DAVY SECURITIES

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

FOR DAVY SECURITIES

This information is provided to you in compliance with the requirements of MiFID. It provides a general description of the nature and risks of financial instruments, the functioning and performance of the financial instruments in different market conditions, as well as the risks particular to the financial instrument, taking into account your categorisation as a Professional client and is intended to help you make your investment decisions on an informed basis.

This Annex does not disclose all the risks and significant aspects of trading financial instruments; however it is designed to give you an understanding of the major risks and characteristics that you need to consider. You should not deal in financial instruments unless you understand their nature and the extent of your exposure to risk.

The value of financial instruments may fall as well as rise. When investing in financial instruments there is a risk that you may lose some or all of your original investment. You should consider whether investing in financial instruments is suitable for you in light of your individual circumstances and taking account of your investment objectives, experience and financial position.

SECTION A: ASSET CLASSES

1. EQUITIES

Owning equities (shares) in a company provides an opportunity to participate in the company's profit and performance, in the form of dividends and capital growth. Individual shares and stock markets can be volatile, especially in the short-term. Some shares are likely to be more volatile than others. This will be based, among other things, on the business, geographic location and size of the company. Potential investors should be familiar with any company they plan to invest in. Share accounts are at a greater risk of significant loss if there is a lack of diversity i.e. an overreliance on stocks in one particular company, industry sector or country. The liquidity of shares is a critical factor, this refers to your ability to realise shares when you so wish. Shares in companies that are not traded frequently can be very difficult to sell. Many shares that are traded on Stock Exchanges are bought and sold infrequently and finding a buyer may not always be easy.

As well as the Official List, the Irish Stock Exchange also operates a market called, the Irish Enterprise Market, or IEX. The UK equivalent of IEX is the Alternative Investment Market, or AIM. IEX and AIM are markets designed primarily for emerging or smaller companies to which a higher investment risk tends to be attached by comparison to larger or more established companies. Shares listed on these markets may not trade as frequently as other shares; in which case you may find it very difficult to sell shares that you buy. Other than the cost of acquiring shares you will not be subject to any margin requirements or financial commitments/liabilities. In positive market conditions will tend to be one of the best performing asset classes, while in negative environments there is the potential to lose much of your initial capital.

2. BONDS

A bond is a debt instrument in which the issuer promises to pay to the bondholder principal and interest according to the terms and conditions of the particular bond. Although not to the same extent as shares, bonds can be subject to significant price movements. Bonds can also be subject to the risk of default and non-payment of interest and/or principal by the issuer. As with shares, some bonds are considered to be safer than others. In positive market conditions, bonds are likely to perform better due to reduced default risk and an increased likelihood of repayment of interest/principal. However, negative economic conditions may increase the prospect of the issuer not repaying principal/interest, thus exposing the bondholder to potential loss.

Government Bonds
In general, Government Bonds are considered to be subject to less risk than Corporate Bonds. This is simply because governments are less likely to default on their debt than companies, although this may not be the case with some emerging markets. Bond ratings give an indication of an issuer's probability of defaulting and are based on an analysis of the issuer's financial condition and profit potential. While regarded as one of the safest financial instruments, Government Bonds still have the potential to perform poorly in negative market conditions. Long-dated Government bonds will tend to be less liquid than their short-dated counterparts.

Corporate Bonds
Corporate bonds are issued by companies but they are split into different types depending on the credit rating they achieve. Companies that have high ratings are known as investment grade bonds while companies with low ratings are known as high yield bonds because they have to promise higher income payouts in order to attract investors. Companies that do not achieve ratings are known as 'junk' bonds. . Such bonds may offer a higher level of coupon payments but are subject to a greater risk of capital loss. While all bonds may suffer from poor performance in negative market conditions, 'junk' bonds will tend to underperform relative to high-yield bonds, which in turn will likely underperform relative to investment grade bonds. Conversely, 'junk' bonds will tend to outperform high yield bonds in positive environments, which will usually outperform investment grade bonds.

Trading in the bonds of smaller companies is less frequent than larger companies and therefore may be subject to periods of illiquidity. Investors seeking to realise their investments at this point may have to accept a price at a significant discount to the last traded to exit the position.

Bonds issues by financial institutions have specific risks that should be understood before investing in them. This includes the potential to be 'bailed in' under the Bank Resolution & Recovery Directive (BRRD) or to be converted to an equity holding if the bond is a contingent convertible security (CoCo).

Other than the cost of acquiring the bond investors are not subject to margin requirements or any financial commitments or liabilities additional to the cost of acquisition. However, as the value of Bonds may fall as well as rise, when investing in Bonds there is a risk that you may lose some or all of your original investment.

3. MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS

Money Market Instruments are debt instruments issued by private organisations, governments and government agencies. The money market is a highly liquid professional dealer market that facilitates the transfer of funds (generally in very large denominations) between borrowers and lenders. It generally relates to those instruments that allow for borrowing and lending periods ranging from one day to one year.

Although money market instruments carry less risk than long-term debt they are not completely without risk. Different instruments carry varying degrees of risk depending on the nature of the lending agreement and the identity of the lender. Potential investors should be aware of such details prior to entering into any money market transactions. In positive economic environments, money market instruments tend to be low-risk investments with returns in line with the prevailing interest rates available. However, in negative markets or times of market stress investors may suffer a capital loss. While generally very liquid instruments, in times of market crises investors may have to exit their position at a discount to capital originally invested.

Common money market instruments include: Exchequer Notes, Commercial Paper, Treasury Bills, Repurchase Agreements and Bankers Acceptances. Returns will tend to be in line with the prevailing interest rates at the time of investment.

In general other than the cost of acquiring money market instruments, investors are not subject to any margin requirements or financial commitments/liabilities. The value of money market instruments may fall as well as rise and therefore when investing in such instruments there is a risk that you may lose some or all of your original investment.

SECTION B: INVESTMENT STRUCTURES

Collective Investment Schemes

Investment Funds are a type of 'pooled investment'. A pooled investment is one where a number of investors put different amounts of money into a fund which is then invested in one or more asset classes by a fund manager. Each investment fund has a stated investment strategy enabling you to invest according to your investment objectives and risk profile. The level of risk will depend on the underlying investments, regulatory status of the fund, any investment restrictions that may apply, the extent to which the fund leverages its assets and how well diversified the open-ended investment fund is. The principle of leverage is to increase the fund's exposure to underlying assets by means of borrowing or other means in the pursuit of higher returns from the amount invested. Leveraging may increase any losses suffered by a fund. Funds investing in emerging markets or smaller companies would be considered to carry much higher risk than those investing in large blue chip companies.

Potential investors should be familiar with the nature of the underlying securities in any investment fund they plan to invest in. Other than the cost of investing in an investment fund, you will not be subject to any margin requirements or financial commitments/liabilities. However, as the value of an investment fund may fall as well as rise there is a risk that you may lose some or all of your original investment.

Exchange Traded Funds

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are investment products that provide investors with an opportunity to invest in a diversified basket of shares or securities through one investment instrument. An ETF will generally track the selected market index, investing in either all of the shares or a representative sample of the securities of the selected index. The performance of an ETF is likely to be reflective of the performance of the index upon which the ETF is based. ETFs are generally more liquid than other types of collective investment schemes and can be traded in the same way as any listed share.

Like shares, ETFs can be subject to volatility, especially in the short term. Some ETFs are likely to be more volatile than others. This will be based, among other things, on the nature and size of the underlying companies and the liquidity/price of the underlying companies. Performance in market environments will be subject to the underlying assets held. In some instances for ETFs with smaller assets under management the traded price on an exchange may deviate from the net asset value as there may be a high volume of activity which leads to a deviation in the price.

SECTION C: GENERAL RISKS

Market Conditions
Market conditions (e.g. illiquidity) and/or the operation of the rules of certain markets (e.g. market hours, dealing hours, suspension of trading) may increase the risk of loss by making it difficult or impossible to effect transactions or sell out of a position.

Transactions in Foreign Jurisdictions
Transactions on markets in foreign jurisdictions, including markets formally linked to a domestic market, may expose you to additional risk. Such markets may be subject to regulation which may offer different or diminished investor protection. Before you trade you should enquire about any rules relevant to your particular transactions. Your local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where your transactions have been effected. You should ask the firm with which you deal for details of the types of redress available in both your home jurisdiction and other relevant jurisdictions before you start to trade.

Currency Risks
The profit or loss for transactions in foreign currency denominated contracts (whether they are traded in your own or another jurisdiction) will be affected by fluctuations in currency rates where there is a need to convert from the currency denomination of the contract to another currency.

Trading Facilities
Most trading facilities are supported by computer-based component systems for the order-routing execution, matching, registration or clearing of trades. As with all facilities and systems, they are vulnerable to temporary disruption or failure. Your ability to recover certain losses may be subject to limits on liability imposed by the system provider, the market, the clearing house and/or member firms; such limits may vary. You should ask the firm with which you deal for details in this respect.

Electronic Trading
Trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open- outcry market but also from trading on other electronic trading systems. If you undertake transactions on an electronic trading system, you will be exposed to risks associated with the system including the failure of hardware and software. The result of any system failure may be that your order is either not executed according to your instructions or is not executed at all.

Off-Exchange Transactions
In some jurisdictions, and only then in restricted circumstances, firms are permitted to deal otherwise than on a regulated exchange i.e. to effect off-exchange transactions. The firm with which you deal may be acting as your counterparty to the transaction. It may be difficult or impossible to liquidate an existing position; to assess value or determine a fair price; or to assess your exposure to risk. For these reasons, these transactions may involve increased risks. Off-exchange transactions may be less regulated or subject to a separate regulatory regime. Before you undertake such transactions, you should familiarise yourself with applicable rules and attendant risks.

Foreign Markets
Foreign markets will involve different risks to domestic markets. In some cases, the risks will be greater. On request, you may be provided with an explanation of protections that will operate in any relevant foreign markets; including the extent to which we accept liability for the default of a foreign broker through whom we deal. The potential for profit or loss from transactions on foreign markets or in foreign currency denominated contracts will be affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Markets
Foreign markets will involve different risks to Irish markets. In some cases, the risks will be greater. On request, you may be provided with an explanation of protections that will operate in any relevant foreign markets; including the extent to which we accept liability for the default of a foreign broker through whom we deal. The potential for profit or loss from transactions on foreign markets or in foreign currency denominated contracts will be affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Interest Rates
Changes in interest rates can have an effect on the value of securities. The value of securities, especially bonds, can fall with a rise in interest rates as other investments reflecting the new higher interest rate offer greater returns. This risk can be offset by diversifying the durations of fixed-income investments held. Alternatively if interest rates fall, then the value of bonds and other securities may rise.

Fees and Charges

It is important that you obtain a clear explanation of all transaction, dealing, third party and ancillary charges and other fees for which you will be liable. These charges will affect your net profit (if any) or may increase your loss. You should also ensure that you understand the extent of your exposure to potential loss.

Taxation

There is no guarantee that the tax advantage promoted as part of any investment will remain in existence. Additionally, the levels and bases of taxation may change. Davy Securities will not be responsible for assessing Client's tax implications of investing in these companies.

101_(030118)_17318