of interest which may arise.

The ICAV will ensure that the remuneration policy is subject to central and independent internal review at least annually. The principles set out in the remuneration policy apply to remuneration to those categories of staff, including senior management, risk takers, control functions and any employee receiving total remuneration that falls within the remuneration bracket of senior management and risk takers whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the ICAV or its Funds.

Details of the ICAV's up-to-date remuneration policy including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identity of the persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits are available on www.andurandcapital.com with a paper copy available free of charge upon request.

Administrator's Fees

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

Depositary's Fees

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

Investment Manager Fees

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

Each Fund will also pay costs associated with research and execution services to the Investment Manager up to a per annum amount equal to 0.15% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

Performance Fee

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

Paying Agents' Fees

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

Subscription Fee, Redemption Fee and Conversion Fee

The ICAV will not impose a subscription fee, redemption fee or conversion fee.

Directors' Fees

The Instrument authorises the Directors to charge a fee for their services at a rate determined by the Directors. The Directors shall receive fees for their services up to a maximum aggregate amount of €100,000 per annum. The Directors may elect to waive their entitlement to receive a fee. Mr. Haugnes has waived his entitlement to receive a fee from the ICAV. Each Director may be entitled to special remuneration if called upon to perform any special or extra services to the ICAV, or to additional time based remuneration if the Director has to devote materially more time to the affairs of the Company than anticipated in the Director's Service Agreement. Any such special or additional remuneration will be disclosed in the financial statements of the ICAV. By way of example, a Director may on an ad-hoc basis be requested to work on a sub-committee of Directors to address a specific matter or project. All Directors will be entitled to reimbursement by the ICAV of expenses properly incurred in connection with the business of the ICAV or the discharge of their duties.

Allocation of Fees and Expenses

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

4. THE SHARES

General

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

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

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

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

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

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

beneficially owned in contravention of any restrictions imposed by them or in breach of any law or regulation.

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

Abusive Trading Practices/Market Timing

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

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

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

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

Application for Shares

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

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

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

Initial applications should be made by all investors using an Application Form obtained from the Administrator and shall be submitted by fax, or pdf attached to any email as agreed with the Administrator. No redemption proceeds will be paid to a Shareholder in respect of a redemption request (although subsequent subscriptions may be processed) prior to the acceptance of the original initial Application Form by the Administrator which is subject to prompt transmission to the Administrator of such papers and supporting documentation (such as documentation relating to money laundering prevention checks) as may be required by the Administrator and completion by the Administrator of all anti-money laundering procedures.

Shares will not be allotted until such time as the Administrator has received and is satisfied with all the information and documentation required to verify the identity, address and source of funds of the applicant. This may result in Shares being issued on a Dealing Day subsequent to the Dealing Day on which an applicant initially wished to have Shares issued to him/her. It is further acknowledged that the Directors and the Administrator shall be held harmless by the applicant against any loss arising as a result of the failure to process a subscription or redemption if information that has been requested by the Administrator has not been provided by the applicant.

Subsequent applications to purchase Shares in a Fund following the initial subscription may be made to the Administrator by fax, pdf attached to an email or Swift as may be permitted by the Directors and agreed with the Administrator in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Applications by facsimile will be treated as definite orders and no application will be capable of withdrawal after

acceptance by the Administrator (save in the event of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund).

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

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

Withdrawal of Subscription Requests

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

Issue of Shares

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

Fractions

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

Method of Payment

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

Currency of Payment

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

Timing of Payment

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

Confirmation of Ownership

Confirmation in writing of each purchase of Shares in a Fund and of entry on the ICAV's register of Members will normally be sent to Shareholders within 2 Business Days of the Net Asset Value being published. Title to Shares will be evidenced by the entering of the investor's name on the ICAV's register of Members and no certificates will be issued.

Subscriptions in Specie

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

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

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

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

Any prospective investor wishing to subscribe for Shares by a transfer in specie of assets will be required to comply with any administrative and other arrangements (including any warranties to the ICAV in relation to the title of such assets being passed to the Depositary, if applicable) for the transfer specified by the Directors, the Depositary or the Administrator.

Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Financing Measures

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

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

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

Individual Investor – a certified true copy of photographic ID such as a passport, drivers licence or national identity card, plus one original form of address verification e.g. a utility bill or bank statement

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

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

The Administrator, the ICAV and its delegates may disclose information regarding investors to such parties (e.g., affiliates, attorneys, auditors, administrators, tax authorities or regulators) as deemed necessary or advisable to facilitate the dealing in the Shares, including, but not limited to, in connection with anti-money laundering/counter terrorist financing 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/counter terrorist financing procedures, the Directors may implement additional restrictions on the transfer or dealing in Shares.

The ICAV may impose additional requirements from time to time to comply with all applicable anti-money laundering/counter terrorist financing laws and regulations.

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

Any failure to supply the ICAV with any documentation requested by it for anti-money laundering and terrorist financing procedures may result in a delay in the settlement of redemption proceeds or dividend monies. In circumstances where a redemption request is received, the ICAV will process any redemption request received by a Shareholder, however the proceeds of that redemption will be held in a Collection Account and therefore shall remain an asset of the relevant Fund. The redeeming Shareholder will rank as a general creditor of the relevant Fund until such time as the ICAV is satisfied that its anti-money laundering and terrorist financing procedures have been fully complied with, following which redemption proceeds will be released.

Data Protection

Prospective investors should note that by completing the Application Form they are providing information to the ICAV, which may constitute personal data within the meaning of data protection legislation in Ireland. This data will be used for the purposes of client identification, administration, statistical analysis,

market research, to comply with any applicable legal or regulatory requirements. Data may be disclosed to third parties including regulatory bodies, tax authorities, delegates, advisers and service providers of the ICAV and their or the ICAV's duly authorised agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies wherever located (including outside the EEA) for the purposes specified. By signing the Application Form, investors consent to the obtaining, holding, use, disclosure and processing of data for any one or more of the purposes set out in the Application Form. Investors have a right to obtain a copy of their personal data kept by the ICAV and the right to rectify any inaccuracies in personal data held by the ICAV.

Ineligible Applicants

The ICAV requires each prospective applicant for Shares to represent and warrant to the ICAV that, among other things, it is able to acquire and hold Shares without violating any law or regulation of the country of domicile or residence of the Shareholder or the jurisdiction in which the Shareholder subscribed for the Shares.

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

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

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

Each applicant for, and transferee of, Shares who is a US Person will be required to provide such

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

Joint Shareholders

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

Redemption of Shares

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

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

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

Requests for the redemption of Shares in a Fund should be made to the Administrator on behalf of the ICAV and may be submitted by fax, pdf attached to any email or Swift as may be permitted by the Directors and agreed with the Administrator. Redemption requests should be made by submitting a completed Redemption Form to the ICAV care of the Administrator. Redemption Forms received prior to the relevant Dealing Deadline will be processed as at that Dealing Day save where redemptions have been suspended as described in the section headed "**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**" or partially deferred as described in the section headed "**Redemption Limit**". Any Redemption Forms received after the relevant Dealing Deadline will normally be processed on the next Dealing Day. Redemption Forms received after the relevant Dealing Deadline but prior to the Valuation Point will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances, as determined and agreed by the Directors.

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

Subject to satisfaction of all of the requirements of the Administrator (including but not limited to receipt of all documentation required by the Administrator for anti-money laundering purposes) the original

redemption request will not be required prior to payment of redemption proceeds (a valid and completed redemption request, provided electronically, will be accepted by the Administrator).

Method of Payment

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

Currency of Payment

Shareholders will normally be repaid in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund or the denominated currency of the relevant Class.

Timing of Payment

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Supplement, redemption proceeds in respect of Shares will normally be paid within 7 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Deadline (and in any event within 10 Business Days of the Dealing Deadline) provided that all the required documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator including the original initial Application Form and all documents in connection with anti-money laundering procedures.

Withdrawal of Redemption Requests

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

Redemption Limit

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

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

each a “**Limit**”.

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

The Directors do not intend to impose redemption limits save in circumstances where not to do so would

be contrary to the best interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

Redemptions in Specie

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

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

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

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

Compulsory Redemption of Shares / Deduction of Tax

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

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

- (i) any person in breach of the law or requirements of any country or governmental authority by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold Shares including without limitation any exchange control regulations;
- (ii) a person who is, or any person who has acquired such Shares on behalf of, or for the benefit of US Person in contravention of applicable laws and regulations;
- (iii) any person, whose holding would cause or be likely to cause the ICAV to be required to register

as an “investment company” under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 or to register any class of its securities under the Securities Act or similar statute;

- (iv) any person or persons in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other person or persons connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant) which in the opinion of the Directors might result in the ICAV or any Fund or Shareholders of the ICAV or Fund as a whole incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any tax, legal, pecuniary, regulatory liability or material administrative disadvantage which the ICAV, the Fund or the Shareholders or any of them might not otherwise have incurred or suffered;
- (v) any person who does not supply any information or declarations required by the Directors within seven days of a request to do so by the Directors;
- (vi) any person who, otherwise than as a result of depreciation in the value of his holding, holds less than the Minimum Holding for a particular Fund or Class of Participating Shares; or
- (vii) any person who is an Ineligible Applicant.

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

The ICAV may apply the proceeds of such compulsory redemption in the discharge of any taxation including without limitation withholding tax arising to the ICAV as a result of the holding or beneficial ownership of Shares by a Shareholder who has become an Ineligible Applicant including any interest or penalties payable thereon.

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

None of the ICAV, the Directors, the Depositary, Andurand Capital, the Sub-Investment Manager, the Administrator or their respective delegates, officers and employees shall be liable to the Shareholder where Shares are compulsorily redeemed as outlined above.

Total Redemption of Shares

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

- (a) if the ICAV gives not less than two nor more than twelve weeks’ notice expiring on a Dealing Day to Shareholders of its intention to redeem such Shares; or
- (b) if the holders of 75% in value of the relevant Class or Fund resolve at a meeting of the Shareholders duly convened and held that such Shares should be redeemed.

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

Conversion of Shares

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

Requests for conversion of Shares should be made to the ICAV care of the Administrator by facsimile or written communication (in such format or method as shall be permitted by the Directors and agreed in advance with the Administrator and subject to and in accordance with the requirements of the Administrator) and should include such information as may be specified from time to time by the Directors or their delegate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SP

where

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

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

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

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

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

Withdrawal of Conversion Requests

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

Net Asset Value and Valuation of Assets

The Net Asset Value of each Fund or, if there are different Classes within a Fund, each Class will be calculated by the Administrator as at the Valuation Point with respect to each Valuation Day. The Net Asset Value of a Fund shall be determined as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Valuation Day by valuing the assets of the relevant Fund (including income accrued but not collected) and deducting the liabilities of the relevant Fund (including a provision for costs, fees and other liabilities). The Net Asset Value attributable to a Class shall be determined as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Valuation Day by determining that portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund attributable to the relevant Class as at the Valuation Point subject to adjustment to take account of assets and/or liabilities attributable solely to the Class. The Net Asset Value of a Fund will be expressed in the Base Currency of the Fund.

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

In determining the Net Asset Value of each Fund:

- (a) Securities which are quoted, listed or traded on a Recognised Market save as hereinafter provided at (d), (f), (g), (h) and (i) will be valued at the last traded price or, if no last traded price is available, at closing mid-market prices.
- (b) Where a security is listed or dealt in on more than one Recognised Market 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 Market, but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant exchange or market may be valued by a competent person, firm or corporation (including Andurand Capital) selected by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Depositary, 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.

- (c) The value of any security which is not quoted, listed or dealt in on a Recognised Market 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 Andurand Capital) selected by the Directors and approved for the purpose 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 whereby such securities are valued by reference to the valuation of other securities which are comparable in rating, yield, due date and other characteristics.

- (d) Cash in hand or on deposit will be valued at its nominal/face value plus accrued interest, where applicable, to the end of the relevant day on which the Valuation Point occurs.
- (e) Derivative contracts traded on a recognised market including without limitation futures and options contracts and index futures shall be valued at the settlement price as determined by the market where the derivatives contract is traded. If the settlement price is not available, the value shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by (i) the Directors; or (ii) a competent person firm or corporation (including Andurand Capital) 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.
- (f) Derivative contracts which are not traded on a regulated market may be valued either using the counterparty valuation or an alternative valuation such as a valuation calculated by the ICAV or by an independent pricing vendor. The ICAV must value an OTC derivative on a daily basis. Where the ICAV values an OTC derivative which is not traded on a regulated market and which is not cleared by a clearing counterparty the valuation shall be on the basis of the mark to market value of the derivative contract or if market conditions prevent marking to market, reliable and prudent marking to model may be used. Where the ICAV values an OTC derivative which is

cleared by a clearing counterparty using the clearing counterparty valuation, the valuation must be approved or verified by a party who is approved for the purpose by the Depositary and who is independent of the counterparty and the independent verification must be carried out at least weekly. The reference to an independent party may include any Investment Manager. It can also include a party related to the counterparty provided the related party constitutes an independent unit within the counterparty's group which does not rely on the same pricing models employed by the counterparty. Where the independent party is related to the OTC counterparty and the risk exposure to the counterparty may be reduced through the provision of collateral, the position must also be subject to verification by an unrelated party to the counterparty on a six monthly basis.

- (g) Forward foreign exchange and interest rate swap contracts shall be valued in the same manner as OTC derivatives contracts as detailed at paragraph (f) above or by reference to freely available market quotations and market practices.
- (h) 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 Market, in accordance with (a) above.
- (i) In the case of a Fund which complies with the Central Bank's requirements for short-term money market funds, the Directors may use the amortised cost method of valuation provided that a review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the Central Bank's guidelines.
- (j) In the case of a Fund which is not a short-term money market fund, the Directors may value Money Market Instruments using the amortised cost method of valuation provided the Money Market Instrument has a residual maturity of less than three months and does not have any specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk.
- (k) The Directors may, with the approval of the Depositary, adjust the value of any assets if having regard to its currency, marketability, applicable interest rates, anticipated rates of dividend, maturity, liquidity or any other relevant considerations, they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value thereof.
- (l) Any value expressed otherwise than in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund shall be converted into the Base Currency of the relevant Fund at the prevailing exchange rate which is available to the Administrator and which is normally obtained from Bloomberg or Reuters or such other data provider.
- (m) Where the value of any assets is not ascertainable as described above, the value shall be the probable realisation value estimated by the Directors with care and in good faith or by a competent person appointed by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Depositary.

- (n) In the event of it being impossible, impractical or incorrect to carry out a valuation of a specific asset in accordance with the valuation rules set out above, or if such valuation is not representative of an asset's fair market value and the Directors deem it necessary to do so, the Directors is entitled to use other generally recognised valuation methods in order to reach a proper valuation of that specific asset, provided that any alternative method of valuation is approved by the Depositary and the rationale / methodologies are clearly documented.

The valuation of the assets of any Fund may be carried out by the ICAV on a mid-market basis, a bid basis or, in the case of dual pricing, on a bid and offer basis. Valuations may be carried out by the ICAV on an offer basis where total subscriptions on a Dealing Day exceed total redemption requests, or the Directors may switch from mid-market to bid basis when total redemption requests on a Dealing Day exceed total subscriptions. The valuation methodologies including provisions which allow for a switch from a mid-market to a bid or offer basis must be applied on a consistent basis throughout the life of the Fund.

Any subscription monies received from an investor prior to the Dealing Day of a Fund in respect of which an application for Shares has been, or is expected to be, received will not be taken into account as an asset of the Fund for the purpose of determining the Net Asset Value of that Fund until subsequent to the Valuation Point in respect of the Dealing Day as of which Shares of the Fund are agreed to be issued to that investor.

Any redemption monies payable to an investor subsequent to the Dealing Day of a Fund as of which Shares of that investor were redeemed will not be taken into account as an asset of the Fund for the purpose of determining the Net Asset Value of that Fund.

Any dividend amount payable to a Shareholder will not be taken into account as an asset of the Fund for the purpose of determining the Net Asset Value of that Fund.

Publication of Net Asset Value per Share

Except where the determination of the Net Asset Value of a Fund, the Net Asset Value per Share and/or the issue and repurchase prices have been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described below in the section headed "**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**", the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of a Fund and the issue and repurchase prices of the Shares on each Subscription Day and Redemption Day will be available from either Andurand Capital or the Administrator on each Dealing Day during normal business hours and is published on www.andurandcapital.com/ucitsnavpublication. The Net Asset Value per Share published on www.andurandcapital.com/ucitsnavpublication will be up to date.

Suspension of Valuation of Assets

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

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

Any suspension of valuation shall be notified immediately to the Central Bank and in any event within the working day on which such suspension took effect and shall be communicated to Shareholders. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

Distributions

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

The distribution policy of each Share Class and Fund is described in the relevant Supplement. Any distributions will only be paid to the Shareholder's bank account on record.

Unclaimed Dividends

Any dividend unclaimed after 6 years from the date it first becomes payable shall be forfeited automatically and will revert to the Fund without the necessity for any declaration or other action by the Directors or Andurand Capital.

5. TAXATION

General

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

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

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

Irish Taxation

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

Definitions

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

“Exempt Irish Investor” means;-

- a pension scheme which is an exempt approved scheme within the meaning of Section 774 of the Taxes Act or a retirement annuity contract or a trust scheme to which Section 784 or 785 of the Taxes Act applies;
- a company carrying on life business within the meaning of Section 706 of the Taxes Act;
- an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the Taxes Act;
- a special investment scheme within the meaning of Section 737 of the Taxes Act;
- a charity being a person referred to in Section 739D(6)(f)(i) of the Taxes Act;
- a unit trust to which Section 731(5)(a) of the Taxes Act applies;
- a qualifying fund manager within the meaning of Section 784A(1)(a) of the Taxes Act where the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;

- a qualifying management company within the meaning of Section 739B of the Taxes Act;
- an investment limited partnership within the meaning of Section 739J of the Taxes Act;
- a personal retirement savings account (“PRSA”) administrator acting on behalf of a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of Section 787I of the Taxes Act and the Shares are assets of a PRSA;
- a credit union within the meaning of Section 2 of the Credit Union Act, 1997;
- the National Asset Management Agency;
- the National Treasury Management Agency or a Fund investment vehicle (within the meaning of section 37 of the National Treasury Management Agency (Amendment) Act 2014) of which the Minister for Finance is the sole beneficial owner, or the State acting through the National Treasury Management Agency;
- a company which is within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with Section 110(2) of the Taxes Act in respect of payments made to it by the ICAV; or
- any other Irish Resident or persons who are Ordinarily Resident in Ireland who may be permitted to own Shares under taxation legislation or by written practice or concession of the Revenue Commissioners without giving rise to a charge to tax in the ICAV or jeopardising tax exemptions associated with the ICAV giving rise to a charge to tax in the ICAV;

provided that they have correctly completed the Relevant Declaration.

“Irish Resident” in the case of:-

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

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

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

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

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

or

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

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

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

“Ordinarily Resident in Ireland” in the case of:-

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

An individual will be regarded as ordinarily resident for a particular tax year if he/she has been Irish Resident for the three previous consecutive tax years (i.e. he/she becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year). An individual will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland until he/she has been non-Irish Resident for three consecutive tax years. Thus, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in the tax year 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 and departs from Ireland in that tax year will remain ordinarily resident up to the end of the tax year 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019.

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

“Intermediary” means a person who:-

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

“**Ireland**” means the Republic of Ireland

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

“**Relevant Declaration**” means the declaration relevant to the Shareholder as set out in Schedule 2B of the Taxes Act.

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

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

Taxation of the ICAV

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

However, tax can arise on the happening of a “chargeable event” in the ICAV. A chargeable event includes any distribution payments to Shareholders or any encashment, redemption, cancellation, transfer or deemed disposal (a deemed disposal will occur at the expiration of a Relevant Period) of Shares or the appropriation or cancellation of Shares of a Shareholder by the ICAV for the purposes of meeting the amount of tax payable on a gain arising on a transfer. No tax will arise on the ICAV in respect of chargeable events in respect of a Shareholder who is neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland at the time of the chargeable event provided that a Relevant Declaration is in place and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct. In the absence of either a Relevant Declaration or the ICAV satisfying and availing of equivalent measures (see paragraph headed “*Equivalent Measures*” below) there is a presumption that the investor is Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland. A chargeable event does not include:

- An exchange by a Shareholder, effected by way of an arms-length bargain where no payment is made to the Shareholder, of Shares in the ICAV for other Shares in the ICAV;
- Any transactions (which might otherwise be a chargeable event) in relation to shares held in a Recognised Clearing System as designated by order of the Irish Revenue Commissioners;

- A transfer by a Shareholder of the entitlement to Shares where the transfer is between spouses and former spouses, subject to certain conditions; or
- An exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction (within the meaning of Section 739H of the Taxes Act) of the ICAV with another investment undertaking.

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

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

Stamp Duty

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

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

Shareholders Tax

Shares which are held in a Recognised Clearing System

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

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

Shareholders who are neither Irish Residents nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

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

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

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

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

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

Shareholders who are Irish Residents or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

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

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

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

10% Threshold

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

15 % Threshold

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

Other

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

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

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

Equivalent Measures

The Finance Act 2010 (“Act”) introduced measures commonly referred to as equivalent measures to amend the rules with regard to Relevant Declarations. The position prior to the Act was that no tax would arise on an investment undertaking with regard to chargeable events in respect of a shareholder who was neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland at the time of the chargeable event, provided that

a Relevant Declaration was in place and the investment undertaking was not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein was no longer materially correct. In the absence of a Relevant Declaration there was a presumption that the investor was Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland. The Act however contained provisions that permit the above exemption in respect of shareholders who are not Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland to apply where the investment undertaking is not actively marketed to such investors and appropriate equivalent measures are put in place by the investment undertaking to ensure that such shareholders are not Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland and the investment undertaking has received approval from the Revenue Commissioners in this regard.

Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking

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

Capital Acquisitions Tax

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

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

- i) that person has been resident in Ireland for the 5 consecutive years of assessment immediately preceding the year of assessment in which that date falls; and

- ii) that person is either resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland on that date.

European Union – Taxation of Savings Income Directive

On 10 November 2015 the Council of the European Union adopted a Council Directive repealing the Savings Directive from 1 January 2017 in the case of Austria and from 1 January 2016 in the case of all other Member States (subject to on-going requirements to fulfil administrative obligations such as reporting and exchange of information relating to and account for withholding taxes on payments made before those dates). This is to prevent overlap between the Savings Directive and the new automatic exchange of information regime to be implemented under Council Directive 2011/16/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the field of Taxation (as amended by Council Directive 2014/107/EU) (see section entitled “Common Reporting Standards” below).

Compliance with US reporting and withholding requirements

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

In recognition of both the fact that the stated policy objective of FATCA is to achieve reporting (as opposed to being solely the collecting of withholding tax) and the difficulties which may arise in certain jurisdictions with respect to compliance with FATCA by FFIs, the US developed an intergovernmental approach to the implementation of FATCA. In this regard the Irish and US Governments signed an intergovernmental agreement (“**Irish IGA**”) on the 21st December 2012 and provisions were included in Finance Act 2013 for the implementation of the Irish IGA and also to permit regulations to be made by the Irish Revenue Commissioners with regard to registration and reporting requirements arising from the Irish IGA. In this regard, the Revenue Commissioners (in conjunction with the Department of Finance) have issued Regulations – S.I. No. 292 of 2014 which is effective from 1 July 2014. Supporting Guidance Notes (which will be updated on an ad-hoc basis) were first issued by the Irish Revenue Commissioners on 1 October 2014 with the most recent version being issued in May 2016.

The Irish IGA is intended to reduce the burden for Irish FFIs of complying with FATCA by simplifying the compliance process and minimising the risk of withholding tax. Under the Irish IGA, information about relevant US investors will be provided on an annual basis by each Irish FFI (unless the FFI is exempted from the FATCA requirements) directly to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. The Irish Revenue

Commissioners will then provide such information to the IRS (by the 30th September of the following year) without the need for the FFI to enter into a FFI agreement with the IRS. Nevertheless, the FFI will generally be required to register with the IRS to obtain a Global Intermediary Identification Number commonly referred to as a GIIN.

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

Common Reporting Standards

On 14 July 2014, the OECD issued the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (“**the Standard**”) which therein contains the Common Reporting Standard (“**CRS**”). The subsequent introduction of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information and the EU Council Directive 2014/107/EU (amending Council Directive 2011/16/EU) provides the international framework for the implementation of the CRS by Participating Jurisdictions. In this regard, the CRS was implemented into Irish law by the inclusion of relevant provisions in Finance Act 2014 and 2015 and the issuance of Regulation S.I. No. 583 of 2015.

The main objective of the CRS is to provide for the annual automatic exchange of certain financial account information between relevant tax authorities of Participating Jurisdictions

The CRS draws extensively on the intergovernmental approach used for the purposes of implementing FATCA and, as such, there are significant similarities between both reporting mechanisms. However, whereas FATCA essentially only requires reporting of specific information in relation to Specified US Persons to the IRS, the CRS has a significantly wider ambit due to the multiple jurisdictions participating in the regime.

Broadly speaking, the CRS will require Irish Financial Institutions to identify Account Holders resident in other Participating Jurisdictions and to report specific information in relation to these Account Holders to the Irish Revenue Commissioners on an annual basis (which, in turn, will provide this information to the relevant tax authorities where the Account Holder is resident). In this regard, please note that the ICAV will be considered an Irish Financial Institution for the purposes of the CRS.

For further information on the CRS requirements of the ICAV, please refer to the below “Customer Information Notice”.

Customer Information Notice

The ICAV intends to take such steps as may be required to satisfy any obligations imposed by (i) the Standard and, specifically, the CRS therein or (ii) any provisions imposed under Irish law arising from the

Standard or any international law implementing the Standard (to include the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information or the EU Council Directive 2014/107/EU (amending Council Directive 2011/16/EU)) so as to ensure compliance or deemed compliance (as the case may be) with the Standard and the CRS therein from 1 January 2016.

The ICAV is obliged under Section 891F and Section 891G of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (as amended) and regulations made pursuant to that section to collect certain information about each Shareholder's tax arrangements.

In certain circumstances the ICAV may be legally obliged to share this information and other financial information with respect to a Shareholder's interests in the ICAV with the Irish Revenue Commissioners. In turn, and to the extent the account has been identified as a Reportable Account, the Irish Revenue Commissioners will exchange this information with the country of residence of the Reportable Person(s) in respect of that Reportable Account.

In particular, the following information will be reported by the ICAV to the Irish Revenue Commissioners in respect of each Reportable Account maintained by the ICAV;

- The name, address, jurisdiction of residence, tax identification number and date and place of birth (in the case of an individual) of each Reportable Person that is an Account Holder of the account and, in the case of any Entity that is an Account Holder and that, after application of the due diligence procedures consistent with CRS is identified as having one or more Controlling Persons that is a Reportable Person, the name, address, jurisdiction of residence and tax identification number of the Entity and the name, address, jurisdiction of residence, TIN and date and place of birth of each such Reportable Person.
- The account number (or functional equivalent in the absence of an account number);
- The account balance or value as of the end of the relevant calendar year or other appropriate reporting period or, if the account was closed during such year or period, the date of closure of the account;
- The total gross amount paid or credited to the Account Holder with respect to the account during the calendar year or other appropriate reporting period with respect to which the Reporting Financial Institution is the obligor or debtor, including the aggregate amount of any redemption payments made to the Account Holder during the calendar year or other appropriate reporting period;
- The currency in which each amount is denominated.

Please note that in certain limited circumstances it may not be necessary to report the tax identification number and date of birth of a Reportable Person.

In addition to the above, the Irish Revenue Commissioners and Irish Data Protection Commissioner have confirmed that Irish Financial Institutions (such as the ICAV) may adopt the "wider approach" for CRS. This allows the ICAV to collect data relating to the country of residence and the tax identification number from all non-Irish resident Shareholders. The ICAV can send this data to the Irish Revenue

Commissioners who will determine whether the country of origin is a Participating Jurisdiction for CRS purposes and, if so, exchange data with them. Revenue will delete any data for non-Participating Jurisdictions.

The Irish Revenue Commissioners and the Irish Data Protection Commissioner have confirmed that this wider approach can be undertaken for a set 2-3 year period pending the resolution of the final CRS list of Participating Jurisdictions.

Shareholders can obtain more information on the ICAV's tax reporting obligations on the website of the Irish Revenue Commissioners (which is available at <http://www.revenue.ie/en/business/aeoi/index.html>) or the following link in the case of CRS only:
<http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/>.

All capitalised terms above, unless otherwise defined in this paragraph, shall have the same meaning as they have in the Standard and EU Council Directive 2014/107/EU (as applicable).

6. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Registration, Registered Office and Share Capital

- (a) The ICAV was registered in Ireland on 17 August, 2016 as an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between funds registered with and authorised by the Central Bank with registration number C156056 pursuant to Part 2 of the Act. The ICAV has no subsidiaries.
- (b) The registered office of the ICAV is as stated in the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Directory**”.
- (c) Clause 2 of the Instrument 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.
- (d) The Instrument provides that the share capital of the ICAV shall be equal to the value for the time being of the issued share capital of the ICAV. The actual value of the paid up share capital of the ICAV shall at all times be equal to the value of the assets of the ICAV after deduction of its liabilities. The share capital of the ICAV is to be divided into a specified number of shares without assigning any nominal value to them.
- (e) The Instrument provides that shares of the ICAV shall be divided into ordinary participating shares of no nominal value (“**Shares**”) and ordinary Management Shares of no nominal value. The ICAV may issue shares as fully paid up. The liability of Members in respect of payment on their shares shall be limited to the amount, if any, unpaid, on the shares respectively held by them.
- (f) Subject to the provisions of the Instrument, Shareholders have the right to participate in or receive profits or income arising from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of investments of the relevant Fund, to vote at any general meeting of the ICAV or at any meeting of the relevant Fund or Class of Shares in respect of which such Shares have been issued and such other rights as may be provided in respect of Shares of a particular Fund or Class in each case as more particularly described in the Prospectus and/or relevant Supplement subject always to the requirements of the Central Bank, the Bank Regulations and the Act. Holders of Management Shares shall have the right to receive an amount not to exceed the consideration paid for such Management Shares and to vote at any general meeting of the ICAV in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument.
- (g) The Directors are authorised to exercise all the powers of the ICAV to issue shares in the ICAV on such terms and in such manner as they may think fit.

2. Variation of Share Rights and Pre-Emption Rights

- (a) The rights attaching to the Shares issued in any Class or Fund may, whether or not the ICAV is

being wound up, be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued Shares of that Class or Fund, or with the sanction of a Special Resolution passed at a general meeting of the Shareholders of that Class or Fund.

- (b) The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any Class of the ICAV issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that Class of the ICAV, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith or by the liquidation of the ICAV or of any Fund and distribution of its assets to its Members in accordance with their rights or the vesting of assets in trustees for its Members in specie.
- (c) There are no rights of pre-emption upon the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

3. Voting Rights

The following rules relating to voting rights apply:

- (a) Fractions of Shares do not carry voting rights.
- (b) On a show of hands every Shareholder (with applicable voting rights) present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to one vote and a holder of Management Shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of all Management Shares.
- (c) The chairman of a general meeting of the ICAV or at least two Members present in person or by proxy or any Member or Members present in person or by proxy representing at least one tenth of the shares in issue having the right to vote at such meeting may demand a poll.
- (d) On a poll every Shareholder present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to one vote in respect of each Share held by him and a holder of Management Shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of all Management Shares held by him. A Shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not cast all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.
- (e) In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.
- (f) Any person (whether a Member or not) may be appointed to act as a proxy; a Member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.
- (g) The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of such power or authority, must be deposited at the registered office or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the ICAV not less than such minimum time specified before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. The Directors may at the expense of the ICAV send, by post or otherwise, to the Members instruments of proxy (with or without prepaid postage for their return) for use at any general meeting or at any meeting of any Class of Members, either in blank or nominating in the alternative any one or more of the Directors or any other persons.
- (h) To be passed, an Ordinary Resolution of the Members or of the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class will require a simple majority of the votes cast by the Members or Shareholders voting in person or by proxy at the meeting at which the resolution is proposed. Special resolutions of the Members or of the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class will require a majority of not less than 75% of the Members or Shareholders present in person or by proxy and voting in general meeting in order to pass a Special Resolution including a resolution to amend the Instrument.

- (i) A resolution in writing signed by all the Members of the ICAV, Fund or Class for the time being entitled to attend and vote on such resolution at a general meeting shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the ICAV, Fund or Class duly convened and held and may consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more Members.
- (j) Subject to the Central Bank's requirements, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Instrument, a resolution in writing that is described as being an Ordinary Resolution or a Special Resolution which is signed by a Member or Members who, at the time of the signing of the resolution concerned, represent more than 50%, in the case of an Ordinary Resolution or 75%, in the case of a Special Resolution, of the total voting rights of all the Members who, at that time, would have the right to attend and vote at a general meeting of the ICAV or relevant Fund or Class and in respect of which all Members of the ICAV or relevant Fund or Class (as the case may be) concerned entitled to attend and vote on the resolution have been circulated by the Directors (or other person proposing it) with the proposed text of the resolution, shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the Ordinary Resolution or Special Resolution, as the case may be, had been passed at a general meeting of the ICAV or relevant Fund or Class duly convened and held.

4. Meetings

- (a) The Directors may convene extraordinary general meetings of the ICAV at any time.
- (b) The Directors, in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument, may elect to dispense with the holding of an annual general meeting by giving 60 days' written notice to all of the ICAV's Members.
- (c) One or more Members holding, or together holding, at any time not less than 50 per cent of the voting rights in the ICAV may convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV. The Directors of the ICAV shall, at the request of one or more Members holding, or together holding, at the date of the making of the request, not less than 10 per cent of the voting rights in the ICAV, proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV. The request shall state the objects of the meeting and shall be signed by those making the request and deposited at the registered office of the ICAV and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of those making the request. If the Directors do not within 21 days after the date of the deposit of the request proceed to convene a meeting to be held within 2 months after that date, those making the request, or any of them representing more than 50 per cent of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a meeting, but any meeting so convened shall not be held more than 3 months after the date the request was first made.
- (d) Not less than fourteen clear days' notice of every annual general meeting and any extraordinary meeting and any convened for the passing of a Special Resolution must be given to the

Members.

- (e) Two Members present either in person or by proxy shall be a quorum for a general meeting provided that the quorum for a general meeting convened to consider any alteration to the Class rights of Shares shall be two Shareholders holding or representing by proxy at least one third of the issued Shares of the relevant Fund or Class. If within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present the meeting, if convened on the requisition of or by Shareholders, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same time, day and place in the next week or to such other day and at such other time and place as the Directors may determine and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the Members present shall be a quorum and in the case of a meeting of a Fund or Class convened to consider the variation of rights of Shareholders in such Fund or Class the quorum shall be one Shareholder holding Shares of the Fund or Class in question or his proxy. All general meetings will be held in Ireland.
- (f) The foregoing provisions with respect to the convening and conduct of meetings shall save to the extent expressly provided in the Instrument with respect to meetings of a Fund or Class, apply mutatis mutandis to separate meetings of each Fund or Class of Members.

5. Reports and Accounts

The ICAV will prepare an annual report and audited accounts as of 31 December in each year and a half-yearly report and unaudited accounts as of 30 June in each year with the first annual report to be made up 31 December, 2017 and the first semi-annual report will be made up to 30 June, 2017.

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

6. Communications and Notices to Shareholders

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

Post	48 hours after posting.
Facsimile	The day on which a positive transmission receipt is received.
Electronically	The day on which the electronic transmission has been sent to the electronic information system designated by a Shareholder.

Publication of Notice or Advertisement of Notice	The day of publication in a daily national newspaper circulating in the country or countries where Shares are marketed.
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7. Transfer of Shares

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

8. Directors

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

- (a) The number of Directors shall not be less than two;
- (b) A Director need not be a Member;
- (c) The Instrument contains no provisions requiring Directors to retire on attaining a particular age;
- (d) A Director may vote and be counted in the quorum at a meeting to consider the appointment or the fixing or variation of the terms of appointment of any Director to any office or employment with the ICAV or any company in which the ICAV is interested, but a Director may not vote or be counted in the quorum on a resolution concerning his own appointment;
- (e) The Directors of the ICAV for the time being are entitled to such remuneration as may be determined by the Directors and disclosed in this Prospectus and may be reimbursed all reasonable travel, hotel and other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the ICAV or the discharge of their duties and may be entitled to additional remuneration if called upon to perform any special or extra services to or at the request of the ICAV;
- (f) The provisions of the Act relating to restrictions on directors of an insolvent company or disqualifying persons from being appointed or acting as a director or other officer, statutory auditor, receiver or liquidator, or being in any way (directly or indirectly) concerned or taking part in the promotion, formation or management of a company apply to the ICAV;
- (g) Save as provided in the Instrument, a Director shall not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest otherwise than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the ICAV. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting. A Director shall in the absence of some material interest other than that indicated below, be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of any resolution concerning any of the following matters, namely:-
 - (i) the giving of any security or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the ICAV or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies;
 - (ii) the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the ICAV or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

- (iii) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or other securities of or by the ICAV or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies for subscription or purchase in which offer he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof; or
 - (iv) any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever PROVIDED THAT he is not the holder of or beneficially interested in five per cent or more of the issued shares of any class of such company, or of any third company through which his interest is derived, or of any of the voting rights available to shareholders of the relevant company (any such interest being deemed for the purposes of this Clause to be a material interest in all circumstances).
 - (v) any proposal concerning the purchase of any policy of insurance against directors' and officers' liability.
- (h) The office of a Director must be vacated in any of the following events namely:-
- (i) if he resigns his office by notice in writing signed by him and left at the registered office of the ICAV;
 - (ii) if he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
 - (iii) if he becomes of unsound mind;
 - (iv) if he is absent from meetings of the Directors for six successive months without leave expressed by a resolution of the Directors and the Directors resolve that his office be vacated;
 - (v) if he ceases to be a Director by virtue of, or becomes prohibited or restricted from being a Director by reason of, an order made under the provisions of any law or enactment;
 - (vi) if he is requested by a majority of the other Directors (not being less than two in number) to vacate office;
 - (vii) if he is removed from office by Ordinary Resolution of the ICAV; or
 - (viii) if he ceases to be approved to act as a director by the Central Bank.
- (i) The ICAV may by Ordinary Resolution remove a Director before the end of that Director's period of office despite anything in the Instrument or in any contract between the ICAV and the Director, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

9. Directors' Interests

No present Director or any connected person has any interests beneficial or non-beneficial in the share capital of the ICAV. None of the Directors has or has had any direct interest in the promotion of the ICAV or in any transaction effected by the ICAV which is unusual in its nature or conditions or is significant to the business of the ICAV up to the date of this Prospectus or in any contracts or arrangements of the ICAV subsisting at the date hereof other than Mr. Haugnes who is a Director of the ICAV and is also an employee of Andurand Capital.

10. Winding Up of ICAV

- (a) The ICAV may be wound up:
- (i) if at any time after the first anniversary of the registration of the ICAV, the Net Asset Value of the ICAV falls below such amount as may be determined by the Directors on each Dealing Day for a period of six consecutive weeks and the Members resolve to wind up the ICAV by Ordinary Resolution; or
 - (ii) if within a period of three months or such other period as agreed under the terms of the Depositary Agreement from the date on which (a) the Depositary notifies the ICAV of its desire to retire in accordance with the terms of the Depositary Agreement and has not withdrawn notice of its intention to so retire; (b) the appointment of the Depositary is terminated by the ICAV in accordance with the terms of the Depositary Agreement; or (c) the Depositary ceases to be approved by the Central Bank to act as depositary, no new Depositary has been appointed. In such cases, the Directors shall instruct the secretary of the ICAV to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV at which there shall be proposed an Ordinary Resolution to wind up the ICAV. Notwithstanding anything set out above, the Depositary's appointment shall only terminate on revocation of the ICAV's authorisation by the Central Bank; or
- (i) when it becomes illegal or in the opinion of the Directors of the ICAV impracticable or inadvisable to continue operating the ICAV.
- (b) In all cases other than those set out above, the Members may resolve to wind up the ICAV by Special Resolution in accordance with the summary approval procedure as provided for in the Act.
- (c) In the event of a winding up the liquidator shall firstly apply the assets of the ICAV in satisfaction of creditors' claims in such manner and order as he thinks fit. The liquidator shall in relation to the assets available for distribution among Members make such transfers thereof to and from the Classes as may be necessary in order that the effective burden of creditors' claims may be shared between the Members of different Classes in such proportions as the liquidator in his

discretion deems equitable.

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

11. Termination of a Fund

The ICAV may terminate a Fund:

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

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

12. Indemnities and Insurance

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

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

13. Material Contracts

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

- (a) Investment Management and Distribution Agreement between the ICAV and the Investment Manager dated 7 February, 2018 under which the Investment Manager was appointed as

investment manager of the ICAV 's assets and distributor of the ICAV's Shares. The Investment Manager's duties include managing the investment and re-investment of the assets of ICAV. The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice. The Investment Manager has the power to delegate its duties in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements.

- (b) Administration Agreement between the ICAV and the Administrator dated 19 January, 2017 under which the latter was appointed as Administrator to provide certain administration and related services to the ICAV, subject to the terms and conditions of the Administration Agreement and subject to overall supervision of the Directors. The responsibilities of the Administrator include registration and transfer agency services, valuation of the ICAV's assets and calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share and the preparation of the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports. The Administration Agreement may be terminated by either party on ninety (90) days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice.

The Administration Agreement provides that in the absence of negligence, fraud or wilful misconduct by the Administrator under the Agreement, the Administrator shall not be liable to the ICAV on account of anything done, omitted or suffered by the Administrator in good faith in the performance of its services. The ICAV agrees to indemnify the Administrator against any loss suffered by the Administrator in the performance of its duties under the Administration Agreement, save where such loss arises as a result of negligence, fraud or wilful misconduct on the part of the Administrator.

- (c) Depositary Agreement between the ICAV and the Depositary dated 19 January, 2017 under which the Depositary was appointed as depositary of the ICAV's assets subject to the overall supervision of the Directors. The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by either party on ninety (90) days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice provided that the Depositary shall continue to act as depositary until a successor depositary approved by the Central Bank is appointed by the ICAV or the ICAV's authorisation by the Central Bank is revoked. between the Company and the Depositary pursuant to which the Depositary was appointed as Depositary of the Company's assets subject to the overall supervision of the Company. The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as an unremedied breach after service of written notice provided that the Depositary shall continue to act as Depositary until a successor Depositary approved by the Central Bank is appointed by the Company or the Company's authorisation by the Central Bank is revoked. The Depositary has the power to delegate its duties but its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. The Depositary Agreement provides that the Depositary shall be indemnified by the Company and held harmless from and against all or any losses, liabilities, demands, damages, costs, claims or expenses whatsoever and howsoever arising (including without limitation,

reasonable legal fees on a full indemnity basis and other costs, charges and expenses incurred in enforcing or attempting to enforce this indemnity) which the Depositary may suffer or incur in acting as depositary (including, without limitation, acting on proper instructions) other than by reason of (i) loss of financial instruments held in custody (unless the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond the control of the Depositary) and/or (ii) the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the Regulations.

14. Documents Available for Inspection

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

- (a) The Instrument (copies may be obtained free of charge from the Administrator).
- (b) The Act, the UCITS Regulations and the Bank Regulations.
- (c) Once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the ICAV (copies of which may be obtained from either Andurand Capital or the Administrator free of charge).

Copies of the relevant Key Investor Information Document may also be obtained by Shareholders from the Administrator or Andurand Capital.

APPENDIX I

Permitted Investments and Investment Restrictions

1. Permitted Investments

Investments of a Fund are confined to:

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

2. Investment Restrictions

- 2.1 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.
- 2.2 Subject to paragraph (2), a Fund shall not invest any more than 10% of its assets in securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the Regulations apply.

Paragraph (1) does not apply to an investment by a Fund in US Securities known as “Rule 144 A securities” provided that;

- (a) the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the SEC within 1 year of issue; and
- (b) the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the Fund within 7 days at the price, or approximately at the price, which they are valued by the Fund.

- 2.3 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities or money market

instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%.

- 2.4 Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the net asset value of a Fund.
- 2.5 The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by a non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.
- 2.6 The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in 2.4. and 2.5 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in 2.3.
- 2.7 Deposits with any single credit institution other than a credit institution specified in Regulation 7 of the Bank Regulations held as ancillary liquidity shall not exceed:
- (a) 10% of the NAV of the Fund; or
 - (b) where the deposit is made with the Depository 20% of the net assets of the Fund.
- 2.8 The risk exposure of a Fund to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of net assets.
- This limit is raised to 10% in the case of a credit institution authorised in the EEA or a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988; or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.
- 2.9 Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20% of net assets:
- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;
 - deposits, and/or
 - counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
- 2.10 The limits referred to in 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of net assets.

- 2.11 Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. However, a limit of 20% of net assets may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
- 2.12 A Fund may invest up to 100% of net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, its local authorities, non-Member States or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.

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

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

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

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

- 3.1 A Fund may not invest more than 20% of net assets in any one collective investment scheme.
- 3.2 Investment in alternative investment funds may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of net assets.
- 3.3 The collective investment schemes in which a Fund may invest are prohibited from investing more than 10% of net assets in other open-ended collective investment schemes.
- 3.4 When a Fund invests in the units of other collective investment schemes that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the UCITS management company or by any other company with which the UCITS management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the Fund's investment in the units of such other collective investment schemes.
- 3.5 Where by virtue of investment in the units of another investment fund, a responsible person, an investment manager or an investment advisor receives a commission on behalf of the UCITS

(including a rebated commission), the responsible person shall ensure that the relevant commission is paid into the property of the UCITS.

4. Index Tracking UCITS

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

5. General Provisions

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

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

- 5.3 5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to:
- (i) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;
 - (ii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State;
 - (iii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members;

- (iv) shares held by a Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that State, where under the legislation of that State such a holding represents the only way in which a Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment policies the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6, and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below are observed.
- (v) Shares held by an investment company or investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of units at unit-holders' request exclusively on their behalf.
- 5.4 A Fund need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of their assets.
- 5.5 The Central Bank may allow recently authorised Funds to derogate from the provisions of 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 for six months following the date of their authorisation.
- 5.6 If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Fund, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Fund must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its shareholders.
- 5.7 Neither an investment company, 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')

¹ Any short selling of money market instruments by a Fund is prohibited.

- 6.1 A Fund's global exposure (as prescribed in the UCITS Regulations) relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value.
- 6.2 Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the UCITS Regulations. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in the UCITS Regulations.)
- 6.3 A Fund may invest in FDIs dealt in over-the-counter (OTC) provided that the counterparties to over-the-counter transactions (OTCs) are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.
- 6.4 Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank

7. Restrictions on Borrowing and Lending

- (a) The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. Subject to this limit the Directors may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the ICAV.
- (b) In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations, the Depositary may charge the assets of the ICAV as security for such borrowings. A Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan agreement. Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classed as borrowings for the purpose of the borrowing restriction above, provided that the offsetting deposit is denominated in the base currency of the Fund and equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding.

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

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

APPENDIX II

Recognised Markets

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

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

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

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

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

Abu Dhabi	-	Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Cordoba
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de La Plata
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Mendoza
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Rosario
Bahrain	-	Bahrain Stock Exchange
Botswana	-	Botswana Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Bahia-Sergipe-Alagoas Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	BM&F Bovespa
Brazil	-	Brasilia Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Extremo Sul Porto Alegre Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Minas Esperito Santo Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Parana Curitiba Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Pernambuco e Bahia Recife Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Regional Fortaleza Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Bolsa de Valores do Rio de Janeiro
Brazil	-	Santos Stock Exchange
China (PRep. of)	-	Fujian Securities Exchange
China (PRep. of)	-	Hainan Securities Exchange
China (PRep. of)	-	Shanghai Securities Exchange

China (PRep. of)	-	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Colombia	-	Bolsa de Valores de Colombia
Dubai	-	Dubai Financial Market
Egypt	-	Egyptian Exchange
Ghana	-	Ghana Stock Exchange
Hong Kong	-	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
Hong Kong	-	Growth Enterprise Market
India	-	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange
India	-	Bangalore Stock Exchange
India	-	Bombay Stock Exchange
India	-	Calcutta Stock Exchange
India	-	Cochin Stock Exchange
India	-	Delhi Stock Exchange
India	-	Gauhati Stock Exchange
India	-	Hyderabad Stock Exchange
India	-	Ludhiana Stock Exchange
India	-	Madras Stock Exchange
India	-	Magadh Stock Exchange
India	-	Mumbai Stock Exchange
India	-	National Stock Exchange of India
India	-	Pune Stock Exchange
India	-	Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange
Indonesia	-	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Indonesia	-	Surabaya Stock Exchange
Ivory Coast	-	Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières (BRVM)
Jordan	-	Amman Financial Market
Kenya	-	Nairobi Stock Exchange
Kuwait	-	Kuwait Stock Exchange
Malaysia	-	Bursa Malaysia Berhad
Mauritius	-	Stock Exchange of Mauritius
Morocco	-	Societe de la Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca
Nigeria	-	FMDQ
Nigeria	-	Nigerian Stock Exchange
Oman	-	Muscat Securities Market
Peru	-	Bolsa de Valores de Lima
Philippines	-	Philippine Stock Exchange
Qatar	-	Qatar Exchange
Russia	-	Moscow Exchange
Saudi Arabia	-	Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul)
Serbia	-	Belgrade Stock Exchange
Singapore	-	Singapore Exchange
South Africa	-	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
Taiwan (RC)	-	Gre Tei Securities Market

Taiwan (RC)	-	Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation
Thailand	-	Stock Exchange of Thailand
Tunisia	-	Bourse des Valeurs Mobilières de Tunis
Ukraine	-	Ukrainian Exchange
United Arab Emirates	-	Abu Dhabi Securities Market
United Arab Emirates	-	Dubai Financial Market
United Arab Emirates	-	NASDAQ Dubai
Uruguay	-	Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo
Vietnam	-	Hanoi Stock Exchange
Vietnam	-	Ho Chi Minh City Securities Trading Center

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

the market organised by the International Capital Market Association;

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

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

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

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

NASDAQ in the United States;

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) the following derivatives exchanges:

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

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

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

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

- and the following exchanges
- the Shanghai Futures Exchange;
- the Taiwan Futures Exchange;
- Jakarta Futures Exchange;
- the Bolsa de Mercadorias & Futuros, Brazil;
- the South African Futures Exchange;
- the Thailand Futures Exchange;
- the Malaysia Derivatives Exchange;
- Hong Kong Futures Exchange
- OTC Exchange of India
- Singapore Exchange;
- Singapore Commodity Exchange.
- SGXDT

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

SUPPLEMENT

LIST OF SUB-CUSTODIANS

Supplement dated 22 February, 2018 to the Prospectus for Andurand UCITS ICAV dated 22 February, 2018. Andurand UCITS ICAV is an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between sub-funds authorised by the Central Bank on 19 January, 2017 as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement contains information relating specifically to the Sub-Custodians appointed by the Depositary in accordance with the Depositary Agreement.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with the Prospectus for the ICAV dated 22 February, 2018 (the “Prospectus”) which immediately precedes this Supplement and is incorporated in the Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the Supplement shall prevail.

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

Country	Sub-custodians
ARGENTINA	Banco Santander Río S.A. – Buenos Aires
AUSTRALIA	CITIBANK - Melbourne
AUSTRIA	Unicredit Bank Austria AG - Vienna
BAHRAIN	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited -Manama
BELGIUM	ESES - EUROCLEAR
BENIN	SG BCI - Abidjan
BOTSWANA	Standard Chartered Bank Mauritius- Ebene
BRAZIL	SANTANDER SECURITIES SERVICES BRASIL DISTRIBUIDORA DE TÍTULOS E VALORES
BULGARIA	Société Générale Expressbank AD - Varna
BURKINA FASO	SG BCI - Abidjan
CANADA	ROYAL BANK OF CANADA - Toronto
CHILE	Banco Santander Chile, S.A. - Santiago
CHINA Shanghai	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited. - Shanghai
CHINA Shenzhen	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited - Shenzhen
COLOMBIA	CorpBanca Investment Trust Colombia SA, Bogota
CROATIA	SPLITSKA BANKA - Split
CYPRUS	BNP Securities Services , Athens
CZECH REP.	KOMERCHNI BANKA – Prague

DENMARK	NORDEA- Copenhagen
EGYPT	QNB AL ALHI- Cairo
ESTONIA	NORDEA – Helsinki
EURO MARKET	EUROCLEAR BANK SA/NV - (Brussels) Clearstream, Luxembourg
FINLAND	NORDEA - Helsinki
France	SOCIETE GENERALE - Paris
GERMANY	DEUTSCHE BANK - Frankfurt
GERMANY	EUROCLEAR BANK SA/NV - (Brussels)
GERMANY	SGSS FRANKFURT
GHANA	Standard Chartered Bank Mauritius Limited- Ebene
GREECE	BNP Securities Services , Athens
GUINEE BISSAU	SG BCI - Abidjan
HONG KONG	DEUTSCHE BANK Hong-Kong
HUNGARY	KBC Securities - Budapest
ICELAND	Landsbankinn, Reykjavik
INDIA	SBI-SGSS Pvt Ltd - MUMBAI
INDONESIA	STANDARD CHARTERED Bank, Jakarta
IRELAND	EUROCLEAR BANK SA/NV - (Brussels)
ISRAEL	BANK HAPOALIM B.M. - Tel-Aviv
ITALY	SGSS SPA - Milan
IVORY COAST	SG BCI - Abidjan
JAPAN	HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP.Limited - Tokyo
JORDAN	STANDARD CHARTERED -Amman
KENYA	Standard Chartered Bank Mauritius Limited- Ebene
KOREA (south)	HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP.Limited - Seoul
KUWAIT	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited – Kuwait City
LATVIA	SWEDBANK - Riga
LITHUANIA	SEB BANK - Vilnius
LUXEMBOURG	SOCIETE GENERALE BANK & TRUST - Luxemburg
MALAYSIA	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad, Kuala Lumpur
MALI	SG BCI - Abidjan
MAURITIUS	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking CORP. Limited - Port Louis
MEXICO	Banco Santander México SA- Mexico
MOROCCO	SGMB - Casablanca
NETHERLANDS	ESES - EUROCLEAR
NEW-ZEALAND	HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP. - Auckland
NIGER	SG BCI - Abidjan
NIGERIA	STANDARD CHARTERED Bank NIGERIA Limited-Lagos
NORWAY	NORDEA - Oslo
OMAN	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited - Ruwi
PERU	CITIBANK DEL PERU SA, Lima
PHILIPPINES	HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP. Limited - Manila
POLAND	SOCIETE GENERALE - Warsaw

PORTUGAL	Millenium BCP - Lisbon
QATAR	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited - Doha
ROMANIA	BANQUE ROUMAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT (BRD)- Bucharest
RUSSIA	ROSBANK - Moscow
SAUDI ARABIA	HSBC Saudi Arabia Ltd – Riyadh
SENEGAL	SG BCI - Abidjan
SERBIA	Societe Generale Banka Srbija
SINGAPORE	HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP.Limited - Singapore
SLOVAKIA	CSOB - Bratislava
SLOVENIA	SKBB BANKA DD - Ljubljana
SOUTH AFRICA	SOCIETE GENERALE - Johannesburg
SPAIN	SOCIETE GENERALE - Madrid
SWEDEN	NORDEA - Stockholm
SWITZERLAND	SGSS - Zürich
TAIWAN	HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP. Limited - Taipei
THAILAND	HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP.Limited - Bangkok
TOGO	SG BCI - Abidjan
TUNISIA	Union Internationale de Banque (UIB)- Tunis
TURKEY	Türk Ekonomi Bankasi A.S. Istanbul
UKRAINE	Unicredit Bank Austria AG - Vienna
UN. ARAB EMIR.	National Bank of Abu Dhabi - Abu Dhabi
UNIT.KINGDOM	EUROCLEAR BANK SA/NV - (Brussels)
UNIT.KINGDOM	HSBC PIC, London
UNITED STATES	BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN - New York
UNITED STATES	BNP PARIBAS U.S.A - NEW YORK BRANCH
UNITED STATES	CITIBANK NA
VIETNAM	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Limited - Ho Chi Minh

Up to date details of the Sub-Custodian shall be available on the following website: <http://www.securities-services.societegenerale.com/en/who-are/key-figures/financial-reports/financial-report-details/news/global-list-sub-custodians-for-sgss/>

SUPPLEMENT

ANDURAND FUND

Supplement dated 22 February, 2018 to the Prospectus for Andurand UCITS ICAV dated 22 February, 2018.

This Supplement contains information relating specifically to the Andurand Fund (the “**Fund**”), a Fund of Andurand UCITS ICAV (the “**ICAV**”), an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between sub-funds authorised by the Central Bank on 19 January, 2017 as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with the Prospectus for the ICAV dated 22 February, 2018 (the “Prospectus”) which immediately precedes this Supplement and is incorporated in the Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the Supplement shall prevail.

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

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

Investors should note the difference between the nature of a deposit and the nature of an investment in the Fund, in particular the risk that the principal invested in the Fund is capable of fluctuation and thus Shareholders may not have all of their principal returned to them on redemption. In addition, investment into the Fund will not benefit from any deposit protection scheme such as might be applicable to an investment in a deposit.

The Fund is only suitable for experienced, professional investors who are prepared to accept a higher level of volatility.

1. Interpretation

The expressions below shall have the following meanings:

- “Business Day”** means each day on which banks in Dublin, London, Luxembourg and Paris are open. Additional Business Days may be created by the Directors and notified to Shareholders in advance.
- “Dealing Day”** means each Valuation Day and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors and notified to Shareholders in advance provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day in each fortnight. See also the section entitled **“Suspension of Valuation of Assets”** in the Prospectus.
- “Dealing Deadline”** means for each Dealing Day
- (i) in relation to subscription requests, 23.59 Irish time three Business Days (Irish time) prior to the Dealing Day; and
 - (ii) in relation to redemption requests 23.59 Irish time three Business Days (Irish time) prior to the Dealing Day; or
 - (iii) such other time as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance provided always that the Dealing Deadline is no later than the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day.
- “Performance Fee Rate” or “PFR”** means the rate as shown in the section entitled **“7. Information on Share Classes”**.
- “Subscription Settlement Cut-off”** means three Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day;
- “Valuation Day”** means the first Business Day of each calendar week with the exception of the final week in each calendar month whereby the Valuation Day will be the final Business Day of the calendar month and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors.

“Valuation Point”

means 23.59 Irish time on the each Valuation Day or such time as the Directors may determine and notify Shareholders in advance provided that the Valuation Point shall be after the Dealing Deadline.

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

2. Base Currency

The Base Currency shall be USD.

3. Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve uncorrelated annualised returns.

4. Investment Policy

Andurand Capital will seek to achieve the investment objective by implementing an energy related investment strategy focused on commodities (principally oil, distillates like gasoline and fuel oil, natural gas and metals) and investment in currencies, cash and cash equivalents as further outlined below.

The portfolio will be comprised of investments in currency markets (as described below under “Currency Exposure”) and indirect exposure to commodities in accordance with the UCITS requirements (as described below under “Commodities Exposure”).

The Fund may also hold substantial levels of cash and cash equivalents as described under “Cash Management” below.

The Fund is actively managed and returns should not be expected to be correlated with the returns of any particular sector or index.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Prospectus or this Supplement, the Fund may invest no more than 10% in aggregate of its Net Asset Value in units of other collective investment schemes

Investment Strategy

The Sub-Investment Manager employs a discretionary and fundamental investment approach based on ongoing detailed analysis of supply and demand factors in the energy and commodities markets as well as an extensive knowledge of the energy and commodities industries and associated financial services, as well as a careful monitoring of geopolitical events that may lead

to dislocations or corrections, for example, Saudi oil policy, Venezuelan economics or discontinued unrest in Libya or Iraq.

The investment lifecycle/approach starts with a thorough fundamental analysis of the investment target commodity. This analysis has three main pillars or dimensions: Supply and Demand; Local and Global; Short Term and Long Term.

Supply and demand, locally and/or globally, is researched and investigated in great detail. For example, for a global commodity, such as Brent Crude, the global supply and demand are analysed. Global supply is analysed by breaking down supply by country and by operator where required, looking at fields and operators and decline rates and investment prospects. Demand is analysed, for example in the case of Brent Crude, using multiple official data sources such as the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the International Energy Agency (IEA), and private data consultants such as PIRA, by modelling refinery demand, transport demand and other demand globally, sometimes all the way down to individual refinery level. By way of further example, in the case of gasoline, demand is analysed by modelling vehicle consumption by country, by age, by type and by vehicle mileage and matching to emission standards. The Sub-Investment Manager's analysis is not limited to global demand and supply – the Sub-Investment Manager may also complete local supply and demand analysis, for example the local supply and demand of West Texas Intermediate Crude (WTI), in Cushing Oklahoma, which is important for the price forecast for (WTI), as well as the WTI/Brent spread and can be analysed in detail looking at matters such as pipeline flows, refinery storage, refinery margins nearby Cushing and Gulf coast exports verses imports.

By comparing and combining data sources of all the above, combined with internal data modelling and a long experience and thorough understanding of the markets and products, coupled with an understanding of world geopolitics - for example such as Saudi Arabian policy and government budgets, or Chinese refinery policy, or Chinese construction demand for metals such as copper, nickel, or shipping rates for wet tankers – the Sub-Investment Manager arrives at a forecast for supply and demand for the commodity in question and finally, an investment view.

The Sub-Investment Manager invests with a long term view, typically 3-18 months, and manages positions actively in their lifecycle for risk, to respond to new data and new events.

Trades can usually be classified as either Directional or Relative Value. Directional trades seek to benefit from a price trend in a particular commodity or commodities market identified by the Sub-Investment Manager, where, for example, the Sub-Investment Manager believes that the price of oil will increase or decrease in value over a particular period of time.

Relative value trades seek to benefit from what is often short or medium term price differentials or anomalies within and between commodities, for example structural price differences between WTI and Brent crudes when supply or demand for one outstrips the other or refinery economics in Cushing dictate the price of WTI more than it does for Brent.

The Sub-Investment Manager may additionally select instruments in currencies and following its views on the global economy, and its detailed supply and demand balance analysis of energy markets and commodities on which certain currencies depend strongly. Currencies can be selected with a fundament in the same analysis, certain currencies will at times depend strongly on projected commodity balances, for example Russian Ruble can provide indirect commodity exposure due to the country's reliance on oil and gas exports.

As a key feature of the Sub-Investment Manager's approach to risk management, the Fund will maintain a high percentage of its assets in cash and highly liquid securities (as further described below). Indirect commodities exposure is intended to make up approximately 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value under normal market conditions, with the balance being made up of the highly liquid securities together with currency forwards for hedging purposes (as further outlined below). The Sub-Investment Manager may alter the weightings if it deems it prudent to do so based on market conditions, trends or movements.

There are no restrictions on investment in terms of geography or market capitalisation nor are there any restrictions on the currencies in which the investments of the Fund (as permitted herein) may be denominated.

Commodities Exposure

The UCITS Regulations prohibit UCITS from investing directly, or indirectly through derivatives, in physical commodities.

The Fund intends to seek economic exposure to movements in commodity prices through structured financial instruments ("**SFI**").

The SFI are debt certificates (as further outlined below) which may be issued by Société Générale and SG Issuer (guarantor Société Générale) or any affiliated entity.

Société Générale and SG Issuer (guarantor Société Générale) or any affiliated entity, acting in its capacity as dealer for the SFI (the "**Dealer**"), shall commit to purchase the SFI from the Fund at their most recent net asset value as calculated by a third-party valuer in the absence of Market Disruption Events (as further described below), subject to receiving two Business Days' prior notice from the Fund.

The SFI in which the Fund invests shall comply with the following criteria:

- (i) there shall be a market price available for the SFI published on Bloomberg which the

ICAV shall use for the purposes of the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The value of the SFI shall also be independently calculated by the competent person as at each Valuation Point for verification purposes. In the event a market price for the SFI is not available from Bloomberg or the price is not representative of the fair market value of the SFI, the SFI shall be valued using a probable realisation value pursuant to the procedure outlined in the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Net Asset Value and Valuation of Assets**”;

- (ii) the SFI shall be listed on the EURO MTF Luxembourg Stock Exchange which is one of the Regulated Markets set out in Appendix II of the Prospectus, or on another Regulated Market set out in Appendix II and will be issued by issuers located notably in Luxembourg, Ireland or France;
- (iii) the SFI shall provide exposure on a 1:1 basis to a portfolio of commodity positions managed by the Sub-Investment Manager pursuant to a strategy that is consistent with the investment strategy of the Fund as set out herein (the “**commodities portfolio**”). The commodities portfolio will typically be composed of futures, options and swaps on oil, metals, distillates and foreign exchange forwards with the primary investments expected to be futures and options on oil. 1:1 exposure to the commodities portfolio is achieved through the issuance of the SFI by Société Générale and SG Issuer (guarantor Société Générale) or any affiliated entity (the “**Debt Issuer**”) and the commitment by the Debt Issuer to pay to the Fund the return on the commodities portfolio on a 1:1 basis. The commodities portfolio may be directly held by the Debt Issuer or the Debt Issuer may hold units in an Alternative Investment Fund managed by the Sub-Investment Manager which holds the commodities portfolio. It is expected that such Alternative Investment Funds will be unregulated and may be established outside the EU. Exposure to any other entity or security other than the Debt Issuer and the securities issued by it will not be achieved through the SFI. The SFI shall not have embedded leverage or embed a derivatives component;
- (iv) investments in SFI in the aggregate shall not exceed 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund; and
- (v) the Dealer shall commit to purchase the SFI from the Fund, in the absence of Market Disruption Events affecting the relevant SFI (as determined by the Dealer in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner and which shall include imposition of any gate, creation of any side pockets or suspension of the net asset value of the commodities portfolio affecting the relevant SFI), at its most recent net asset value. This net asset value will be the amount (net of all costs or fees) that would be received in cash by Société Générale or SG Issuer or any affiliated entity for a redemption order on its 1:1 exposure to the Alternative Investment Fund.

Separately, pursuant to the terms of issuance of the SFI and in the absence of Market Disruption

Events, the Fund may redeem the SFI directly back to the Debt Issuer on 5 Business Days prior notice.

A Market Disruption Event is the occurrence or existence of one or more of the following events in relation to the SFI:

- (i) it is not possible to obtain a price or value (or an element of such price or value) of the SFI according to the rules or normal accepted procedures for the determination of such price or value (whether due to the non-publication of such price or value or otherwise);
- (ii) the calculation of the price or value of the SFI is, at the relevant time, in the opinion of the Dealer, impractical or impossible to make;
- (iii) there is any substantial suspension of or substantial limitation imposed on trading on any exchanges, quotation systems or over-the-counter market where the SFI is traded; and/or there exists an event or circumstance that prevents or materially limits transactions in the SFI. For the purpose of this definition, a limitation on the hours and number of days of trading will not constitute a Market Disruption Event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange, provided however that a limitation on trading imposed during the course of the day by reason of movements in price otherwise exceeding levels permitted by the relevant exchange may, if so determined by the Dealer, constitute a Market Disruption Event;
- (iv) the occurrence of any event that generally makes it impossible or impractical to convert any currency which was, immediately prior to the occurrence of such event, a foreign exchange currency, as determined by the Dealer;
- (v) the occurrence of any event that generally makes it impossible or impractical to convert the currency of the country of issue or country of payment of the SFI into the Base Currency through customary legal channels, as determined by the Dealer;
- (vi) the occurrence of any event that generally makes it impossible or impractical to deliver or transfer (a) the currency from accounts inside the country of issue or country of payment of the SFI to accounts outside such country of issue or country of payment or (b) the currency of the country of issue or country of payment of the SFI between accounts inside such country of issue or country of payment, or to a party that is a non-resident of the country of issue or country of payment, as determined by the Dealer;
- (vii) a general moratorium is declared in respect of banking activities in London, Dublin, Paris or New York;
- (viii) the occurrence of any early termination event or event of default or illegality affecting a SFI asset or other breach of obligations by the issuer of a SFI asset; and/or

- (ix) a change in law or regulations (including, without any limitation, any tax law), or the promulgation of or any change in the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law or regulation (including any action taken by a taxing authority), which affect the holding, acquisition, trading, transfer or hedging of the SFI.

Currency Exposure

The Fund may invest in currencies to take exposure for investment purposes in certain markets or in order to hedge the Fund's exposure to currencies. The Fund's investments may include securities denominated in foreign currencies. The Sub-Investment Manager intends to hedge foreign currency exposure to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency rates, to hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. The Sub-Investment Manager may hedge such currency exposure by entering into foreign forward currency contracts as described below in "Financial Derivative Instruments". It is generally not possible to precisely match the foreign currency exposure of such forward foreign currency contracts to the value of the securities involved due to fluctuations in the market values of such securities and cash flows into and out of the Fund between the date a forward foreign currency contract is entered into and the date it expires.

Cash Management

The Sub-Investment Manager intends to maintain a significant (approximately 80% in normal market conditions) proportion of the Fund in cash and/or cash equivalents, including high quality money market securities, in order to protect the capital of the Fund and for liquidity purposes. The Fund may hold or maintain cash deposits (denominated in such currency or currencies as the Sub-Investment Manager may determine) and/or Money Market Instruments which shall be rated investment grade (such as short term commercial paper, certificates of deposit, treasury bills, floating rate notes and fixed or variable rate commercial paper). The proportion of the Fund's assets invested in cash or cash equivalents is likely to be higher when the Sub-Investment Manager anticipates higher liquidity needs resulting from potential investor redemptions or where the Sub-Investment Manager considers it appropriate for the Fund to adopt temporary defensive measures as set out above.

Temporary Defensive Strategies

It is possible that in extreme market conditions, the Fund temporarily may invest most or all of its assets in cash or cash equivalents, including high quality money market securities. Such a temporary defensive strategy would be inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies. The reason for acquiring money market securities may be to avoid market losses. However, if market conditions improve, this strategy could result in reducing the potential gain from the market upswing, thus reducing the Fund's opportunity to achieve its investment goal.

5. Financial Derivative Instruments

The Fund may utilize forwards for efficient portfolio management and/or for currency hedging purposes as further set out below, subject always to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank.

Foreign exchange transactions may be used for currency hedging purposes to provide protection against exchange risks in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. In the case of the EUR (Hedged) Classes, it is the intention of the Sub-Investment Manager to hedge the value of these Shares against changes in the rate of exchange between the Base Currency (USD) and currency of denomination of the Classes (EUR). The Sub-Investment Manager may use forwards for such currency hedging purposes subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. A forward currency exchange contract is a contract to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward currency contracts are similar to futures contracts, but are not entered into on an exchange and are individually negotiated between the parties. Forwards may also be used by the Fund to hedge some or all of the exchange risk/currency risk arising as a result of the fluctuation between the Base Currency and the currencies in which the Fund's investments are denominated. The successful execution of a hedging strategy cannot be assured.

The forwards are generally traded OTC in accordance with the limitations and requirements of the Central Bank.

Recognised Markets

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted transferable securities, investment by the Fund is restricted to the Recognised Markets as listed under Appendix II to the Prospectus. Forwards will generally be traded OTC. The Sub-Investment Manager will only enter into forwards on behalf of the Fund with counterparties which consist of leading credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and which belong to categories approved by the Central Bank as set down in the Regulations.

FDI Costs

Investors should be aware that when the Fund enters into forward contracts operational costs and/or fees shall be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund.

Such fees and costs may include financing and brokerage fees. One of the considerations taken into account by the Sub-Investment Manager when selecting brokers and counterparties to forward transactions on behalf of the Fund is that any such costs and/or fees which are deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund shall be at normal commercial rates and shall not include any hidden revenue.

Such direct or indirect costs and fees will be paid to the relevant broker or counterparty to the forward transaction, which may include the Depositary or entities related to the Depositary. The identity of the entities to which such direct and indirect costs and fees are paid shall be disclosed in the annual financial statements of the ICAV. All revenues generated through the use of forwards net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Fund.

Collateral Policy

Where necessary, the Fund will accept collateral from its counterparties in order to reduce counterparty risk exposure generated through the use of forwards traded OTC. Any collateral received by the Fund shall comprise of cash collateral and/or securities (primarily intended to be high quality bonds issued by OECD member state governments) of varying maturity which satisfy the requirements of the Central Bank relating to non-cash collateral which may be received by a UCITS.

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

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

Leverage

As a result of its use of forwards, the Fund may leverage its positions to generate a notional exposure in excess of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The Value-at-Risk (“**VaR**”) methodology is an advanced risk measurement methodology which attempts to predict, using historical data, the likely scale of losses that might be expected to occur over a given period of time. The Fund intends to apply a limit on the VaR of the Fund (Absolute VaR limit) which will not exceed 3.17% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The VaR for the Fund will be calculated daily using a one-tailed confidence level of 95%, one day holding period and calculated on an historic basis using at least 1 year (250 Business Days) of daily returns, which means that statistically there is a 5% chance that the losses actually incurred over any one day period could exceed 3.17% of the Fund’s Net Asset Value. The holding period, the historical observation period or the confidence level may be changed, provided always that they are in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

VaR methods rely on a number of assumptions about the forecasting of investment markets and

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

The requirements of the European Securities and Markets Authority (“**ESMA**”) and the Central Bank prescribe in detail disclosures which need to be made in respect of leverage. Although the VaR methodology as described above is used to control and assess the Fund’s exposures, the Fund also calculates leverage based on the sum of the notionals of the forwards as is required by the Central Bank. Generally, the level of leverage for the Fund arising from the use of forwards calculated on this basis is expected to be between 0% and 200% of Net Asset Value of the Fund but may be higher on occasion. This measure of leverage includes positions implemented to adjust existing positions as a result of market movements or subscription/redemption activity and it does not take into account any netting or hedging arrangements even though such arrangements are entered into for the purposes of risk reduction.

The Sub-Investment Manager will not utilise FDI other than forwards until such time as a revised Fund Supplement and risk management process has been prepared, submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank.

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

Borrowing Powers

The Fund may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Subject to this limit, the Sub-Investment Manager may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the Fund. The ICAV may charge the assets of the Fund as security for such borrowings.

6. Profile of a Typical Investor

The Fund is suitable for experienced and professional investors seeking capital growth who are prepared to accept a medium to high degree of volatility. The Fund may suit investors who are seeking commodities exposure as part of a diversified portfolio. Investors should have a long-term (or at least two year) investment horizon.

7. Offer

Initial Offer

The Initial Offer Period for Shares in the Fund has now closed.

Subsequent Offer

Shares in the Fund are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class. Please see the section entitled “**Application for Shares**” for more information regarding the cost of shares.

8. Information on Share Classes

The following Share Classes are available in the Fund at the Initial Offer Prices set out below:

<i>Share Class</i>	<i>Initial Offer Price</i>
Class A USD	USD 100
Class F USD	USD 100
Class A EUR (Hedged)	EUR 100
Class F EUR (Hedged)	EUR 100

Classes may differ amongst other things on the basis of the Investment Management Fee Rate and Performance Fee Rate applicable to these Classes. Further information in relation to fees is set out below at Section 13 entitled “**Fees and Expenses**”.

The following features apply to each Share Class:

Classes	Initial Subscription	Minimum Subsequent subscription	Investment Management Fee Rate	Performance Fee Rate
A EUR (Hedged)	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 10,000	1.50%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms the relevant High Water Mark (as further described in Section 14 of this Supplement
A USD	USD1,000,000	USD10,000	1.50%	

Classes	Initial Subscription	Minimum Subsequent subscription	Investment Management Fee Rate	Performance Fee Rate
F EUR* (Hedged)	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 10,000	1.00%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms the relevant High Water Mark (as further described in Section 14 of this Supplement)
F USD*	USD1,000,000	USD10,000	1.00%	

*The F EUR (Hedged) and the F USD Classes will be closed to further investment once the total assets under management of the Fund (before deduction of liabilities) exceed \$50million.

9. Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding Size

Each investor must satisfy the Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription requirements applicable to the relevant Class as outlined above. There is no Minimum Holding applicable to the relevant Class.

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

10. Application for Shares

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

11. Redemption of Shares

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

12. Conversion of Shares

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

13. Suspension of Dealing

Shares may not be issued, redeemed or converted during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund is suspended in the manner described in the Prospectus under the heading “**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**”. Applicants for Shares and Shareholders requesting redemption and/or conversion of Shares will be notified of such suspension and, unless withdrawn, applications for Shares will be considered and requests for redemption and/or conversion will be processed as at the next Dealing Day following the ending of such suspension.

14. Fees and Expenses

Establishment Expenses

The Fund shall bear its pro-rate share of the fees and expenses attributable to the establishment and organisation of the ICAV as detailed in the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Establishment Expenses**”. Such establishment expenses may be amortised over the first five Accounting Periods of the ICAV in such manner as the Directors in their absolute discretion deem fair. In the event that the Fund launches as the only sub-fund of the ICAV, the Fund shall bear all of those fees and expenses. In the event that additional sub-funds are subsequently launched, the Directors shall apportion a pro-rata share of such fees and expenses to such sub-funds.

Investment Manager’s Fee

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is entitled to charge a maximum investment management fee equal to a per annum percentage of the Net Asset Value of each Class. The Investment Management Fee Rate per annum for each Class is shown above in the section entitled “**Information on Share Classes**”.

The fee will be calculated and accrued weekly using the Investment Management Fee Rate applied pro rata to the Net Asset Value of each Class at the relevant Valuation Point, such Net Asset Value adjusted so as to be calculated before any deduction in respect of any accrued Performance Fees, but after the deduction of all other operating and other expenses and liabilities of the Fund for that month. The Investment Management Fee is payable on the first Business Day of each calendar month.

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

Performance Fee

The ICAV will pay the Investment Manager a Performance Fee in relation to each Class in respect of each Accounting Period.

The Performance Fee Rate (the “**PFR**”) of each Class is shown above in the section entitled “**Information on Share Classes**”.

In the event that the ICAV is liquidated, or the Fund or the Investment Management Agreement is terminated prior to the end of an Accounting Period, the Performance Fee will be computed as though the effective date of the liquidation of the ICAV or termination of the Fund or the Investment Management Agreement, as appropriate, was the end of the Accounting Period. The Performance Fee is charged separately against each Class, and may be waived or reduced with the Directors' approval.

Performance Fee Calculation

The Investment Manager is entitled to receive a Performance Fee out of the assets attributable to each Class which is payable in arrears in respect of each Accounting Period.

The Performance Fee becomes due in the event that the Net Asset Value per Share in the relevant Class at the end of the Accounting Period exceeds the previous highest Net Asset Value of the same Share Class at the end of an Accounting Period on which a Performance Fee was paid or accrued or the Initial Offer Price, if higher (the “**High Water Mark**”). For the avoidance of doubt, the Performance Fee becomes payable on achieving a new high Net Asset Value per Share over the life of the Share Class.

In the case of the initial issue of each Class, the first Accounting Period will run from the date of issue of the Shares in the Class to the last Dealing Day in the relevant Accounting Period.

For the purposes of the first calculation of the Performance Fee, the starting point for the Net Asset Value per the Class is the Initial Offer Price.

The Performance Fee is equal to 20% on the increase of the Net Asset Value per Class respectively at the end of an Accounting Period over the previous High Water Mark. The Performance Fee is payable ten days after the end of the Accounting Period. The Performance Fee will be accrued at each Valuation Point but will only become payable (i.e. crystallize) at the end of the relevant Accounting Period or pro rata upon redemption.

The Performance Fee will accrue and be taken into account in the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Class at each Valuation Point. The amount accrued at each Valuation Point will be determined by calculating the Performance Fee that would be payable if the Valuation Point was the last day of the current Accounting Period.

Adjustments

If an investor subscribes for Shares at a time when the Net Asset Value per Share is other than the Peak Net Asset Value per Share (as defined below), certain adjustments will be made to reduce inequities that could otherwise result to the subscriber or to the Investment Manager. The Peak Net Asset Value per Share is the greater of (i) the Initial Offer Price and (ii) the Net Asset

Value per Share in effect immediately after the end of an Accounting Period in respect of which a Performance Fee (other than a Performance Fee Redemption, as defined below) was charged.

If Shares are subscribed for at a time when the Net Asset Value per Share is less than the Peak Net Asset Value per Share, the investor will be required to pay a Performance Fee with respect to any subsequent appreciation in the value of those Shares. With respect to any appreciation in the value of those Shares from the Net Asset Value per Share at the date of subscription up to the Peak Net Asset Value per Share, the Performance Fee will be charged at the end of each Accounting Period by repurchasing at the Net Asset Value per Share (calculated as at the end of the Accounting Period) such number of the investor's Shares as have an aggregate Net Asset Value (after accrual for any Performance Fee) equal to 20 per cent of any such appreciation (a "Performance Fee Redemption"). The Administrator shall calculate the number of Shares to be redeemed. The aggregate Net Asset Value of the Shares so redeemed will be paid to the Investment Manager as a Performance Fee. Performance Fee Redemptions are employed to ensure that the Fund maintains a uniform Net Asset Value per Share. As regards the investor's remaining Shares, any appreciation in the Net Asset Value per Share of those Shares above the Peak Net Asset Value per Share will be charged a Performance Fee in the normal manner described above.

If Shares are subscribed for at a time when the Net Asset Value per Share is greater than the Peak Net Asset Value per Share, the investor will be required to pay an amount in excess of the then current Net Asset Value per Share equal to 20 per cent of the difference between the then current Net Asset Value per Share (before accrual for the Performance Fee) and the Peak Net Asset Value per Share. At the date of subscription an 'Equalisation Credit' will be issued which is equal to the value of this overpayment at the time of subscription. The Equalisation Credit will equal the Performance Fee per Share accrued with respect to the other Shares in the Fund (the "Maximum Equalisation Credit"). The Equalisation Credit is payable to account for the fact that the Net Asset Value per Share has been reduced to reflect an accrued Performance Fee to be borne by existing Shareholders and serves as a credit against Performance Fees that might otherwise be payable by the Fund but that should not, in equity, be charged against the Shareholder making the subscription because, as to such Shares, no favourable performance has yet occurred. The Equalisation Credit ensures that all holders of Shares have the same amount of capital at risk per Share.

The additional amount invested as the Equalisation Credit will be at risk in the relevant Share Class and will therefore appreciate or depreciate based on the performance of the Share Class subsequent to the issue of the relevant Shares but will never exceed the Maximum Equalisation Credit. In the event of a decline as at any Dealing Day in the Net Asset Value per Share of the Shares, the Equalisation Credit will also be reduced by an amount equal to twenty per cent of the difference between the Net Asset Value per Share (before accrual for the Performance Fee) at the date of issue and as at that Dealing Day. Any subsequent appreciation in the Net Asset Value per Share will result in the recapture of any reduction in the Equalisation Credit but only to the extent of the previously reduced Equalisation Credit up to the Maximum Equalisation Credit.

At the end of each Accounting Period, if a Performance Fee has been charged, that portion of the Equalisation Credit equal to twenty per cent of the excess, multiplied by the number of Shares subscribed for by the Shareholder, will be applied to subscribe for additional Shares for the Shareholder. Additional Shares will continue to be so subscribed for at the end of each Accounting Period until the Equalisation Credit, as it may have appreciated or depreciated in the Share Class after the original subscription for Shares was made, has been fully applied. If the Shareholder redeems his Shares before the Equalisation Credit has been fully applied, the Shareholder will receive additional redemption proceeds equal to the Equalisation Credit then remaining multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of Shares being redeemed and the denominator of which is the number of Shares held by the Shareholder immediately prior to the redemption in respect of which an Equalisation Credit was paid on subscription. If the Net Asset Value per Share at the end of an Accounting Period is less than the Net Asset Value per Share at which the Shareholder subscribed for the Shares during that Accounting Period, the Shareholder will not pay any Performance Fees except to the extent required in accordance with paragraph (2) above. This method of calculation is intended to ensure so far as possible that (i) any Performance Fee paid to the Investment Manager is charged only to those Shares which have appreciated in value, (ii) all holders of Shares of the same Class have the same amount per Share at risk in the Fund and (iii) all Shares of the same Class have the same Net Asset Value per Share.

The Performance Fee shall be calculated by the Administrator and verified by the Depositary.

Included in the calculation of the Performance Fee shall be net realised and unrealised capital gains plus net realised and unrealised capital losses as at the end of the relevant Accounting Period. As a result, Performance Fees may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised.

Administrator's Fees

The Administrator shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee which will not exceed 0.10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears.

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

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

Depositary Fees

The Depositary shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee not exceeding 0.025% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum monthly fee of EUR 3,000.

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

15. Dividends and Distributions

It is not the current intention of the Directors to pay dividends. If the Directors determine to amend the dividend policy of the Fund, full details will be provided in an updated Supplement and all Shareholders will be notified in advance.

16. Risk Factors

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

Please refer to the synthetic risk and reward indicator (the “**SRRI**”) as disclosed in the “Risk and reward profile” section of the Key Investor Information Document for the relevant Class in which you are invested in or proposed to invest in. The SRRI is based on the volatility of the Fund calculated in accordance with UCITS Regulations. The higher the risk grading in the SRRI may mean that the Net Asset Value of the Fund is likely to experience higher levels of volatility.

Commodities Investment Risk

Investing in commodity-linked instruments such as SFI and equity securities of commodity-related companies may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The commodities markets have experienced periods of extreme volatility. Similar future market conditions may result in rapid and substantial valuation increases or decreases in the Fund’s holdings.

Commodity price movements may be influenced by, among other things: governmental, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; changing market and economic conditions; market liquidity; changing supply and demand relationships and levels of domestic production and imported commodities; changes in storage costs; the availability of local,

intrastate and interstate transportation systems; energy conservation; the success of exploration projects; changes in international balances of payments and trade; domestic and foreign rates of inflation; currency devaluations and revaluations; domestic and foreign political and economic events; domestic and foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates; foreign currency/exchange rates; domestic and foreign governmental regulation and taxation; war, acts of terrorism and other political upheaval and conflicts; governmental expropriation; investment and trading activities of speculators; changes in philosophies and emotions of market participants. The frequency and magnitude of such changes cannot be predicted.

The prices of commodities can also fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Certain commodities or natural resources may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers or groups of producers. As a result, political, economic and supply related events in such countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities. A decrease in the production of a physical commodity or a decrease in the volume of such commodity available for transportation, mining, processing, storage or distribution may adversely impact the financial performance of a commodity or commodity-related company that devotes a portion of its business to that commodity. Production declines and volume decreases could be caused by various factors, including catastrophic events affecting production, depletion of resources, labour difficulties, environmental proceedings, increased regulations, equipment failures and unexpected maintenance problems, import supply disruption, governmental expropriation, political upheaval or conflicts or increased competition from alternative energy sources or commodity prices.

The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions and other disruptions due to, among other factors, lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other actions.

Commodity-related companies may underperform the stock market as a whole. The value of securities issued by commodity-related companies may be affected by factors affecting a particular industry or commodity. The operations and financial performance of commodity-related companies may be directly affected by commodity prices, especially those commodity-related companies that own the underlying commodity. The stock prices of such companies may also experience greater price volatility than other types of common stocks. Securities issued by commodity-related companies are sensitive to changes in the supply and demand for, and thus the prices of, commodities. Volatility of commodity prices, which may lead to a reduction in production or supply, may also negatively impact the performance of commodity-related companies that are solely involved in the transportation, processing, storing, distribution or marketing of commodities. Volatility of commodity prices may also make it more difficult for commodity-related companies to raise capital to the extent the market perceives that their performance may be directly or indirectly tied to commodity prices.

Concentrated investment focus

The Fund may be exposed, from time to time, to the performance of a small number of commodity sectors (e.g., energy and metals), which may represent a large portion of the Fund. As a result, the Fund may be subject to greater volatility than if the Fund were more broadly diversified among commodity sectors.

Commodities Regulatory Risk

Commodity-related companies are subject to significant regulation in virtually every aspect of their operations, including how facilities are constructed, maintained and operated, environmental and safety controls, and the prices they may charge for the products and services they provide. Various governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with these regulations and the permits issued under them, and violators are subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, including civil fines, injunctions or both.

The regulation of commodity transactions is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to ongoing modification by government and judicial action. In addition, various national governments have expressed concern regarding the derivatives markets and the need to regulate such markets. Stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could be enacted in the future which would likely increase compliance costs and may adversely affect the operations and financial performance of commodity-related companies. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Fund is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to the Fund. Changing approaches to regulation may have a negative impact on the entities or on securities linked to the underlying price of commodities in which the Fund invests.

SFI

Commodity-linked SFI involve substantial risks, including the risk of loss of a significant portion of their principal value. In addition to commodity risk, they may be subject to additional special risks, such as risk of loss of principal, lack of secondary market and risk of greater volatility, that do not affect traditional equity and debt securities. Commodity-linked SFI are also subject to the counterparty credit risk of the issuer. That is, at maturity of a commodity-linked Certificate, there is a risk that the issuer may be unable to perform its obligations under the terms of the commodity-linked SFI. Issuers of commodity-linked SFI are typically large banks, broker-dealers, other financial institutions. If the issuer becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to pay, the Fund could lose money. The value of the commodity-linked SFI the Fund buys may fluctuate significantly because the values of the underlying investments to which they are linked are themselves volatile.

Sector Risk

Sector risk is the risk that the Fund's concentration in the securities of companies in a specific

market sector or industry will cause the Fund to be more exposed to the price movements of companies in and developments affecting that sector than a more broadly diversified fund. The Fund's investments will be concentrated in a group of industries that make up the commodities sector. Because the Fund is focused in specific industries, it may present more risks than if it were broadly diversified over numerous industries and sectors of the economy. A downturn in the commodities sector would have a larger impact on the Fund than on an investment fund that does not concentrate in the industries or businesses in the commodities sector. The industries and businesses in the commodities sector in which the Fund will concentrate its investments can be significantly affected by the supply of and demand for specific products and services, exploration and production spending, government regulation, world events and economic conditions. The commodities sector can also be significantly affected by events relating to international political developments, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices, and tax and government regulations. The stock prices of commodity-related companies may also experience greater price volatility than other types of common stocks. The value of securities issued by commodity-related companies may be affected by changes in overall market movements, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as weather, embargoes, tariffs, policies of commodity cartels and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The Sub-Investment Manager's judgments about trends in the prices of these securities and commodities may prove to be incorrect. At times, the performance of securities of companies in the commodities sector will lag behind the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole.