SUPPLEMENT

to the Base Prospectus of July 18, 2019, approved by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (the "FMA"), as the competent authority in Liechtenstein in accordance with the Liechtenstein Securities Prospectus Act ("Wertpapierprospektgesetz") for the issuance of derivative securities of iMaps ETI AG.

This Supplement to the Base Prospectus (the "Supplement") constitutes a supplement pursuant to Art. 19 of the Liechtenstein Securities Prospectus Act (WPPG) and should be read in conjunction with the Securities Base Prospectus dated 18th July 2019 ("Base Prospectus"). The Base Prospectus and the Supplement to the Base Prospectus must be read as a unit (together: the "Prospectus") and must always be read together with the Base Prospectus.

The Base Prospectus was approved by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority on 18th July 2019. The definitions and abbreviations used in this supplement have the same meaning as those used in the Base Prospectus.

The Base Prospectus and Supplement can be obtained free of charge from the issuer iMaps ETI AG, Industriering 14, 9491 Ruggell, Liechtenstein. Delivery will be by e-mail. The prospectus can also be found at https://imaps-capital.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Base-Prospectus-for-the-up-to-EUR-27182818285-Programme-for-the-issue-of-ETI-Securities-in-the-form-of-derivative-securities-to-the-public.pdf (according to selection (i) country of origin and (ii) investor status) for retrieval and download.

This Prospectus Supplement has been prepared and signed by the Issuer iMaps ETI AG. The Issuer is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of both the Base Prospectus and this Supplement. The Issuer has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information contained in this Supplement is accurate and that no facts have been omitted which could affect the import of the Prospectus and/or this Supplement.

This Prospectus Supplement was approved by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority on [ ]. August 2019. The Base Prospectus and its Supplements have been filed with and published by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority.

A. Supplement Tax Information

The base prospectus was and remains the basis for the offering of ETI Securities in the form of derivative securities (Annexes lV, XII) with a denomination per unit of less than EUR 100,000

to investors in

Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland, Luxembourg, Singapore and Hong Kong.

As a result of the additional notification of approval of the Base Prospectus by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Supervisory Authority to the

competent financial market supervisory authorities in Germany, Ireland, Austria and Luxembourg the Base Prospectus is still the basis for the offering of

derivative securities to investors resident or domiciled in Germany, Ireland, Austria and Luxembourg.

With this Supplement, the Base Prospectus is amended accordingly to include tax information for investors

with residence or registered office in **Germany, Ireland, Austria and Luxembourg**.

The Base Prospectus iMaps ETI AG, (the "securities") is therefore supplemented as follows:

In part

Certain Tax Considerations

is inserted as follows:

The following is a general description of certain tax considerations in Germany, Ireland, Austria and Luxembourg relating to the ETI Securities. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the ETI Securities in those or other jurisdictions and should be read in conjunction with the section entitled "*Risk Factors –Taxation*". Prospective purchasers of the ETI Securities should consult their tax advisers as to the consequences under the tax laws of the country or countries in which they are resident or of which they are citizens for tax purposes and the tax laws of Germany, Ireland, Austria and Luxembourg of acquiring, holding and disposing of ETI Securities and receiving payments of interest, principal and/or other amounts in respect of the ETI Securities. This summary is based upon the law as in effect on the date of this Supplement and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date.

Luxembourg

The following is a general description of certain Luxembourg tax considerations relating to the Securities. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the Securities, whether in Luxembourg or elsewhere neither to address the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules. This overview is based upon the law as in effect on the date of this Base Prospectus. It is subject to any change of the law that may apply after such date. The information contained within this section is limited to withholding taxation issues, and prospective investors should not apply any information set out below to other areas. References in this section to the holders of the Securities include the beneficial owner(s) of the Securities. Prospective purchasers of the Securities should consult their own tax advisers as to the consequences of making an investment in, holding or disposing of the Securities and the receipt of any amount under the Securities.

Luxembourg withholding tax on Non-Luxembourg tax resident holders

Under the Luxembourg general tax laws currently in force, there is no withholding tax to be withheld by the debtor of Securities on payments of principal, premium or arm's length interest (including accrued but unpaid interest) to non-Luxembourg tax resident holders. Nor is any Luxembourg withholding tax payable upon redemption or repurchase of Securities held by non-Luxembourg tax resident holders to the extent said Securities do not (i) give entitlement to a share of the profits generated by the issuing company and (ii) the issuing company is not thinly capitalised. Automatic Exchange of Information Under the law of 18 December 2015 (the "Law") implementing (i) Council Directive 2014/107/EU amending and extending the scope of Directive 2011/16/EU of 15 February 2011 on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation (the "DAC2") and (ii) the OECD Common Reporting Standard (the "CRS"), Luxembourg reporting financial institutions, as defined in the Law, are required to provide to the fiscal authorities of other EU Member States and jurisdictions participating with the CRS, details of payments of interest, dividends and similar type of income, gross proceeds from the sale of financial assets and other income, and account balances held on reportable accounts, as defined in the DAC2 and the CRS, of account holders residents of, or established in, an EU Member State and certain dependent and associated territories of EU Member States or in a jurisdiction which has introduced the CRS in its domestic law. Potential holders of Securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to the application of the DAC2 and the CRS in light of their own individual circumstances.

Luxembourg tax resident holders

Under Luxembourg general tax laws currently in force and subject to the law of 23 December 2005, as amended (hereinafter "Law"), there is no withholding tax to be withheld by the debtor of Securities on payments of principal, premium or arm's length interest (including accrued but unpaid interest) to Luxembourg tax resident holders. Nor is any Luxembourg withholding tax payable upon redemption or repurchase of Securities held by Luxembourg tax resident holders to the extent said Securities do not (i) give entitlement to a share of the profits generated by the issuing company and (ii) the issuing company is not thinly capitalised. Under the Law, payments of interest or similar income made or ascribed by a paying agent established in Luxembourg to or for the immediate benefit of an individual beneficial owner who is tax resident of Luxembourg will be subject to a withholding tax of 20 per cent. In case the individual beneficial owner is an individual acting in the course of the management of his/her private wealth, said withholding tax will be in full discharge of income tax. Responsibility for the withholding tax will be assumed by the Luxembourg Paying Agent. Payments of interest under Securities coming within the scope of the Law would be subject to withholding tax at a rate of 20 per cent.

Registration tax

Neither the issuance nor the transfer of Securities will give rise to any Luxembourg stamp duty, issuance tax, registration tax, transfer tax or similar taxes or duties. Notwithstanding, documents relating to the Securities may require registration in case they are either (a) attached as an annex to an act (annexé à un acte) that itself is subject to mandatory registration, or (b) deposited in the minutes of a notary (deposé au rang des minutes d'un notaire). In these cases, as well as in case of voluntary registration, either nominal or ad valorem registration duties may apply depending on the nature of such documents.

THE ABOVE SUMMARIES ARE NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATING TO THE OWNERSHIP OF ETI SECURITIES, PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS CONCERNING THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATION.

Ireland

The following comments are of a general nature, relating only to the position of persons who are the absolute beneficial owners of the Securities. The following is a general overview only of the Irish withholding tax treatment on the date of this Base Prospectus in relation to income payments in respect of the Securities. This overview is based on Irish law and what is understood to be the practice of the

Irish Revenue Commissioners, in each case as in effect on the date of this Base Prospectus, which are subject to prospective or retroactive change. The comments are not exhaustive and do not deal with any other Irish tax aspects of acquiring, holding, disposing of, abandoning, exercising or dealing in the Securities. Prospective investors in the Securities should consult their own advisers as to the Irish tax consequences of acquiring, holding, disposing of, abandoning, exercising or dealing in the Securities. Irish withholding tax on interest payments Irish interest withholding tax should not apply to interest payments which have their source outside Ireland. On the basis that the Issuers are not resident in Ireland and have no presence in Ireland, that no interest payments will be made from Ireland, that no Irish situate assets will be secured and that the Securities will not be deposited with an Irish depositary, interest payments on the Securities should not have an Irish source and, thus, no Irish interest withholding tax should arise. Irish withholding tax on annual payments Irish withholding tax can also apply to payments, other than interest payments, which are annual payments for Irish tax purposes. However, Irish withholding tax should not apply to annual payments which have their source outside Ireland. On the basis that the Issuers are not resident in Ireland and have no presence in Ireland, that no payments will be made from Ireland, that no Irish situate assets will be secured, and that the Securities will not be deposited with an Irish depositary, any annual payments on the Securities should not have an Irish source and, thus, no Irish withholding tax should arise on such payments. Irish encashment tax Irish encashment tax may be required to be withheld at the standard rate (currently 20 percent.) from any interest payments or annual payments paid in respect of the Securities where such payments are paid or collected by a person in Ireland on behalf of any holder of the Securities. Holders of the Securities should therefore note that the appointment of an Irish collection agent or an Irish paying agent could result in the deduction of 20 per cent. encashment tax by such agent from interest payments or annual payments on the Securities. A holder of the Securities that is not resident in Ireland for tax purposes may claim an exemption from this form of withholding tax by submitting an appropriate declaration of non-Irish tax residency to the Irish agent.

THE ABOVE SUMMARIES ARE NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATING TO THE OWNERSHIP OF ETI SECURITIES, PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS CONCERNING THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATION.

Germany

The following information relates to German taxation only and is applicable to investors that are tax residents in Germany who are the beneficial holders of the ETI Securities. It is only intended to give an overview of possible German tax consequences which cannot replace a detailed examination of the tax consequences in each individual case performed by the investor.

General

For German tax purposes the ETI Securities should be treated as a debt instrument rather than an equity instrument or derivative. To the extent that a Redemption Amount comprises repayment of the Principal Amount, this should be treated as a repayment of debt which is neutral for direct tax purposes.

To the extent that the Redemption Amount exceeds the Principal Amount, such is expected to be a "*capital gain*".

Capital gains

Any capital gain from the Redemption Amount or the sale of the ETI Securities is expected to be subject to German income, corporate income tax and trade tax in the hands of the recipient investor under general rules.

Withholding Tax

Capital gains will be subject to German withholding tax of 26.375%. For corporate investors and business investors exemptions from withholding tax may apply but the relevant income is still subject to income tax assessment according to general German rules.

Loss deduction

Losses should in principle be deductible when ETI securities are redeemed or sold. However, certain exemption from that rule and offsetting restrictions may apply.

Stamp Duty or transfer taxes

The acquisition, holding or disposal of the ETI Securities is not subject to German stamp duty or transfer tax.

THE ABOVE SUMMARIES ARE NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATING TO THE OWNERSHIP OF ETI SECURITIES, PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS CONCERNING THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATION.

Austria

This section on taxation contains a brief summary of the Issuer's understanding with regard to certain important principles which are of significance in connection with the purchase, holding or sale of the ETI Securities in Austria. This summary does not purport to exhaustively describe all possible tax aspects and does not deal with specific situations which may be of relevance for certain potential investors. The following comments are rather of a general nature and included herein solely for information purposes. They are not intended to be, nor should they be construed to be, legal or tax advice. This summary is based on the currently applicable tax legislation, case law and regulations of the tax authorities, as well as their respective interpretation, all of which may be amended from time to time. Such amendments may possibly also be effected with retroactive effect and may negatively impact on the tax consequences described. It is recommended that potential investors in the ETI Securities consult with their legal and tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the purchase, holding or sale of the ETI Securities. Tax risks resulting from the ETI Securities (in particular from a potential qualification as a foreign investment fund within the meaning of sec. 188 of the Austrian Investment Funds Act 2011 (Investmentfondsgesetz 2011)) shall in any case be borne by the investor. For the purposes of the following it is assumed that the ETI Securities are legally and factually offered to an indefinite number of persons.

General remarks

Individuals having a domicile (*Wohnsitz*) and / or their habitual abode (*gewöhnlicher Aufenthalt*), both as defined in sec. 26 of the Austrian Federal Fiscal Procedures Act (*Bundesabgabenordnung*), in Austria are subject to income tax (*Einkommensteuer*) in Austria on their worldwide income (unlimited income tax liability; *unbeschränkte Einkommensteuerpflicht*). Individuals having neither a domicile nor their habitual abode in Austria are subject to income tax only on income from certain Austrian sources (limited income tax liability; *beschränkte Einkommensteuerpflicht*).

Corporations having their place of management (*Ort der Geschäftsleitung*) and / or their legal seat (*Sitz*), both as defined in sec. 27 of the Austrian Federal Fiscal Procedures Act, in Austria are subject to corporate income tax (*Körperschaftsteuer*) in Austria on their worldwide income (unlimited corporate

income tax liability; *unbeschränkte Körperschaftsteuerpflicht*). Corporations having neither their place of management nor their legal seat in Austria are subject to corporate income tax only on income from certain Austrian sources (limited corporate income tax liability; *beschränkte Körperschaftsteuerpflicht*).

Both in cases of unlimited and limited (corporate) income tax liability Austria's right to tax may be restricted by double taxation treaties.

Income taxation

Pursuant to sec. 27(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act (*Einkommensteuergesetz*), the term investment income (*Einkünfte aus Kapitalvermögen*) comprises:

- income from the letting of capital (*Einkünfte aus der Überlassung von Kapital*) pursuant to sec. 27(2) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, including dividends and interest; the tax basis is the amount of the earnings received (sec. 27a(3)(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act);

- income from realised increases in value (*Einkünfte aus realisierten Wertsteigerungen*) pursuant to sec. 27(3) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, including gains from the alienation, redemption and other realisation of assets that lead to income from the letting of capital (including zero coupon bonds); the tax basis amounts to the sales proceeds or the redemption amount minus the acquisition costs, in each case including accrued interest (sec. 27a(3)(2)(a) of the Austrian Income Tax Act); and

- income from derivatives (*Einkünfte aus Derivaten*) pursuant to sec. 27(4) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, including cash settlements, option premiums received and income from the sale or other realisation of forward contracts like options, futures and swaps and other derivatives such as index certificates (the mere exercise of an option does not trigger tax liability); *e.g.,* in the case of index certificates, the tax basis amounts to the sales proceeds or the redemption amount minus the acquisition costs (sec. 27a(3)(3)(c) of the Austrian Income Tax Act).

Also the withdrawal of the ETI Securities from a securities account (*Depotentnahme*) and circumstances leading to a restriction of Austria's taxation right regarding the ETI Securities *vis-à-vis* other countries, *e.g.* a relocation from Austria (*Wegzug*), are in general deemed to constitute a sale (*cf.* sec. 27(6)(1) and (2) of the Austrian Income Tax Act). The tax basis amounts to the fair market value minus the acquisition costs (sec. 27a(3)(2)(b) of the Austrian Income Tax Act).

Individuals subject to unlimited income tax liability in Austria holding the ETI Securities as non-business assets are subject to income tax on all resulting investment income pursuant to sec. 27(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act. Investment income from the ETI Securities with an Austrian nexus (*inländische Einkünfte aus Kapitalvermögen*), basically meaning income paid by an Austrian paying agent (*auszahlende Stelle*) or an Austrian custodian agent (*depotführende Stelle*), is subject to withholding tax (*Kapitalertragsteuer*) at a flat rate of 27.5%; no additional income tax is levied over and above the amount of tax withheld (final taxation pursuant to sec. 97(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act). Investment income from the ETI Securities without an Austrian nexus must be included in the investor's income tax return and is subject to income tax at the flat rate of 27.5%. In both cases upon application the option exists to tax all income subject to income tax at a flat rate pursuant to sec. 27a(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act at the lower progressive income tax rate (option to regular taxation pursuant to sec. 27a(5) of the Austrian Income Tax Act). The acquisition costs must not include ancillary acquisition costs (*Anschaffungsnebenkosten;* sec. 27a(4)(2) of the Austrian Income Tax Act). Expenses such as bank charges and custody fees must not be deducted (sec. 20(2) of the Austrian Income Tax Act); this also applies if the option to regular taxation is exercised. Sec. 27(8) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, *inter alia,* provides for the following restrictions on the offsetting of losses: negative income from realised increases in value and from derivatives may be neither offset against interest from bank accounts and other non-securitized claims *vis-à-vis* credit institutions (except for cash settlements and lending fees)

nor against income from private foundations, foreign private law foundations and other comparable legal estates (*Privatstiftungen, ausländische Stiftungen oder sonstige Vermögensmassen, die mit einer Privatstiftung vergleichbar sind*); income subject to income tax at a flat rate pursuant to sec. 27a(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act may not be offset against income subject to the progressive income tax rate (this equally applies in case of an exercise of the option to regular taxation); negative investment income not already offset against positive investment income may not be offset against other types of income. The Austrian custodian agent has to effect the offsetting of losses by taking into account all of a taxpayer's securities accounts with the custodian agent, in line with sec. 93(6) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, and to issue a written confirmation to the taxpayer to this effect.

Individuals subject to unlimited income tax liability in Austria holding the ETI Securities as business assets are subject to income tax on all resulting investment income pursuant to sec. 27(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act. Investment income from the ETI Securities with an Austrian nexus is subject to withholding tax at a flat rate of 27.5%. While withholding tax has the effect of final taxation for income from the letting of capital, income from realised increases in value and income from derivatives must be included in the investor's income tax return (nevertheless income tax at the flat rate of 27.5%). Investment income from the ETI Securities without an Austrian nexus must always be included in the investor's income tax return and is subject to income tax at the flat rate of 27.5%. In both cases upon application the option exists to tax all income subject to income tax at a flat rate pursuant to sec. 27a(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act at the lower progressive income tax rate (option to regular taxation pursuant to sec. 27a(5) of the Austrian Income Tax Act). The flat tax rate does not apply to income from realised increases in value and income from derivatives if realizing these types of income constitutes a key area of the respective investor's business activity (sec. 27a(6) of the Austrian Income Tax Act). Expenses such as bank charges and custody fees must not be deducted (sec. 20(2) of the Austrian Income Tax Act); this also applies if the option to regular taxation is exercised. Pursuant to sec. 6(2)(c) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, depreciations to the lower fair market value and losses from the alienation, redemption and other realisation of financial assets and derivatives in the sense of sec. 27(3) and (4) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, which are subject to income tax at the flat rate of 27.5%, are primarily to be offset against income from realised increases in value of such financial assets and derivatives and with appreciations in value of such assets within the same business unit (*Wirtschaftsgüter desselben Betriebes*); only 55% of the remaining negative difference may be offset against other types of income.

Pursuant to sec. 7(2) of the Austrian Corporate Income Tax Act (*Körperschaftsteuergesetz*), corporations subject to unlimited corporate income tax liability in Austria are subject to corporate income tax on income in the sense of sec. 27(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act from the ETI Securities at a rate of currently 25%. Income in the sense of sec. 27(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act from the ETI Securities with an Austrian nexus is generally subject to withholding tax at a flat rate of 27.5%. However, pursuant to sec. 93(1a) of the Austrian Income Tax Act the withholding agent may apply a 25% rate if the debtor of the withholding tax is a corporation. Such withholding tax can be credited against the corporate income tax liability. Under the conditions set forth in sec. 94(5) of the Austrian Income Tax Act withholding tax is not levied in the first place. Losses from the alienation of the ETI Securities can be offset against other income.

Pursuant to sec. 13(3)(1) in connection with sec. 22(2) of the Austrian Corporate Income Tax Act, private foundations (*Privatstiftungen*) pursuant to the Austrian Private Foundations Act (*Privatstiftungsgesetz*) fulfilling the prerequisites contained in sec. 13(3) and (6) of the Austrian Corporate Income Tax Act and holding the ETI Securities as non-business assets are subject to interim taxation at a rate of currently 25% on interest income, income from realised increases in value and income from derivatives (*inter alia,* if the latter are in the form of securities). Pursuant to the Austrian tax authorities' view, the acquisition costs must not include ancillary acquisition costs. Expenses such as bank charges and custody fees must not be deducted (sec. 12(2) of the Austrian Corporate Income Tax Act). Interim tax is generally not

triggered insofar as distributions subject to withholding tax are made to beneficiaries in the same tax period. Investment income from the ETI Securities with an Austrian nexus is generally subject to withholding tax at a flat rate of 27.5%. However, pursuant to sec. 93(1a) of the Austrian Income Tax Act the withholding agent may apply a 25% rate if the debtor of the withholding tax is a corporation. Such withholding tax can be credited against the tax triggered. Under the conditions set forth in sec. 94(12) of the Austrian Income Tax Act withholding tax is not levied.

Individuals and corporations subject to limited (corporate) income tax liability in Austria are taxable on income from the ETI Securities if they have a permanent establishment (*Betriebsstätte*) in Austria and the ETI Securities are attributable to such permanent establishment (*cf.* sec. 98(1)(3) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, sec. 21(1)(1) of the Austrian Corporate Income Tax Act). In addition, individuals subject to limited income tax liability in Austria are also taxable on interest in the sense of sec. 27(2)(2) of the Austrian Income Tax Act and accrued interest (including from zero coupon bonds) in the sense of sec. 27(6)(5) of the Austrian Income Tax Act from the ETI Securities if the (accrued) interest has an Austrian nexus and if withholding tax is levied on such (accrued) interest. This does not apply to an individual being resident in a state with which automatic exchange of information exists, if the individual provides a certificate of residence to the withholding agent. Interest with an Austrian nexus is interest the debtor of which has its place of management and/or its legal seat in Austria or is an Austrian branch of a non-Austrian credit institution; accrued interest with an Austrian nexus is accrued interest from securities issued by an Austrian issuer (sec. 98(1)(5)(b) of the Austrian Income Tax Act).

Pursuant to sec. 188 of the Austrian Investment Funds Act 2011, the term “foreign investment fund” comprises (i) undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities the member state of origin of which is not Austria; (ii) alternative investment funds pursuant to the Austrian Act on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (*Alternative Investmentfonds Manager-Gesetz*) the state of origin of which is not Austria; and (iii) secondarily, undertakings subject to a foreign jurisdiction, irrespective of the legal form they are organized in, the assets of which are invested according to the principle of risk-spreading on the basis either of a statute, of the undertaking’s articles or of customary exercise, if one of the following conditions is fulfilled: (a) the undertaking is factually, directly or indirectly, not subject to a corporate income tax in its state of residence that is comparable to Austrian corporate income tax; (b) the profits of the undertaking are in its state of residence subject to corporate income tax that is comparable to Austrian corporate income tax, at a rate of less than 15%; or (c) the undertaking is subject to a comprehensive personal or material tax exemption in its state of residence. Certain collective investment vehicles investing in real estate are exempted. In case of a qualification as a foreign investment fund, the tax consequences would substantially differ from those described above: A special type of transparency principle would be applied, pursuant to which generally both distributed income as well as deemed income would be subject to Austrian (corporate) income tax.

Inheritance and gift taxation

Austria does not levy inheritance or gift tax.

Certain gratuitous transfers of assets to private law foundations and comparable legal estates (*privatrechtliche Stiftungen und damit vergleichbare Vermögensmassen*) are subject to foundation transfer tax (*Stiftungseingangssteuer*) pursuant to the Austrian Foundation Transfer Tax Act (*Stiftungseingangssteuergesetz*) if the transferor and/or the transferee at the time of transfer have a domicile, their habitual abode, their legal seat and/or their place of management in Austria. Certain exemptions apply in cases of transfers *mortis causa* of financial assets within the meaning of sec. 27(3) and (4) of the Austrian Income Tax Act (except for participations in corporations) if income from such financial assets is subject to income tax at a flat rate pursuant to sec. 27a(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act. The tax basis is the fair market value of the assets transferred minus any debts, calculated at the time of transfer. The tax rate generally is 2.5%, with higher rates applying in special cases.

In addition, there is a special notification obligation for gifts of money, receivables, shares in corporations, participations in partnerships, businesses, movable tangible assets and intangibles if the donor and/or the donee have a domicile, their habitual abode, their legal seat and/or their place of management in Austria. Not all gifts are covered by the notification obligation: In case of gifts to certain related parties, a threshold of EUR 50,000 per year applies; in all other cases, a notification is obligatory if the value of gifts made exceeds an amount of EUR 15,000 during a period of five years. Furthermore, gratuitous transfers to foundations falling under the Austrian Foundation Transfer Tax Act described above are also exempt from the notification obligation. Intentional violation of the notification obligation may trigger fines of up to 10% of the fair market value of the assets transferred.
Further, gratuitous transfers of the ETI Securities may trigger income tax at the level of the transferor pursuant to sec. 27(6)(1) and (2) of the Austrian Income Tax Act (see above).

THE ABOVE SUMMARIES ARE NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATING TO THE OWNERSHIP OF ETI SECURITIES, PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS CONCERNING THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATION.

The Issuer iMaps ETI AG accepts responsibility for the entire contents of this Supplement and affirms that the information contained in this Supplement is accurate and complete and that no material circumstances have been omitted.

Ruggell, August 30, 2019

iMaps ETI AG

The board of directors:

Dr. Peter Schierscher Peter Kaiser