

PROSPECTUS

relating to the permanent offering and issue of Units in

OLEA INVESTMENT FUND

A mutual investment fund organized under the laws
of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

18 MAY 2026

The Units referred to in this prospectus (the "Prospectus") are offered solely on the basis of the information contained herein and in the reports referred to in the Prospectus. In connection with the offer hereby made, no person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in the Prospectus and the documents referred to herein, and any purchase made by any person on the basis of statements or representations not contained in or inconsistent with the information contained in the Prospectus shall be solely at the risk of the purchaser.

The Units have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), and the Fund has not been registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940. The Units may not be offered, sold, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States, its territories or possessions or to U.S. Persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) except to certain qualified U.S. institutions in reliance on certain exemptions from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and with the consent of the Management Company. Neither the Units nor any interest therein may be beneficially owned by any other U.S. Person. The Fund's Management Regulations restrict the sale and transfer of Units to U.S. Persons and the Management Company may repurchase Units held by a U.S. Person or refuse to register any transfer to a U.S. Person as it deems appropriate to assure compliance with the Securities Act. See Heading "Subscription of Units".

The Management Company draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investors will only be able to fully exercise his investor rights directly against the UCITS, in the unitholders' register of the UCITS. In cases where an investor invests in the UCITS through an intermediary investing into the UCITS in his own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain unitholder rights directly against the UCITS. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

Data Protection

In accordance with Regulation n°2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, as may be amended from time to time (the "Data Protection Regulation"), the Management Company, acting as data controller (the "Controller"), collects, stores and processes, by electronic or other means, the data supplied by the investors at the time of its/her/its subscription for the purpose of fulfilling the services required by the investor and for complying with applicable legal obligations.

The data processed may include the name, contact details (including postal and/or e-mail address and/or telephone number), ID card number (and any photos that may be contained therein), tax identification numbers, banking details and invested amounts ("Personal Data") of the investor and other

related natural persons (or, when the investor is a legal entity, of its contact person(s) and/or beneficial owner(s)) (“Data Subjects”).

The Data Subjects may, at his/her/its discretion, refuse to communicate the Personal Data to the Fund. However, in this event, the investor’s subscription in the Fund may fail to be processed and, if such refusal is made once the investor has already become a Unitholder, may result in the blocking of his/her/its account and, if not remedied, may result in the compulsory redemption of his/her/its Units.

Personal Data supplied by the Data Subjects is for the legitimate interests of the Fund to carry out its functions and to comply with the legal obligations imposed on the Management Company and the Fund, particularly by the Law of 2010, the applicable laws and regulations on the fight against money laundering and counter-terrorist financing and applicable FATCA and CRS laws and regulations. In particular, the Personal Data supplied by the Data Subjects is processed for the purposes of (i) subscribing in the Fund, (ii) maintaining the register of Units; (iii) processing subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Units; (iv) account administration and (v) complying with applicable anti-money laundering and terrorism financing rules and other legal obligations, such as applying due diligence measures and, if applicable, reporting in respect of CRS/FATCA obligations.

The Personal Data may also be processed by service providers acting on behalf of the controller (the “Processors”) which, in the context of the above mentioned purposes, refer to (i) the Depositary Bank and Principal Paying Agent, (ii) the Register and Transfer Agent, (iii) the Investment Manager or Investment Advisor for the relevant Sub-Fund (iv) any Distributor(s), (v) the auditor of the Fund, and (vi) any legal or tax advisor(s) of the Fund. In certain circumstances, the Processors may also process Personal Data of Data Subjects as controllers, in particular for compliance with their legal obligations in accordance with laws and regulations applicable to them (such as anti-money laundering identification) and/or order of any competent jurisdiction, court, governmental, supervisory or regulatory bodies, including tax authorities. Personal Data may also be processed by sub-processors of the aforementioned Processors under the condition that these sub-processors are subject to the same data protection obligations as the Processors, in particular providing sufficient guarantees to implement appropriate technical and organisational measures in such a manner that the processing will meet the requirements of the Data Protection Regulation.

The Personal Data may also be transferred to third-parties such as governmental or regulatory agencies, including tax authorities, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In particular, Personal Data may be disclosed to the Luxembourg tax authorities, which in turn may, acting as data controller, disclose the same to foreign tax authorities.

Each Unitholder acknowledges and, to the extent necessary, consents to the fact that Personal Data the Unitholder is supplying or that is collected may be filed with the RBO in which the ultimate beneficial owners will need to be identified in accordance with the RBO Law.

In the event that Personal Data is not provided by the Data Subjects themselves, the Unitholders represent that they have authority to provide such Personal Data of other Data Subjects. If the Unitholders are not natural persons, they undertake and warrant to (i) adequately inform any such other Data Subject about the processing of their Personal Data and their related rights as described above and in the subscription form and (ii) where necessary and appropriate, obtain in advance any consent that may be required for the processing of the Personal Data.

In accordance with the conditions set forth by the Data Protection Regulation, the Data Subjects acknowledge his/her/its right to:

- access his/her/its Personal Data;
- correct his/her/its Personal Data where it is inaccurate or incomplete;
- object to or restrict the processing of his/her/its Personal Data;
- request for erasure of his/her/its Personal Data;
- request for Personal Data portability.

The Data Subjects also acknowledge the existence of his/her/its right to lodge a complaint with the Luxembourg National Commission for Data Protection (“CNPD”).

The Data Subjects may exercise the above rights by writing to the Management Company at the following address: 6A, rue Gabriel Lippmann, L-5365 Munsbach (Grand Duchy of Luxembourg), Fax: (+352) 26898051.

Personal Data shall not be retained for periods longer than those required for their processing subject to any limitation periods imposed by applicable laws, i.e. the processing will continue until the later of:

- the full redemption of the Units by the Unitholder; and
- the processing no longer being subject to an applicable legal or regulatory requirement to continue to store the Personal Data.

Sustainability-related disclosures

Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (“SFDR”) lays down harmonised rules for financial market participants and financial advisers on transparency with regard to the

integration of sustainability risks and the consideration of adverse sustainability impacts in their processes and the provision of sustainability-related information with respect to financial products.

Sustainability Risks refers to an environmental (E), social (S) or governance (G) (collectively, “ESG”) event, or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment (“Sustainability Risk”). The manner in which Sustainability Risks are integrated into the investment decisions will be set out for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus.

“In accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (“SFDR”), this Fund is set-up as a financial product in accordance with Article 6 of SFDR that does not promote environmental and/or social characteristics nor has sustainable investment as its objective. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities as defined in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the “Taxonomy Regulation”).

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Appendix for each Sub-Fund, all portfolios are exposed to Sustainability Risks to a varying degree. The likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of a portfolio of a Sub-Fund is expected to be proportionate relative to the level to which Sustainability Risks are integrated into the decision-making process and/or are a binding consideration (in whole or in part) within the portfolio’s Investment Objectives and the effective management of such risks. The Management Company has updated its ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) policy, in accordance with SFDR, which is available on its website at <http://www.adeqa.com/third-party-fund-management-company/regulatory-section/>.

“In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (“SFDR”), unless otherwise stated in the relevant Appendix for each Sub-Fund, the principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) of investment decisions on sustainability factors are not considered for this financial product.

This approach takes into account the size, nature and scale of the Management Company, in line with Article 4(3) SFDR. Should the consideration of PAIs become relevant for a specific Sub-Fund in the future, this will be disclosed in the corresponding Appendix to the Prospectus.

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1. *OVERVIEW*

FUND

Olea Investment Fund
6A, rue Gabriel Lippmann
L -5365 Munsbach
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

MANAGEMENT COMPANY AND CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OR UCI ADMINISTRATOR

ADEPA Asset Management S.A.
6A, rue Gabriel Lippmann
L -5365 Munsbach
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Carlos Alberto Morales López, Director
ADEPA Asset Management S.A., Managing Director
6A, rue Gabriel Lippmann
L-5365 Munsbach
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Jean-Noël Lequeue, Director
ADEPA Asset Management S.A., Director
6A, rue Gabriel Lippmann
L-5365 Munsbach
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Francisco García Figueroa, Director
ADEPA Asset Management S.A., Director
6A, rue Gabriel Lippmann
L-5365 Munsbach
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

DEPOSITARY / PAYING AGENT

UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch
33A, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

ADEPA Asset Management S.A.
6A, rue Gabriel Lippmann
L -5365 Munsbach

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

INVESTMENT MANAGER

Olea Gestion de Activos SGIIC S.A.
Calle Velazquez, 76, 1º derecha
28001 Madrid
Spain

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young
35E, Avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

LEGAL ADVISERS

Ashurst LLP, Luxembourg branch
13-15, avenue de la Liberté
L-1931 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

2. GLOSSARY

Applicable Laws – means all statutory (including any code, order, regulation, instrument or subordinate legislation) and other law whether in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg or elsewhere and all applicable European Union law and all circulars or regulations issued by any relevant regulatory or supervisory authority (including the CSSF)

Business Day – a full day on which banks and the stock exchange are open for business in Luxembourg City

Category – group of units of each Class, which are sub-divided into accumulation of income or distribution of dividends

Class – group of units of each Sub-Fund which may differ, inter alia, in respect of their specific denominated currency, charging structures or other specific features

CoCo or CoCos – means subordinated contingent capital securities, instruments issued by banking institutions to increase their capital buffers in the framework of new banking regulations

CSSF Circular 16/644 - means Circular 16/644 issued by CSSF on 11 October 2016 regarding provisions applicable to credit institutions acting as UCITS depositary subject to Part I of the law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment and to all UCITS, where appropriate, represented by their management company as may be amended from time to time

Depositary - UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch

ESG - Environmental (E), social (S) and/or governance (G).

EU – the European Union

Euro or EUR – the single currency of the member states of the Economic and Monetary Union. As of the date of the current Prospectus, the Euro is officially the common currency unit for the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and The Netherlands

Fund – a Luxembourg *fonds commun de placement* as more fully described below in the section entitled “The Fund”, known as “OLEA INVESTMENT FUND”

Group of Companies — companies belonging to the same body of undertakings and which must draw up consolidated accounts in accordance with Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 on

consolidated accounts or according to recognized international accounting rules

High investment risk – usually allocated to investment strategies allowing high flexibility to portfolios which may be composed of all kind of stocks, Fixed Income with no or low rating restriction, equity funds, exchange-traded funds and using commonly financial derivatives for investment purposes

Institutional Investor – institutional investors, as defined by guidelines or recommendations issued by the Regulatory Authority from time to time

Investment Manager – OLEA GESTION DE ACTIVOS SGIIC S.A.

Law of 2010 – the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended by the Law of 10th May 2016

Law of 2016 – amending the law of 17 December 2010 on Undertakings for Collective Investment, implementing Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions

Management Company – ADEPA Asset Management S.A.

Management Company Managers Committee – means the Conducting Officers Committee (“COC”) of ADEPA Asset Management S.A., pursuant to resolutions of its Board of Directors, the Board of Directors has delegated to the COC the day-to-day management of the Management Company in accordance with corporate policies and purposes

Management Regulations – management regulations of the Fund, as amended from time to time

Medium investment risk – usually allocated to investment strategies focused in managing balanced portfolios between different risk-rated assets such as large and medium-cap stocks, fixed income with a low proportion of high-yield bonds, mixed allocation funds and using financial derivatives mainly for hedging purposes

Member State – a member state of the European Union

Mémorial – the Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations

MiFID - Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15/5/2014 on markets in financial instruments and

amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU, as amended or supplemented from time to time

Moderate investment risk – usually allocated to investment strategies favouring portfolios composed of low risk assets such as large-cap stocks, investment grade fixed income, monetary funds, deposits and using financial derivatives for hedging purposes only

Money Market Instruments – instruments normally dealt in on the money market which are liquid, and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time

Net Asset Value – the net asset value, issue price, repurchase and conversion price per Unit of the relevant Sub-Fund as determined in the Reference Currency on each Valuation Day in accordance with the section below entitled “Determination of the Net Asset Value of Units”

Non-Investment Grade - means, in respect of securities, securities rated below securities which are of Investment Grade

OECD – The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. An international economic organisation of 34 countries (the list includes 21 of the 28 European Union member states), founded in 1961 in order to stimulate economic progress and world trade

OECD countries members – Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

OTC – Over the Counter

RBO - the Luxembourg register of beneficial owners;

RBO Law - the Luxembourg law of 13 January 2019 establishing the RBO

Reference Currency – the currency in which the Fund or each Sub-Fund is denominated

Reference Currency of the Fund – the Reference Currency of the Fund is Euro

Registrar and Transfer Agent – ADEPA Asset Management S.A.,

Regulated Market – a regulated market as defined in MiFID

Regulation EU 2015/2365 - amending Regulation EU No 648/2012 (EMIR) on transparency of securities financing transactions (SFTs) and of reuse

Regulatory Authority – the Luxembourg authority or its successor in charge of the supervision of the undertakings for collective investment in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

RESA – the Recueil Électronique des Sociétés et Associations

Securities financing transactions or “SFT” – a repurchase transaction, securities or commodities lending and securities or commodities borrowing, a buy-sell back transaction or sell-buy back transaction and a margin lending transaction under the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse

SFDR - Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.

Sub-Fund – a separate portfolio of assets within the Fund

Sub-Investment Manager – any entity appointed from time to time by the Investment Manager

Sustainability Risks - Sustainability Risks refers to an environmental (E), social (S) or governance (G) (collectively, “ESG”) event, or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.

Transferable Securities – (i) shares in companies and other securities equivalent to shares in companies (“shares”); (ii) bonds and other forms of securitised debt (“debt securities”) and (iii) any other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any such transferable securities by subscription or exchange, to the extent they do not qualify as techniques and instruments as described hereafter

UCI – an undertaking for collective investment as defined by Luxembourg law

UCITS – an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities under Article 1(2) of the UCITS IV Directive

UCITS Directives – Directive 2009/65/EC (UCITS IV) of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 2009, on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as amended by (UCITS V) Directive 2014/91/EU (amending Directive 2009/65/EC) of the

European Parliament and of the Council of July 2014, as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions. This directive introduces new rules on UCITS depositaries, such as the entities eligible to assume this role, their tasks, delegation arrangements and the depositaries' liability as well as general remuneration principles that apply to fund managers.

Unitholder – owner of Units

Units – each unit within any Sub-Fund

Valuation Day – each Business Day in Luxembourg, on which the Net Asset Value per Unit of the Sub-Funds is calculated according to the Appendices

3. *THE FUND*

The Fund is organized in and under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as a mutual investment fund ("*fonds commun de placement*") with separate Sub-Fund(s) constituting each a separate portfolio of assets and liabilities. The Fund is registered with the Luxembourg Companies and Trade Register (*Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés*) under number K 1714.

The Fund is registered pursuant to Part I of the Law of 2010. However, such registration does not require any Luxembourg authority to approve or disapprove either the adequacy or accuracy of the Prospectus or the assets held in the various Sub-Funds. Any representations to the contrary are unauthorized and unlawful.

The Fund is sponsored by the Investment Manager.

In accordance with the Management Regulations, the board of directors of the Management Company may issue Units in each Sub-Fund. A separate pool of assets is maintained for each Sub-Fund and is invested in accordance with the investment objectives applicable to the relevant Sub-Fund. As a result, the Fund is an "umbrella fund" enabling investors to choose between one or more investment objectives by investing in one or more Sub-Funds. Investors may choose which Sub-Fund(s) may be most appropriate for their specific risk and return expectations as well as their diversification needs.

Each Sub-Fund is treated as a separate entity and operates independently, each portfolio of assets being invested for the exclusive benefit of this Sub-Fund. A purchase of Units relating to one particular Sub-Fund does not give the holder of such Units any rights with respect to any other Sub-Fund.

The net proceeds from the subscription to each Sub-Fund are invested in the specific portfolio of assets constituting that Sub-Fund.

With regard to third parties, each Sub-Fund will be exclusively responsible for all liabilities attributable to it.

The specific investment policy and features of the Sub-Funds are described in detail in the Appendices below.

The board of directors of the Management Company may, at any time, create additional Sub-Funds. In that event the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

Furthermore, in respect of each Sub-Fund, the board of directors of the Management Company may decide to issue one or more Classes of

Units, each Class having e.g. a specific sales and redemption charge structure, a specific management fee structure, different distribution, Unitholders servicing or other fees, different types of targeted investors, different currencies and/or such other features as may be determined by the board of directors of the Management Company from time to time. The currency in which the Classes of Units are denominated may differ from the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund. The Management Company may, at the expense of the relevant Class of Units, use instruments such as forward currency contracts to hedge the exposure of the investments denominated in other currencies than the currency in which the relevant Class of Units is denominated.

The Classes of Units will be sub-divided into two Categories: accumulation of income and distribution of dividends.

The Classes of Units and their Categories for each Sub-Fund are indicated in the relevant Appendix.

The amounts invested in the various Classes of Units of each Sub-Fund are themselves invested in a common underlying portfolio of investments. The Management Company may decide to create further Classes of Units with different characteristics and, in such case, this Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

Units of different Classes within each Sub-Fund may be issued, redeemed and converted at prices computed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Unit, within the relevant Sub-Fund, as defined in the Management Regulations.

The Fund is managed in the interest of its Unitholders by the Management Company.

The assets of the Fund are separate from those of the Management Company and from those of other funds managed by the Management Company.

The Management Company manages the assets of the Fund in accordance with the Management Regulations effective on March 2017. The Management Regulations are deposited with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés Luxembourg*, where they may be inspected and copies may be obtained. A notice advising of the publication and deposit of the Management Regulations with the registry was published in the *Mémorial*. The Management Regulations have been amended on 23 May 2020, a notification of the deposit thereof with the RCS has been published in the RESA (which has replaced the *Mémorial*) on 28 May 2020.

4. *INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES*

4.1 Investment Objective of the Fund

The purpose of the Fund is to provide investors with an opportunity for investment in a professionally managed mutual investment fund in order to achieve an optimum return from the capital invested.

The Fund will seek to achieve its objective, in accordance with the policies and guidelines established by the board of directors of the Management Company.

For this purpose, the Fund offers a choice of Sub-Funds as described in the Appendices, which allow investors to make their own strategic allocation.

4.2 Investment Objectives and Policies of the Sub-Funds

The board of directors of the Management Company has determined the investment objective and policies of each Sub-Fund as described in the Appendix. There can be no assurance that the investment objective for any Sub-Fund will be attained. Pursuit of the investment objective and policies of any Sub-Fund must be in compliance with the rules and restrictions set forth under sections “Investment Restrictions” and “Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments” below.

The Fund may hold cash, in each Sub-Fund, on an ancillary basis.

For hedging purposes, the Fund may, in each Sub-Fund, employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments. The Fund may also employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and other financial liquid assets for efficient portfolio management. All revenues arising from such techniques are fully returned to the Fund, net of direct and indirect operational costs resulting from it.

See “Risk Considerations” for a discussion of certain factors in connection with an investment in the relevant Sub-Funds.

5. *RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS*

The Management Company has established and will use a risk-management process that enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the Sub-Funds’ portfolio positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio. If applicable, it will employ a process allowing for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivative instruments.

Where applicable, the Management Company shall ensure that the Sub-Funds' global exposure relating to derivative instruments does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio. The risk exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

Unless otherwise indicated in a Sub-Fund's Appendix, the Fund employs the Commitment Approach as the global exposure determination methodology.

6. *RISK CONSIDERATIONS*

6.1 General

Despite the possibility for the Fund to use option, futures and swap contracts and to enter into forward foreign exchange transactions with the aim to hedge exchange rate risks, all Sub-Funds are subject to market or currency fluctuations, and to the risks inherent in all investments. Therefore, no assurance can be given that the invested capital will be preserved, or that capital appreciation will occur.

6.2 Exchange Rates

The currency in which the Classes of Units of each Sub-Fund is denominated is not necessarily the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund or the investment currency of the Sub-Fund concerned. Investments are made in those currencies that best benefit the performance of the Sub-Funds in the view of the Investment Manager.

Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of Units held in the Sub-Funds.

Unitholders investing in a Sub-Fund other than in the currency in which the relevant Class of Units is denominated should be aware that exchange rate fluctuations could cause the value of their investment to diminish or increase.

6.3 Interest Rates

The value of fixed income securities held by the Sub-Funds generally will vary inversely with changes in interest rates and such variation may affect Unit prices accordingly.

6.4 Equity Securities

The value of a Sub-Fund that invests in equity securities will be affected by changes in the stock markets and changes in the value of individual portfolio securities. At times, stock markets and individual securities

can be volatile and prices can change substantially in short periods of time. The equity securities of smaller companies are more sensitive to these changes than those of larger companies. This risk will affect the value of such Sub-Funds, which will fluctuate as the value of the underlying equity securities fluctuates.

6.5 Investments in other UCI and/or UCITS

The value of an investment represented by a UCI in which the Fund invests, may be affected by fluctuations in the currency of the country where such UCI invests, or by foreign exchange rules, the application of the various tax laws of the relevant countries, including withholding taxes, government changes or variations of the monetary and economic policy of the relevant countries. Furthermore, it is to be noted that the Net Asset Value per Unit will fluctuate mainly in light of the net asset value of the targeted UCIs.

6.6 Duplication of fees

There shall be duplication of management fees and other operating fund related expenses, each time the Fund invests in other UCIs and/or UCITS. The maximum proportion of management fees charges both to the Fund itself and to the UCIs and/or UCITS in which the Fund invests shall be disclosed in the annual report of the Fund.

There will be no subscription and redemption fees on account of the Fund's investment in the units of such other UCIs and/or UCITS when the Fund invests in units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Management Company or by any other company with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding.

6.7 Emerging Markets

Potential investors should note that investments in emerging markets carry risks additional to those inherent in other investments. In particular, potential investors should note that investment in any emerging market carries a higher risk than investment in a developed market; emerging markets may afford a lower level of legal protection to investors; some countries may place controls on foreign ownership; and some countries may apply accounting standards and auditing practices which do not necessarily conform with internationally accepted accounting principles.

6.8 Options, Futures and Swaps

Each of the Sub-Funds may use options, futures and swap contracts and enter into forward foreign exchange transactions to the extent

allowed in the “Investment Restrictions” and “Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments” section and in accordance with the investment policy of the Sub-Funds. The ability to use these strategies may be limited by market conditions and regulatory limits and there can be no assurance that the objective sought to be attained from the use of these strategies will be achieved. Participation in the options or futures markets, in swap contracts and in foreign exchange transactions involves investment risks and transaction costs to which the Sub-Funds would not be subject if they did not use these strategies. If the Sub-Funds Investment Manager's predictions of movements in the direction of the securities, foreign currency and interest rate markets are inaccurate, the adverse consequences to a Sub-Fund may leave the Sub-Fund in a less favourable position than if such strategies were not used.

Risks inherent in the use of options, foreign currency, swaps and futures contracts and options on futures contracts include, but are not limited to (a) dependence on the Investment Manager's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of interest rates, securities prices and currency markets; (b) imperfect correlation between the price of options and futures contracts and options thereon and movements in the prices of the securities or currencies being hedged; (c) the fact that skills needed to use these strategies are different from those needed to select portfolio securities; (d) the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument at any time; and (e) the possible inability of a Sub-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 Sub-Fund to sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time.

Where a Sub-Fund enters into swap transactions it is exposed to a potential counterparty risk. In case of insolvency or default of the swap counterparty, such event would affect the assets of the Sub-Fund.

Any Fund's assets entering into a total return swap or in similar derivative instruments will comply with the diversification limits set out in articles 43, 44, 45, 46 and 48 of the Law of 2010. The corresponding underlying exposures of such instruments are taken into account to calculate the investment limits laid down in the before mentioned article 43.

Please see Sections “Special Derivative Risk Factors”, “Investment Restrictions” and “Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments” hereafter for more information.

6.9 Special Derivative Risk Factors

(i) Leverage Risk

Due to the low margin deposits normally required in trading derivative instruments, a high degree of leverage is typical for trading in derivatives instruments. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a derivative contract may result in substantial losses to the investor. Investment in derivative transactions may result in losses in excess of the amount invested.

(ii) Short Selling Risk

Certain Sub-Funds may take short positions on a security through the use of derivatives in the expectation that their value will fall in the open market. The possible loss from taking a short position on a security differs from the loss that could be incurred from a cash investment in the security; the former may be unlimited as there is no restriction on the price to which a security may rise, whereas the latter cannot exceed the total amount of the cash investment. The short selling of investments may also be subject to changes in regulations, which could impose restrictions that could adversely impact returns to investors.

(iii) Particular Risks of Exchange Traded Derivative Transactions Suspensions of Trading

Each securities exchange or commodities contract market typically has the right to suspend or limit trading in all securities or commodities which it lists. Such a suspension would render it impossible for the Sub-Funds, to liquidate positions and, accordingly, expose the Sub-Fund to losses and delays in its ability to redeem Units.

(i) Particular Risks of OTC Derivative Transactions:

a. Absence of regulation; counterparty default

In general, there is less governmental regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets (in which currencies, forward, spot and option contracts, credit default swaps, total return swaps and certain options on currencies are generally traded) than of transactions entered into on organised exchanges. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearinghouse, may not be available in connection with OTC transactions. Therefore, any Sub-Fund entering into OTC transactions will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Sub-Fund will sustain losses. A Sub-Fund will only enter into transactions with counterparties which it believes to be creditworthy, and may reduce the exposure incurred in connection with such

transactions through the receipt of letters of credit or collateral from certain counterparties. Regardless of the measures the Sub-Fund may seek to implement to reduce counterparty credit risk, however, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that the Sub-Fund will not sustain losses as a result. In cases where collateral is used to mitigate counterparty risk exposure and according to CSSF Circular 14/592, non-cash collateral received will not be sold, reinvested or pledged.

b. Liquidity; requirement to perform

From time to time, the counterparties with which the Sub-Fund effects transactions might cease making markets or quoting prices in certain of the instruments. In such instances, the Sub-Fund might be unable to enter into a desired transaction in currencies, credit default swaps or total return swaps or to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to an open position, which might adversely affect its performance. Further, in contrast to exchange-traded instruments, forward, spot and option contracts on currencies do not provide the Investment Manager with the possibility to offset the Sub-Fund's obligations through an equal and opposite transaction. For this reason, in entering into forward, spot or options contracts, the Sub-Fund may be required, and must be able, to perform its obligations under the contracts

6.10 Use of contingent convertibles instruments

Some of the Sub-Funds may invest in so called contingent convertibles instruments (CoCos). CoCos are debt instruments convertible into equity if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. Many of the larger financial institutions have lately embraced the use of CoCos as a cost effective way of meeting the level of going-concern capital required by Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the Credit Requirement Regulation or CRR) in addition to the Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as defined in the CRR; CET1). The CRR allows a financial institution to issue Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities in non-CET1 capital but in the form of CoCos. To qualify as AT1s the CoCos need to be able to be written down or converted into equity when a certain trigger CET1 is reached or when the relevant regulatory authority deems the issuer being non-viable under the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive.

Investors should fully understand and consider the risks of CoCos.

CoCos entail a valuation risk. To correctly value the instruments the Management Company needs to evaluate the probability of activating the trigger, the extent and probability of any losses upon trigger conversion (not only from write-downs of their principal value but also from unfavourably timed conversion to equity) and the likelihood of

cancellation of coupons. These risks may be highly challenging to model. Though certain risk factors are transparent, e.g., trigger level, coupon frequency, leverage, credit spread of the issuer, and rating of instrument, if any, other factors are discretionary or difficult to estimate, e.g. individual regulatory requirements relating to the capital buffer, the issuers' future capital position, issuers' behaviour in relation to coupon payments on AT1 CoCos, and any risks of contagion. Importantly, as one descends down the capital structure to subinvestment grade where the majority of CoCos sit, the level of precision in estimating value when compared to more highly rated instruments, deteriorates.

Investors should also take into account that the trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the CET1 distance to the trigger level. Furthermore, coupon payments on AT1 instruments are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. Contrary to classic capital hierarchy, CoCo investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not. AT1 CoCos are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at predetermined levels only with the approval of the competent authority. The structure of CoCo instruments is innovative yet untested.

CoCos may entail a liquidity risk, meaning that under certain conditions it may be difficult to sell them. If the relevant market for a specific CoCo is illiquid, it may not be possible to liquidate a position at all or at an acceptable price. This risk generally increases the more likely it gets that the pre-specified trigger event of a given CoCo occurs.

Finally, when CoCos are written down, the NAV of the relevant Sub-Fund may significantly decrease.

6.11 Asset-backed securities

A Sub-Fund may invest in securities that represent an interest in a pool of assets such as mortgages ("mortgagebacked securities") and, subject to applicable law, credit card receivables or other types of loans ("asset-backed securities").

Asset-backed securities are created by the grouping of certain governmental, government-related and private loans, receivables and other lender assets into pools. Interests in these pools are sold as individual securities. Payments from the asset pools may be divided into several different tranches of debt securities, with some tranches entitled to receive regular instalments of principal and interest, other tranches entitled to receive regular instalments of interest, with principal payable at maturity or upon specified call dates, and other tranches only entitled to receive payments of principal and accrued interest at maturity or upon specified call dates. Different tranches of securities will bear different interest rates which may be fixed or floating.

Payments of principal and interest on the underlying loans are passed through to the holders of such securities over the life of the securities. Most asset-backed securities (including mortgage-backed securities) are subject to early prepayment of principal, which can be expected to accelerate during periods of declining interest rates. Such prepayments can usually be reinvested only at the lower yields then prevailing in the market. Therefore, during periods of declining interest rates, these securities are less likely than other fixed income obligations to appreciate in value and less effective at locking in a particular yield. On the other hand, asset-backed securities (including mortgage-backed securities) are subject to substantially the same risk of depreciation during periods of rising interest rates as other fixed income securities.

The credit characteristics of asset-backed securities also differ in a number of respects from those of traditional debt securities. The credit quality of most asset-backed securities depends primarily upon the credit quality of the assets underlying such securities, how well the entity issuing the securities is insulated from the credit risk of the originator or any other affiliated entities, and the amount and quality of any credit enhancement to such securities.

Asset-backed securities present certain credit risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities because asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest over the collateral that is comparable to mortgage assets. There is the possibility that, in some cases, recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities.

6.12 Mortgage-backed securities

Mortgage-backed securities are a type of asset-backed security.

In addition to risks covered in “Asset-backed securities”, a Sub-Fund’s investment strategies may involve trading in mortgage-backed securities on a forward pass through or “to be allocated” (“TBA”) basis. In a TBA trade, the seller and buyer agree to the type of security, coupon, face value, price and settlement date (typically at least a month forward) at the time of the trade but do not specify the actual pools of securities to be traded until just before settlement date. In the period between trade and settlement date, the Sub-Fund will be exposed to counterparty credit risk and will maintain an amount of cash or near cash assets equal to the amount of TBA purchase commitments. Conversely, in the event of a sale of TBA securities, equivalent deliverable securities or an offsetting TBA purchase commitment (deliverable on or before the sale commitment date) will be held as cover for the transaction.

6.13 High yield risk

Securities rated lower than Baa by Moody's or lower than BBB by Standard & Poor's are sometimes referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds. Investing in high yield securities involve special risks in addition to the risks associated with investments in higher-rated Fixed Income Securities. While offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields, high yield securities typically entail greater potential price volatility and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities. High yield securities may be regarded as predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. They may also be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher-rated securities. Issuers of securities in default may fail to resume principal or interest payments, in which case the Sub-Fund may lose its entire investment.

6.14 Credit ratings

The Investment Adviser may, but is not required to, use credit ratings to evaluate securities. Credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies are designed to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments of rated securities. They do not, however, evaluate the market value risk of lower-quality securities and, therefore, may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment. In addition, credit rating agencies may or may not make timely changes in a rating to reflect changes in the economy or in the condition of the issuer that affect the market value of the security. Consequently, credit ratings are used only as a preliminary indicator of investment quality. Investments in lower quality and comparable unrated obligations will be more dependent on the Investment Manager's credit analysis than would be the case with investments in Investment Grade debt obligations. Generally, a credit rating agency will not, as a matter of policy, assign a rating to a corporate issuer of debt which is higher than the rating assigned to the country in which the corporation is domiciled. Thus, ratings for emerging market corporate issuers are generally capped by the sovereign ratings.

6.15 Risks of investing in Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities

Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities are considered predominantly speculative by traditional investment standards. In some cases, these obligations may be highly speculative and have poor prospects for reaching Investment Grade standing. Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest obligations.

Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities are often issued in connection with a corporate reorganisation or restructuring or as part of a merger, acquisition, takeover or similar event. They are also issued by less established companies seeking to expand. Such issuers are often highly leveraged and generally less able than more established or less leveraged entities to make scheduled payments of principal and interest in the event of adverse developments or business conditions.

The market value of Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities tends to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than that of higher rated securities which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. As a result, where a Sub-Fund invests in such securities its ability to achieve its investment objective may depend to a greater extent on the Investment Adviser's judgement concerning the creditworthiness of issuers than in the case of investment in higher-rated securities. Issuers of Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities may not be able to make use of more traditional methods of financing and their ability to service debt obligations may be more adversely affected than issuers of higher-rated securities by economic downturns, specific corporate developments or the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts. Negative publicity about the junk bond market and investor perceptions regarding lower rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may depress the prices for such securities.

A holder's risk of loss from default is significantly greater for Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities than is the case for holders of other debt securities because such Non-Investment Grade securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to the rights of other creditors of the issuers of such securities. Investment by a Sub-Fund in defaulted securities poses additional risk of loss should non-payment of principal and interest continue in respect of such securities. Even if such securities are held to maturity, recovery by a Sub-Fund of its initial investment and any anticipated income or appreciation is uncertain.

The secondary market for Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities is concentrated in relatively few market makers and is dominated by institutional investors, including mutual funds, insurance companies and other financial institutions. Accordingly, the secondary market for such securities is not as liquid as, and is more volatile than, the secondary market for higher-rated securities. In addition, market trading volume for high yield fixed income securities is generally lower and the secondary market for such securities could contract under adverse market or economic conditions, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer. These factors may have an adverse effect on the market price and a Sub-Fund's ability to dispose of particular Sub-Fund investments. A less liquid secondary market also

may make it more difficult for a Sub-Fund to obtain precise valuations of the high yield securities in its Sub-Fund.

Credit ratings do not evaluate the market value risk of Non-Investment Grade securities and, therefore, may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment. See “—Credit Ratings”. The Investment Manager employs its own credit research and analysis, which includes a study of existing debt, capital structure, ability to service debt and to pay dividends, the issuer’s sensitivity to economic conditions, its operating history and the current trend of earnings. The Investment Manager continually monitors the investments in a Sub-Fund and evaluates whether to dispose of or to retain Non-Investment Grade and comparable un-rated securities whose credit ratings or credit quality may have changed.

As a result of a Sub-Fund’s investment in Non-Investment Grade investments and as a consequence of credit problems with such investment and the possibility that such Sub-Fund may participate in restructuring activities, it is possible that this Sub-Fund may become involved in litigation. Litigation entails expense and the possibility of counterclaim against the Sub-Fund and ultimately judgments may be rendered against this Sub-Fund for which the Sub-Fund may not carry insurance.

6.16 Sustainability Risks

The risk arising from any environmental, social or governance (ESG) events or conditions that, were they to occur, could cause a material negative impact on the value of the investment. Specific sustainability risks will vary for each Sub-Fund and asset class, and include but are not limited to the following:

Transition Risk

The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by the transition to a low carbon economy due to their involvement in exploration, production, processing, trading and sale of fossil fuels, or their dependency upon carbon intensive materials, processes, products and services.

Transition risk may result from several factors, including rising costs and/or limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, energy-efficiency requirements, reduction in fossil fuel demand or shift to alternative energy sources, due to policy, regulatory, technological and market demand changes. Transition risks may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets or revenues, or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs.

Physical Risk

The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by the physical impacts of climate change. Physical risk includes acute risks arising from extreme weather events such as storms, floods, droughts, fires or heatwaves, and chronic risks arising from gradual changes in the climate, such as changing rainfall patterns, rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and biodiversity loss. Physical risks may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets, productivity or revenues, or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs.

Environmental Risk

The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be causing or affected by environmental degradation and/or depletion of natural resources. Environmental risk may result from air pollution, water pollution, waste generation, depletion of freshwater and marine resources, loss of biodiversity or damages to ecosystems. Environmental risks may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets, productivity or revenues, or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs.

Social Risk

The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by social factors such as poor labour standards, human rights violations, damages to public health, data privacy breaches, or increased inequalities. Social risks may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets, productivity or revenues, or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs.

Governance Risk

The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by weak governance structures. For companies, governance risk may result from malfunctioning boards, inadequate remuneration structures, abuses of minority shareholders or bondholders' rights, deficient controls, aggressive tax planning and accounting practices, or lack of business ethics. For countries, governance risk may include governmental instability, bribery and corruption, privacy breaches and lack of judicial independence. Governance risk may negatively affect the value of investments due to poor strategic decisions, conflicts of interest, reputational damages, increased liabilities or loss of investor confidence.

7. MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

7.1 General information

ADEPA Asset Management S.A. is the Management Company of the Fund. The Management Company will manage the assets of the Fund in compliance with the Management Regulations in its own name, but for the sole benefit of the Unitholders of the Fund.

The Management Company is organised as a public limited liability company ("*société anonyme*") under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It was established on 9 March 2006 for an unlimited period of time. The articles of incorporation of the Management Company were published in the *Mémorial* of 23 March 2006 and deposited with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés, Luxembourg* on 15 March 2006, where they may be inspected and copies may be obtained.

The Management Company has its registered office in Munsbach.

Pursuant the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010 and the CSSF Circular 18/698 the effective conduct of the business of the Management Company has been granted to delegates of the board of directors of the Management Company as mentioned in the Prospectus.

In compliance with the new provisions of UCITS V Directive, and the CSSF Circulars 10/437, 18/698 and CSSF Circular 16/644 as amended by Circular CSSF 18/697, the Management Company establishes, implements and maintains a remuneration policy compatible with an efficient management of risks, that encourages such management, and which does not encourage excessive risk-taking.

Such remuneration policy is aligned with the strategy of the Management Company, its objectives, its values and its long term interests, such as sustainable growth prospects, and complies with principles governing client and investor protection when providing services.

The Management Company updates the structure of the remuneration policy regularly to ensure that it remains suitable in light of any developments in the Management Company and satisfy the duty of supervision. Such remuneration policy is in line with business strategy, objectives values and interests of the Management Company and the UCITS that it manages and of the unitholders of this UCITS, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

Where remuneration includes a variable element or a bonus, awarded based on performance criteria, the remuneration policy is structured in

such a way as to achieve a fair balance between the fixed and variable elements. This balance of the various elements of remuneration can vary according to the employee concerned, market conditions and the specific environment in which the Management Company operates. A maximum limit has been set by the Management Company for the variable element.

The fixed element of remuneration represents a sufficiently large proportion of total remuneration and allows the Management Company to operate a completely flexible bonus policy. In particular, the Management Company may retain all or part of a bonus where the performance criteria have not been fully met by the employee. The Management Company may retain bonuses where the economic situation deteriorates, especially where this may impact the longevity of the Management Company.

Fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced.

Where a significant bonus is awarded (more than two hundred and fifty thousand Euros), the payment of the main portion of the bonus is delayed for a minimum period. The amount of the payment that is delayed is based on the total amount of the bonus compared to total remuneration. The portion of the bonus that is delayed takes into account the risks associated with rewarding performance. The measure of the future performances compensated by the portion of the bonus that is delayed, is adjusted for risk.

Where remuneration varies with performance levels, the total remuneration is calculated by combining the evaluation of the relevant staff's performance, the relevant operational department including risks and the results of the Management Company as a whole.

The assessment of performance is set in a multiyear framework.

The aim of the remuneration policy is to align the employees' personal objectives with the long term goals of the Management Company. In evaluating the components of performance-related remuneration, the Management Company considers the long term performance and takes into account the risks associated with that performance.

Performance measurement, where it is used as a basis for the calculation of bonuses, is adjusted according to current and future risks associated with the underlying performance, and takes into account the cost of capital used and the liquidity required.

In assessing individual performance, the Management Company takes into account other criteria, such as compliance with internal rules and procedures, compliance with the Management Company's control

systems and mechanisms, as well as compliance with standards governing client and investor relations.

The Management Company Managers Committee (COC) is responsible for the implementation of the remuneration policy, defining the procedures which are then submitted to the Board of Directors of the Management Company for approval. The Board of Directors establishes the general principles governing the Management Company's remuneration policy and supervises its implementation.

The implementation of the remuneration policy is subject to an internal, centralised and independent analysis done by control functions (primarily by the Compliance Officer, risk management, internal controls as well as Human Resources Department), at least annually, in order to verify the compliance with the other policies and procedures established by the Board of Directors. The results of this analysis is reported to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of ADEPA ASSET MANAGEMENT S.A. sets the remuneration levels for all the members of the Management Company. In establishing this policy, the Board of Directors takes into account all elements pertaining to the Management Company's strategy, the risk-taking strategy, and the nature, scale and complexity of the Management Company's activities.

Pursuant the introduction of UCITS V Directive paragraph 13, art 1, amending article 69 paragraph 1 of UCITS IV Directive, and the Law of 2016, art. 33, is available by means of a website (<http://www.adepa.com/remuneration-policy/>) and a paper copy will be made available at registered office of ADEPA Asset Management S.A., free of charge upon request at any time

7.2 Functions

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010, the Management Company provides the following services:

- Determination of the investment policy of each Sub-Fund within the objectives and the restrictions set forth in the Management Regulations;
- Investment management (including investment advice; conclusion of agreements; purchase, sale, exchange or delivery of all kind of transferable securities and/or other acceptable types of assets; exercise of all voting rights pertaining to securities of UCITS and UCIs under management);
- Administrative services or UCI Administration services. The UCI administration activity may be split into 3 main functions: the

registrar function, the NAV calculation and accounting function, and the client communication function. Including such as legal and fund management and accounting services, customer inquiries, valuation of the portfolio and pricing of the units (including tax returns), regulatory compliance monitoring, maintenance of the register of unit holders, distribution of income, and issuing and redemption of units, contract settlements (including certificate dispatch), record keeping of transactions; and Marketing and distribution in Luxembourg and/or abroad of units or shares of UCITS and/or UCI.

The Management Company may delegate to third parties, for the purpose of a more efficient conduct of their business, the power to carry out on its behalf one or more of its functions in compliance with the Management Regulations and the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010.

8. *INVESTMENT MANAGER*

The Management Company has appointed OLEA GESTION DE ACTIVOS SGIIC S.A. to act as investment manager and make, subject to the overall control and ultimate responsibility of the Management Company, discretionary investments with respect to the investment and reinvestment of the assets of each Sub-Fund.

The Investment Manager has been incorporated as a public limited company and registered on 8 October 2019 under the laws of Spain and has its registered office at Calle Velázquez, 76, 1º Dcha. Madrid, Spain. It has been authorized by the Spanish financial supervisory authority Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores as management company and investment manager under number 277.

The Investment Manager makes the investment decisions for each Sub-Fund and places purchase and sale orders for the Sub-Fund's transactions. As permitted by applicable laws, these orders may be directed to brokers, including the Investment Manager's affiliates. The Investment Manager draws upon the research and expertise of its asset management affiliates for portfolio decisions and management with respect to certain Fund securities.

Subject to its overall responsibility, control, and supervision, the Investment Manager may, at its own charge and with the prior approval of the Management Company, delegate the management of other investment strategies relating to the Fund or any Sub-Fund to a Sub-Investment Manager.

The Investment Manager will receive a percentage per annum out of the net assets of each Sub-Fund as established in each Appendix below (“Investment Management Fee”).

9. *INVESTMENT ADVISOR*

Subject to the overall control and ultimate responsibility of the Management Company, the Management Company or the Investment Manager, subject to the prior consent of the Management Company, may appoint an investment advisor to provide day-to-day advice regarding the Sub-Funds' transactions.

If any, the investment advisor will receive a percentage per annum of the net assets of the Sub-Fund paid out of the Investment Management Fee (“Investment Advisory Fee”).

10. *DEPOSITARY AND, PAYING AGENT,*

The Fund has appointed UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch as its Depositary within the meaning of the Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended (the “2010 Law”) and the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438, as amended, supplementing the UCITS Directive (UCITS Level II Regulation), pursuant to the Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement effective as of 15 May 2026 .

The Fund has also appointed the Depositary as Paying Agent.

The Depositary is a Luxembourg established branch of UBS Europe SE, a European Company (Societas Europaea), having its registered office in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, registered with the German Trade Register under number HRB 107046. UBS Europe SE, Luxembourg Branch has its place of business at 33A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B 209.123.

Depositary duties

The relationship between the Fund, the Management Company and the Depositary is subject to the terms of the Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement. Pursuant to the Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement, the Depositary has been appointed for the safekeeping of financial instruments that can be held in custody, for the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Fund as well as to ensure the effective and proper monitoring of the Fund’s cash flows in accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law and the Depositary and

Paying Agent Agreement. Assets held in custody by the Depositary shall not be reused by the Depositary, or any third party to which the custody function has been delegated, for their own account, unless such reuse is expressly allowed by the 2010 Law.

In addition, the Depositary shall also ensure that:

- the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Units are carried out in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Articles of Incorporation,
- the value of the Units is calculated in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Articles of Incorporation,
- the instructions of the Management Company or the Fund are carried out, unless they conflict with applicable Luxembourg law and/or the Articles of Incorporation,
- in transactions involving the Fund's assets any consideration is remitted to the Fund within the usual time limits, and
- the Fund's income is applied in accordance with Luxembourg law or the Articles of Incorporation.

The Depositary shall assume its duties and responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law. The Depositary must act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interest of the Fund and its unitholders.

Delegation and conflict of interests

In compliance with the provisions of the Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement and the 2010 Law, the Depositary may, subject to certain conditions, delegate part or all of its safekeeping duties in relation to financial instruments that can be held in custody to sub-custodian(s) (including any affiliates of UBS AG), as they are appointed by the Depositary from time to time.

Prior to the appointment of any sub-custodian and on an ongoing basis pursuant to applicable laws and regulations as well as its conflict of interests policy, the Depositary shall assess potential conflicts of interests that may arise from the delegation of safekeeping functions. The Depositary is part of the UBS Group, a worldwide, full-service private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services organization which is a major participant in the global financial markets. As such, potential conflicts of interest from the delegation of its safekeeping functions could arise as the Depositary and its affiliates are active in various business activities and may have differing direct or indirect interests. Irrespective of whether a given sub-custodian is part

of the UBS Group or not, the Depositary shall exercise the same level of due skill, care and diligence both in relation to the selection and appointment as well as in the on-going monitoring of the relevant sub-custodian. Furthermore, the conditions of any appointment of a sub-custodian that is member of the UBS Group shall be negotiated at arm's length in order to ensure the protection of interests of the Fund and its unitholders. Should a conflict of interest occur and in case such conflict of interest cannot be mitigated, such conflict of interest as well as the decisions taken will be disclosed to the unitholders of the Fund. An up-to-date description of any safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary and an up-to-date list of these delegates can be found on the following webpage: <https://www.ubs.com/global/en/legalinfo2/luxembourg.html>.

Liability

The Depositary is liable to the Fund and its unitholders for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody (such financial instruments as defined in article 34(3)(a) of the 2010 Law and article 12 of the UCITS Level II Regulation, the "Fund Custodial Assets") by the Depositary and/or a sub-custodian in accordance with article 35 of the 2010 Law (the "Loss of a Fund Custodial Asset").

In case of Loss of a Fund Custodial Asset, the Depositary shall return a financial instrument of an identical type or the corresponding amount to the Fund without undue delay. In accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law, the Depositary shall not be liable for the Loss of a Fund Custodial Asset, if such Loss of a Fund Custodial Asset 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.

The Depositary shall also be liable to the Fund and to the unitholders for all other direct losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties in accordance with the 2010 Law.

The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any delegation, unless otherwise stipulated in the 2010 Law.

Termination

The Fund and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement at any time by giving three (3) months' prior written notice. The Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement may also be

terminated on shorter notice in certain circumstances, for instance where one party commits a material breach of its obligations. In case no new depositary is appointed before the expiry of the notice period, the Depositary shall take all necessary steps to ensure good preservation of the interests of the Fund investors, including the obligation to maintain or open all the accounts necessary for the safekeeping of the different assets of the Fund until the closure of the liquidation of the Fund.

Fees

The Depositary is entitled to receive a remuneration for its services as agreed in the Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement. In addition, the Depositary is entitled to be reimbursed by the Fund for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements, including, but not limited to, taxes, duties, charges and broker fees, whether existing now or imposed in the future and which are paid by the Depositary or for which the Depositary may be held liable and for the charges of any correspondents.

Depositary's independence from the Fund

The Depositary is not involved, directly or indirectly, with the business affairs, organization or management of the Fund and is not responsible for the content of this document and thus accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any information contained herein or the validity of the structure and investments of the Fund. The Depositary has no decision-making discretion nor any advice duty relating to the Fund's investments and is prohibited from meddling in the management of the Fund's investments. The Depositary does not have any investment decision-making role in relation to the Fund.

Outsourcing and data protection

Information about outsourcing and potential processing of investors' data by the Depositary may be found at <https://www.ubs.com/lu/en/wealth-management/about-us/europe-se.html> specifically in the General Terms and Conditions (GTCs) of the Depositary (containing relevant outsourcing information) and the privacy notice (covering personal data processing pursuant to the applicable data protection laws).

The assets of the Fund shall be entrusted to the Depositary for safekeeping as follows:

- a) for financial instruments that may be held in custody, the Depositary shall:

- (i) hold in custody all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Depositary;
 - (ii) ensure that all financial instruments that can be registered in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books are registered in the Depositary's books within segregated accounts in accordance with the principles set out in Article 16 of the Directive 2006/73/EC, opened in the name of the Fund (or the Management Company on behalf of the Fund), so that they can be clearly identified as belonging to the Fund in accordance with the applicable law at all times.
- b) for other assets, the Depositary shall:
- i. verify the ownership by the Fund of such assets by assessing whether the Fund holds the ownership based on information or documents provided by the Fund or the Management Company and, where available, on external evidence;
 - ii. maintain a record of those assets for which it is satisfied that the Fund holds the ownership and keep that record up to date.

The assets held in custody by the Depositary may not be reused unless specific circumstances provided for in the Law of 2010 are met.

As part of its monitoring duties, the Depositary must notably, in accordance with Circular 16/644:

- upon its appointment, assess the risks associated with the nature, scale and complexity of the Fund's investment policy and strategy and with the Fund's organisation.
- Conduct after the event (ex-post) control checks and verifications of processes and procedures (such tasks should not prevent the Depositary from conducting ex ante verifications where it deems appropriate, in agreement with the Fund or, as the case may be, its Management Company);
- Establish an escalation procedure to be applied if, within the context of its monitoring duties, it detects potential irregularities. This procedure must guarantee that any material breaches are duly notified to the CSSF;

11. *DISTRIBUTORS*

The Management Company may appoint any entity as Distributor (the “Distributor”) for the distribution of Units in all countries in which the offering and selling of such Units is permitted without prejudice to the right for the Management Company to control the overall distribution in certain countries.

The Distributors may appoint sub-distributors (each a “Sub-distributor”) from time to time. The duties of the Distributors and Sub-distributors, if applicable, shall be limited to passing the application for subscription, redemption and conversion orders to the Fund’s Registrar and transfer agent in Luxembourg. The Distributors and Sub-distributors, if applicable, may not offset the orders received or carry out any duties connected to the individual processing of the subscription, redemption and conversion orders.

Investors should be aware that subscriptions for Units and requests for redemptions or conversions may either be made through the Distributors or directly through the Fund.

12. *MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS*

By acquiring Units in the Fund, every Unitholder approves and fully accepts that the Management Regulations shall govern the relationship between the Unitholders, the Management Company and the Depositary.

Subject to the approval of the Depositary, the Management Regulations may be amended by the Management Company at any time, in whole or in part. Amendments will become effective as per the date of their signature by the Management Company and the Depositary.

While managing the assets of the Fund, the Management Company, or its appointed agents, shall, as provided in the Management Regulations, comply with the restrictions mentioned in the following section.

13. *CO-MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS*

The Management Company may choose to co-manage the assets of certain Sub-Funds of the Fund on a pooled basis. In these cases, assets of the Sub-Funds participating in the co-management process will be managed according to a common investment objective and shall be referred to as a “pool”. These pools are used for internal management efficiency purposes or to reduce management costs.

The pools do not constitute separate legal entities and are not directly accessible to investors. Cash, or other assets, may be allocated from one or more Sub-Funds into one or more of the pools established by the Management Company. Further allocations may be made, from time to time, thereafter. Transfers from the pool(s) back to the Sub-Funds may only be made up to the amount of that Sub-Fund's participation in the pool(s).

The proportion of any Sub-Fund's participation in a particular pool shall be measured by reference to its initial allocation of cash and/or other assets to such a pool and, on an ongoing basis, according to adjustments made for further allocations or withdrawals.

The entitlement of each Sub-Fund participating in the pool, to the co-managed assets applies proportionally to each and every single asset of such pool.

Where the Management Company, on behalf of the Fund, incurs a liability relating to any asset of a particular pool or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular pool, such liability is allocated to the relevant pool. Assets or liabilities of the Fund, with respect to each Sub-Fund, which cannot be attributed to a particular pool, are allocated to the Sub-Fund they belong or relate to.

Upon dissolution of the pool, the pool's assets and/or liabilities will be allocated to the Sub-Fund(s) in proportion to its/their participation in the pool.

Dividends, interest, and other distributions of an income of any nature earned in respect of the assets of a particular pool will be immediately credited to the Sub-Funds in proportion to its respective participation in the pool at the time such income is recorded.

Expenses directly attributable to a particular pool will be recorded as a charge to that pool and, where applicable, will be allocated to the Sub-Funds in proportion to their respective participation in the pool at the time such expense is incurred. Expenses, that are not attributable to a particular pool, will be charged to the relevant Sub-Fund(s).

In the books and accounts of the Fund the assets and liabilities of a Sub-Fund, whether participating or not in a pool, will, at all times, be identified or identifiable as an asset or liability of the Sub-Fund concerned including, as the case may be, between two accounting periods a proportionate entitlement of a Sub-Fund to a given asset. Accordingly such assets can, at any time, be segregated. On the Depository's records for the Sub-Fund such assets and liabilities shall also be identified as a given Sub-Fund's assets and liabilities and, accordingly, segregated on the Depository's books.

14. *INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS*

The board of directors of the Management Company (or the Management Company Managers Committee by delegation) shall, based upon the principle of risk spreading, have power to determine the investment policy for the investments for each Sub-Fund of the Fund.

Except to the extent that more restrictive rules are provided for in connection with a specific Sub-Fund as described in the Appendix below, the investment policy shall comply with the rules and restrictions laid down hereafter:

1) The Fund may invest in:

- a) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments admitted to or dealt in on a Regulated Market;
- b) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments dealt in on another regulated market in a Member State of the European Union which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
- c) Transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-Member State of the European Union or dealt in on another market in a non-Member State of the European Union which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public provided that the choice of the stock exchange or market has been provided for in the management regulations or the instruments of incorporation of the UCITS ;
- d) Recently issued Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments provided that:
 - The terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or to another regulated market referred to under a), b) and c) above; and
 - Such admission is secured within one year of the issue;
- e) Shares or units of UCITS authorized according to the UCITS IV Directive and/or other UCI within the meaning of the first and second indent of Article 1(2) of the UCITS IV Directive, should they be situated in a Member State of the European Union or not, provided that:
 - Such other UCIs are authorized under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by

the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;

- The level of guaranteed protection for share- or unit-holders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for share- or unit-holders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the UCITS IV Directive;
 - The business of the other UCI is reported in at least half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
 - No more than 10% of the UCITS or the other UCI assets, whose acquisition is contemplated, can be, according to its instruments of incorporation, invested in aggregate in shares or units of other UCITS or other UCIs.
- f) Deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State of the European Union or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a country included in the Zone A, as defined under definition 24 of Part I of the CSSF Circular letter 2000/10, as amended (or by any regulation replacing this provision);
- g) Financial derivatives, including options, futures and options on futures, equivalent cash settled instruments, dealt in on a regulated market referred to under a), b) and c) above, and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter (“OTC derivatives”), provided that:
- The underlying consist of instruments covered by this Section 1, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Sub-Fund may invest in accordance with its investment objectives;
 - The counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF; and

- OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair market value at the Fund's initiative;
- h) Money market instruments other than those dealt in on Regulated Markets or other regulated markets referred to in a), b) and c) and other than Money Market Instruments, if the issuer or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that they are:
- Issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority, a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-Member State or, in the case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong; or
 - Issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Regulated Markets or other regulated markets referred to under a), b) or c) above; or
 - Issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by Community law or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by Community law; or
 - Issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, second and third indent of this Section 1 h), and provided that the issuer (i) is a company whose capital and reserves amount at least to ten million Euro (EUR 10,000,000) and (ii) which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with Directive 78/660/EEC, (iii) is an entity which, within a Group of Companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group, or (iv) is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

2) Moreover, in each Sub-Fund the Fund may:

- a) Invest up to 10% of the net assets of each of the Sub-Funds in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to under Section 1) a) through h) above, except into those referred in Section 1) e).
- b) Hold, on an ancillary basis, cash and other cash-equivalent instruments.
- c) Borrow the equivalent of up to 10% of its net assets provided that the borrowing is on a temporary basis. Commitments in connection with options and the purchase and sale of futures are not taken into consideration when calculating the investment limit.
- d) Acquire foreign currencies by means of back-to-back loans.

3) In addition, the Fund shall comply in respect of the net assets of each Sub-Fund with the following investment restrictions per issuer:

(a) Rules for risk spreading

For the calculation of the limits defined in points (1) to (5) and (7) below, companies belonging to the same Group of Companies shall be treated as a single issuer.

Insofar as an issuer is a legal entity with several Sub-Funds where the assets of a given Sub-Fund are exclusively subject to the rights of investors in such Sub-Fund and of creditors with a claim arising from the creation, operation or liquidation of said Sub-Fund, each Sub-Fund must be considered a separate issuer for the application of the risk division rules.

• Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments

- (1) A Sub-Fund may not buy additional Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments from one and the same issuer if, after their purchase:
 - (i) more than 10% of its net assets are Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by said entity;
 - (ii) the total value of the Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments from issuers in each of which it invests more than 5% of its net assets exceeds 40% of its

net assets. This limit does not apply to deposits with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision or to transactions with such institutions involving OTC derivatives.

- (2) The 10% limit laid down in paragraph (1(i)) is raised to 20% in the case of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by the same Group of Companies.
- (3) The 10% limit laid down in paragraph (1(i)) is raised to a maximum of 35% if the Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union, by its local authorities, by a non-Member State or by public international bodies to which one or more Member States are members.
- (4) The 10% limit laid down in paragraph (1(i)) is raised to 25% for certain debt securities issued by a credit institution whose registered office is in a Member State of the European Union and which is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect the holders of debt securities. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of such debt securities must be invested pursuant to the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the debt securities, are capable of covering claims attaching to the debt securities and which, in event of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of accrued interest. To the extent that the Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its assets in such debt securities, issued by the same issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the Sub-Fund's net assets.
- (5) The values mentioned in (3) and (4) above are not taken into account for the purpose of applying the 40% limit referred to under paragraph (1) (ii) above.
- (6) Notwithstanding the limits indicated above, and in accordance with the principle of risk-spreading, each Sub-Fund is authorised to invest up to 100% of its assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union, its local authorities, the OECD Members States Singapore, Brazil, Russia, Indonesia and South-Africa, or public international bodies of which one or more Member States of the European Union are members, provided that (i) these securities consist of at least six different issues and (ii) securities from any one

issue may not account for more than 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

- (7) Without prejudice to the limits laid down in (b) below, the limits laid down in (1) above are raised to maximum 20% for investment in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body and when the Sub-Fund's investment policy is aimed at duplicating the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index, which is recognised by the CSSF and meets the following criteria:

- The index's composition is sufficiently diversified;
- The index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers;
- The index is published in an appropriate manner.

The 20% limit is increased to 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional conditions, in particular in Regulated Markets where certain Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for one single issuer.

- **Bank deposits**

- (8) A Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in deposits made with the same entity.

- **Derivatives**

- (9) The risk exposure to a counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in f) in Section 1 above, or 5% of its net assets in the other cases.
- (10) The Sub-Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in (1) to (5), (8), (9), (16) and (17). When the Sub-Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined with the limits laid down in (1) to (5), (8), (9), (16) and (17).
- (11) When a Transferable Security or Money Market Instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of article 42 of the Law of 2010 to determine the risks arising on transactions in derivative instruments.

- (12) With regard to derivative instruments, each Sub-Fund will ensure that its global exposure relating to derivative instruments does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio.

The risks exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

Except if otherwise provided in the relevant Appendix with respect to a particular Sub-Fund, derivative instruments will only be used for hedging purposes.

- **Shares or units in open-ended funds**

- (13) Each Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in shares or units of a single UCITS or other UCI referred to in 1) e) above.
- (14) Furthermore, investments made in UCIs other than UCITS, may not exceed, in aggregate, 30% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.
- (15) To the extent that a UCITS or UCI is composed of several Sub-Funds and provided that the principle of segregation of commitments of the different Sub-Funds is ensured in relation to third parties, each Sub-Fund shall be considered as a separate entity for the application of the limit laid down in (13) hereabove.

When the Sub-Fund invests in the units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same management company or by any other company to which the 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 or redemption fees on account of the Sub-Fund's investment in the units of other UCITS and/or other UCI.

If the Sub-Fund shall decide to invest a substantial proportion of its assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs the maximum level of management fees that may be charged to both the Sub-Fund and to the UCITS and/or UCI in which it intends to invest will be disclosed in this Prospectus under the specific information regarding the concerned Sub-Fund.

- **Combined limits**
- (16) Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in (1), (8) and (9), the Sub-Funds may not combine:
- Investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by;
 - Deposits made with; and/or
 - Exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions undertaken with;

a single body in excess of 20% of its net assets.

- (17) The limits set out in (1) to (5), (8) and (9) cannot be combined. Thus, investments by each Sub-Fund in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by the same body or in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body in accordance with (1) to (5), (8) and (9) may not exceed a total of 35% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

(b) Restrictions with regard to control

- (18) No Sub-Fund may acquire such amount of shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.

- (19) The Fund may acquire no more than:

- (i) 10% of the outstanding non-voting shares of the same issuer,
- (ii) 10% of the outstanding debt securities of the same issuer,
- (iii) 25% of the outstanding shares or units of the same UCITS and/or other UCI,
- (iv) 10% of the outstanding Money Market Instruments of the same issuer.

The limits set in points (ii) to (iv) may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of debt securities or Money Market Instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue, cannot be calculated.

(20) The limits laid down in (18) and (19) are waived as regards:

- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union or its local authorities;
- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State of the European Union;
- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States of the European Union are members;
- Shares held in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-Member State of the European Union which invests its assets mainly in securities of issuing bodies having their registered office in that State, where under the legislation of that State, such holding represents the only way in which the relevant Sub-Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State and provided that the investment policy of the company complies with regulations governing risk diversification and restrictions with regard to control laid down herein;
- Shares held in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country/state where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of the shares at the Unitholders request exclusively on its or their behalf.

4) Furthermore, the following restrictions will have to be complied with:

- (i) No Sub-Fund may acquire either precious metals or certificates representing them.
- (ii) No Sub-Fund may acquire real estate, provided that investments may be made in securities secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein.
- (iii) No Sub-Fund may issue warrants or other instruments giving holders the right to purchase Units in such Sub-Fund.
- (iv) Without prejudice to the possibility of a Sub-Fund to acquire debt securities and to hold bank deposits, a Sub-

Fund may not grant loans or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties. This restriction does not prohibit the Sub-Fund from acquiring Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments that are not fully paid-up.

- (v) A Sub-Fund may not carry out uncovered sales of Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments.

5) Notwithstanding the above provisions:

- (i) Each of the Sub-Funds needs not necessarily to comply with the limits referred to herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments which form part of such Sub-Fund's portfolio concerned. Each Sub-Fund has 6 months from its date of authorization to achieve compliance with paragraph 3 (a).
- (ii) If the limits referred to above are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Sub-Fund or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, such Sub-Fund must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its Unitholders.
- (iii) The Fund has access to employ a risk-management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolios of the Sub-Funds. The Fund employs a process allowing for accurate and independent assessment of the value of the OTC derivative instruments.
- (iv) Information relating to the quantitative limits that apply in the risk management of the Fund, to the methods chosen to this end and to the recent evolution of the main instrument categories' risks and yields may be provided to investors upon request.

15. *SPECIAL INVESTMENT AND HEDGING TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS*

Unless further restricted by the Investment Policies of a specific Sub-Fund as described in the relevant Appendix below, the Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and

Money Market Instruments provided that, for the time being, such techniques and instruments are only used for hedging purposes.

When these operations concern the use of derivative instruments, these conditions and limits shall conform to the provisions laid down in section “Investment Restrictions”.

Under no circumstances shall these operations cause a Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objectives.

As at the date of the current Prospectus, the Fund and each of its Sub-Funds does not enter in any kind of Securities Financing Transactions (“SFT”) (i.e. repurchase transactions, securities lending or borrowing, buy-sell back transactions or sell-buy back transactions, margin lending transactions and total return swaps). In case the Fund or any of its Sub-Funds may enter into SFT, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

16. *EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES AND COLLATERAL POLICY*

The Fund may invest in OTC financial derivative instruments and techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and other financial liquid assets for efficient portfolio management, other than SFT. All revenues arising from such techniques are fully returned to the Fund, net of direct and indirect operational costs resulting from it.

According to CSSF Circular 14/592, the policy regarding any direct or indirect operational cost/fee arising from the use of efficient portfolio management techniques will be indicated in the Prospectus if applicable. The identity of the entity to which the fees are paid and aggregate amounts will be disclosed in the Annual Report of the Fund, as well as its relation with the Management Company or the Depositary, if applicable.

When calculating the risk limits stated in article 52 of the UCITS IV Directive for a specific Sub-Fund, such calculation will always be combined with the risk exposures to a counterparty arising from efficient portfolio management techniques and OTC financial derivative transactions.

Following Circular 14/592 and if applicable in each Sub-Fund, the management of collateral for OTC financial derivatives transactions will comply with the following conditions:

- Liquidity: any collateral received other than cash should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral

trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation (conditions under article 56 of the UCITS IV Directive are also applicable).

- Valuation: any collateral received should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place.
- Issuer credit quality: any collateral received should be of high quality (list stated further below in the collateral management section) and issued by an entity which is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- Correlation: the collateral received by the Sub-Fund should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- Collateral diversification: in the use of collaterals, the Sub-Fund will ensure that each collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. Sufficient diversification is to be considered as receiving from a counterparty a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of its net asset value, and in cases of exposure of different counterparties, the different baskets of collaterals should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. However the Sub-Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong. Such Sub-Fund should receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the Sub-Fund' net asset value. Where a Sub-Fund intends to be fully collateralised in securities issued or guaranteed by a Member State, such event should be disclosed in the current Prospectus. Each Sub-Fund should also identify the Member States, local authorities, or public international bodies issuing or guaranteeing securities which it is able to accept as collateral for more than 20% of its net asset value. Risks linked to the management of collateral will be covered by the risk management process of the Management Company.

- Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, should be identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management process.

As the Fund is managed by ADEPA Asset Management, S.A., it adheres to an effective policy to manage conflicts of interest created, implemented and maintained by ADEPA Asset Management, S.A. This policy identifies, in relation to the collective portfolio management, the situations which cause, or could cause, a conflict of interest that represents a significant risk affecting the interests of all UCITS/UCIs managed by ADEPA Asset Management, S.A.

In order to identify different types of conflict of interest, the Management Company shall take into account, at the very least, situations in which the Management Company, one of its employees or an individual associated with it is involved and over which it has direct or indirect control. Such conflicts of interest may come in different forms. The different types of situations (non-exhaustive list) which could cause a conflict of interest are as follows:

- ✓ The possibility to achieve a financial gain or avoid a financial loss for the Management Company (including its managers and/or employees) at the expense of an undertaking for collective investment or unitholders/investors.
- ✓ The Management Company controls the same activities for a UCITS and for other clients who are not UCITS.
- ✓ The Management Company receives a benefit with regard to portfolio collective management activities supplied to the UCITS
- ✓ The interests of the Management Company (including its managers, employees and tied agents) in providing a service to an undertaking for collective investment or unitholders/investors, not coinciding with the interests of the UCI/unitholders/investors.
- ✓ The possibility that the Management Company would favour the interests of one UCI or group of UCIs over another, or the interests of one unitholder/investor or group of unitholders/investors over another, for financial or other reasons.
- ✓ The possibility that the Management Company would obtain a benefit from a third party in relation to the services provided, other than the commission or fees normally charged for this service.
- ✓ The introduction of units/shares of UCIs managed by the Management Company into other UCIs also managed by the Management Company.
- ✓ The nomination of Directors, members of management, or staff of the Management Company as members of the Board of Directors of UCIs.
- ✓ The introduction into UCIs managed by the Management Company of securities / funds related to the directors or managers of UCIs managed by the Management Company. The nomination of board members of UCIs managed by the Management Company, to positions on the Boards of other UCIs also managed by the Management Company.

- ✓ Receipt of commissions from UCI's underlying those managed by the Management Company.

For this reason, the Management Company appropriately anticipates and manages conflicts of interest that could result from the different services offered by the Management Company to avoid them prejudicing the interests of its clients even those that might result from the management of the assets, should this activity be delegated.

Collateral management

When entering into OTC financial derivative transactions, each Sub-Fund must receive collateral in order to reduce its counterparty risk, the value of which must be at least equal to the aggregate of the value of securities lent and of the counterparties' risk exposure.

The collateral must be blocked in the favour of the Fund and must only be:

- a. placed on deposit with entities prescribed in Article 50(f) of the UCITS IV Directive;
- b. invested in high-quality government bonds;
- c. used for the purpose of reverse repo transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the UCITS is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis;
- d. invested in short-term money market funds as defined in the Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds.

The level of collateral will be equivalent to the aggregate of the value of respective OTC financial derivative transaction.

The collateral blocked will be held by the Depositary of the Fund or, if required, by another regulated entity not linked to the provider of the collateral. Such blocked collateral can always be enforced by the Fund without any conditions.

In cases where collateral is used to mitigate counterparty risk exposure and according to CSSF Circular 14/592, non-cash collateral received will not be sold, reinvested or pledged.

Diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral also apply to re-investment of cash collateral (if any). Re-investment of cash collateral is not foreseen for the time being in the Fund. If such re-investment is used in the future, the current Prospectus will reflect all the risks that may arise from that use of cash collateral.

The Fund has a haircut policy relating to the following classes of assets received as collateral:

- i. Deposits with entities prescribed in Article 50(f) of the UCITS IV Directive; haircut ranging from 0-1%*;
- ii. High-quality government bonds: haircut ranging from 1-2%*;
- iii. Reverse repo transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the UCITS is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis: haircut ranging from 1-7%*;
- iv. short-term money market funds as defined in the Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds: haircut ranging from 1-10%*;

*The ranges from 1 to 10% are to be considered on a case by case basis depending on the characteristics of the collateral (quality, stability in the value, marketability, durability, etc).

Any received collateral will be valued on a daily basis and assets with high price volatility will not be accepted as collateral unless conservative haircuts are in place.

Any received collateral will be issued by an entity independent from the counterparty and may potentially display a low correlation with the performance of this counterparty.

17. *CROSS INVESTMENTS AND MASTER FEEDER*

• Cross Investments:

A Sub-Fund of the Fund may subscribe, acquire and/or hold securities to be issued or issued by one or more other Sub-Fund of the same Fund under the condition, however, that:

- The target Sub-Fund does not, in turn, invest in the Sub-Fund invested in this target Sub-Fund; and
- No more than 10% of the assets of the target Sub-Fund whose acquisition is contemplated may be invested pursuant to their management regulations or their instruments of incorporation in units of other target Sub-Fund of the Fund; and
- Voting rights, if any, attaching to the relevant securities are suspended for as long as they are held by the Sub-Fund concerned and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and

- In any event, for as long as these securities are held by the Sub-Fund, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Fund for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by this Law.

- Master Feeder:

A Sub-Fund of the Fund may be (i) a feeder Sub-Fund (the “Feeder UCITS”) approved to invest at least 85% of its assets in units of another UCITS or investment Sub-Fund thereof (the "Master UCITS"); or (ii) a master Sub-Fund which has, among its unitholders, at least one feeder UCITS, is not itself a feeder UCITS and does not hold units of a feeder UCITS, subject to and in accordance with Chapter 9 of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investments, as replaced or amended.

Pursuant to arts.79.3, 4, and 5 of the Law of 2010 if a master UCITS temporarily suspends the repurchase, redemption or subscription of its units, whether at its own initiative or at the request of its competent authorities, each of its feeder UCITS is entitled to suspend the repurchase, redemption or subscription of its units. According to the Law of 2010, if a master UCITS is liquidated, the feeder UCITS shall also be liquidated, unless the CSSF approves:

- a) the investment of at least 85 % of the assets of the feeder UCITS in units of another master UCITS; or
- b) the amendment of the management regulations or the instruments of incorporation of the feeder UCITS in order to enable it to convert into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS.

Without prejudice to specific provisions regarding compulsory liquidation, the liquidation of a master UCITS shall take place no sooner than three months after the master UCITS has informed all of its unitholders and the CSSF of the binding decision to liquidate.

If a master UCITS merges with another UCITS or is divided into two or more UCITS, the feeder UCITS shall be liquidated, unless the CSSF grants approval to the feeder UCITS to:

- a) continue to be a feeder UCITS of the master UCITS or another UCITS resulting from the merger or division of the master UCITS;
- b) invest at least 85 % of its assets in units of another master UCITS not resulting from the merger or the division; or

- c) amend its management regulations or its instruments of incorporation in order to convert into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS; accordingly the investment strategy and policy of the feeder UCITS shall be amended in the Prospectus of the Fund.

No merger or division of a master UCITS shall become effective, unless the master UCITS has provided all of its unitholders and the competent authorities of the home Member State of its feeder UCITS all the information required at least sixty days before the proposed effective date.

18. *MONEY LAUNDERING PREVENTION*

Pursuant to the Luxembourg law of 17 July 2008 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing which amends Luxembourg law of 12 November 2004 relating to the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, and the CSSF circular 13/556 and the CSSF Regulation 12/02, as amended from time to time, obligations have been imposed on all professionals of the financial sector to prevent the use of undertakings for collective investment for money laundering purposes and terrorist financing purposes. Within this context some important points have been introduced: a general risk-based approach, specific provisions regarding customer identification which include concepts such as beneficial owner and politically exposed person, detailed description of the customer identification procedure and the use of specific third parties in the customer identification procedure, among others.

This identification procedure must be complied with by the Management Company acting as administrator in the case of direct subscriptions to a Sub-Fund, and in the case of subscriptions received by the Sub-Fund from any intermediary resident in a country that does not impose on such intermediary an obligation to identify investors equivalent to that required under Luxembourg laws for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. It is generally accepted that professionals of the financial sector resident in a country that has ratified the conclusions of the Financial Action Task Force (*Groupe d'Action Financière*) are deemed to be intermediaries having an identification obligation equivalent to that required under Luxembourg law.

The Management Company reserves the right to request any further documentation as is necessary to verify the identity of an investor in conformity with the abovementioned laws and regulations.

Unitholders should note that, pursuant to the RBO Law, information on the unitholders themselves and/or their beneficial owners may be

transmitted to the RBO, where such information may be consulted by the public.

19. *UNITS*

The Fund may issue Units of any Class within each separate Sub-Fund.

The Units in any Sub-Fund shall be issued without par value. Details regarding the Classes of Units available per Sub-Fund and their features are disclosed in the Appendices below.

The Management Company may decide to create further Classes of Units with different characteristics, and in such cases, this Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The net proceeds from the subscription are invested in the specific portfolio of assets constituting the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Fund is one single entity; however, the right of investors and creditors regarding a Sub-Fund or raised by the constitution, operation or liquidation of a Sub-Fund are limited to the assets of this Sub-Fund, and the assets of a Sub-Fund will be answerable exclusively for the rights of the Unitholders relating to this Sub-Fund and for those of the creditors whose claim arose in relation to the constitution, operation or liquidation of this Sub-Fund. In the relations between the Fund's Unitholders, each Sub-Fund is treated as a separate entity. The assets, commitments, charges and expenses that cannot be allocated to one specific Sub-Fund will be charged to the different Sub-Funds pro rata to their respective net assets, if appropriate due to the amounts considered.

The Management Company shall issue Units in registered form only.

The inscription of the Unitholder's name in the register of Units evidences his or her right of ownership of such registered Units. A confirmation of unitholding will be delivered upon request.

The Management Company may decide to issue fractional Units up to three decimals.

All Units within each Class have equal rights as to repurchase and proceeds in a liquidation.

No general meetings of Unitholder shall be held and no voting rights shall be attached to the Units.

20. *SUBSCRIPTION OF UNITS*

Applications for Units may be made on any Business Day. Investors whose applications are received by the registrar and transfer agent, as more fully described for each Sub-Fund in the relevant Appendix below, will be allotted Units at a price corresponding to the Net Asset Value per Unit as of the relevant Valuation Day. Unless otherwise specified in the Appendices below, no subscription fees will be charged on the subscription of Units. The Net Asset Value per Unit of each Class will normally be available one (1) Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day, unless otherwise specified in any Sub-Fund's appendices. Applications for subscription may also be made through the distributors, in such a case investors should note that other subscription procedures or time limits may apply.

Any new subscriber must apply for a minimum amount as more fully described for each Sub-Fund in the relevant Appendix below. Such minimum may be reached by combining investments in various Sub-Funds. However, the Management Company may authorize a new subscriber to apply for units amounting to a sum that is less than the minimum initial investment or the equivalent in the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund from time to time.

Confirmation statements will be mailed to subscribers by the Management Company not later than five (5) Business Days from the date of payment of the subscription price at the risk of the Unitholder.

Payment shall be made in the Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund or, if applicable, in the denomination currency of the relevant Class as disclosed in the Appendices below in the form of electronic bank transfer net of all bank charges (except where local banking practices do not allow electronic bank transfers) to the order of the Depositary on the date the Net Asset Value of the allotted Units is available, unless otherwise specified in any Sub-Fund's appendices. Failing these payment applications will be considered as cancelled.

In the case of suspension of dealings in Units, the subscription will be dealt with on the first Valuation Day following the end of such suspension period.

The Management Company may agree to issue Units as consideration for a contribution in kind of securities to any Unitholder who agrees, in compliance with the conditions set forth by Luxembourg law, in particular the obligation to deliver a valuation report from the auditor of the Fund ("réviseur d'entreprises agréé") which shall be available for inspection, and provided that such securities comply with the investment objectives and policies of the relevant Sub-Fund. Any costs

incurred in connection with a contribution in kind of securities shall be borne by the relevant Unitholder.

The Management Company may, at any time at its discretion, temporarily discontinue, cease definitely or limit the issue of Units to persons or corporate bodies residing or established in certain countries or territories. The Management Company may also prohibit certain persons or corporate bodies from acquiring Units if such a measure is necessary for the protection of the Fund or any Sub-Fund, the Management Company or the Unitholder of the Fund or any Sub-Fund.

Furthermore, the Management Company may (i) reject in whole or in part at its discretion any application for Units or (ii) repurchase at any time the Units held by Unitholders who are excluded from purchasing or holding Units, in which case subscription monies paid, or the balance thereof, as appropriate, will normally be returned to the applicant within five (5) Business Days thereafter, provided such subscription monies have been cleared.

The Units have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), and the Fund has not been registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940. The Units may not be offered, sold, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, in the United States, its territories or possessions or to U.S. Persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) except to certain qualified U.S. institutions in reliance on certain exemptions from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and with the consent of the Management Company. Neither the Units nor any interest therein may be beneficially owned by any other U.S. Person. The sale and transfer of Units to U.S. Persons is restricted and the Management Company may repurchase Units held by a U.S. Person or refuse to register any transfer to a U.S. Person as it deems appropriate to assure compliance with the Securities Act.

21. *REDEMPTION OF UNITS*

Unitholders may request redemption of their Units on any Business Day.

Application for redemption must be made in writing to the registrar and transfer agent. Investors whose applications for redemption are received by the registrar and transfer agent as more fully described for each Sub-Fund in the relevant Appendix below will have their Units redeemed at a price corresponding to the Net Asset Value per Unit as of the relevant Valuation Day.

Unless otherwise specified in the Appendices below, no redemption fees will be charged on the redemption of Units. The Net Asset Value per Unit of each Class will normally be available one (1) Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day, unless otherwise specified in any Sub-Fund's appendices.

Application for redemption may also be made through the distributors, in such a case investors should note that other redemption procedures and time limits may apply.

The Management Company shall ensure that an appropriate level of liquidity is maintained in each Sub-Fund so that, under normal circumstances, repurchase of Units of a Sub-Fund may be made by the Valuation Day.

If on any Valuation Day redemption requests relate to more than 10% of the Units in issue in a specific Class or Sub-Fund, the Management Company may decide that part or all of such requests for repurchase will be deferred for such period as the Management Company considers to be in the best interests of the Sub-Fund, but normally not exceeding one Valuation Day. On the next Valuation Day following such period, these repurchase requests will be met in priority to later requests.

The repurchase price may, depending on the Net Asset Value per Unit applicable on the date of repurchase, be higher or lower than the price paid at the time of subscription.

Instructions for the redemption of Units may be made by fax, or by post. Applications for redemption should contain the following information (if applicable): the identity and address of the Unitholder requesting the redemption, the relevant Sub-Fund, the relevant Class, the number of Units or currency amount to be redeemed, the name in which such Units are registered and full payment details, including name of beneficiary, bank and account number. All necessary documents to fulfil the redemption should be enclosed with such application.

Redemption requests must be accompanied by a document evidencing authority to act on behalf of such Unitholder or power of attorney which is acceptable in form and substance to the Management Company. Redemption requests made in accordance with the foregoing procedure shall be irrevocable, except that a Unitholder may revoke such request in the event that it cannot be honoured for any of the reasons specified in this Prospectus.

Payment of the redemption price will be made by the Depositary or its agents not later than five (5) Business Days counting from and including the date on which the Net Asset Value of the redeemed Units is available,

unless otherwise specified in any Sub-Fund's appendices. Payment for such Units will be made in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund or, if applicable, in the denomination currency of the relevant Class as disclosed in the Appendices below or in any freely convertible currency specified by the Unitholder. In the last case, any conversion cost shall be borne by the relevant Unitholder.

The Management Company may, at the request of a Unitholder, agree to make, in whole or in part, a payment in-kind of securities of the Sub-Fund to that Unitholder in lieu of paying to that Unitholder redemption proceeds in cash. The total or partial in-kind payment of the redemption proceeds may only be made (i) with the consent of the relevant Unitholder which consent may be indicated in the Unitholder's application form or otherwise and (ii) by taking into account the fair and equal treatment of the interests of all Unitholders. In addition, in-kind payments of the redemption proceeds will only be made provided that the Unitholders who receive the in-kind payments are legally entitled to receive and dispose of the redemption proceeds for the redeemed Units of the relevant Sub-Fund. In the event of an in-kind payment, the costs of any transfers of securities to the redeeming Unitholder shall be borne by that Unitholder. To the extent that the Management Company makes in-kind payments in whole or in part, the Management Company will undertake its reasonable efforts, consistent with both applicable law and the terms of the in-kind securities being distributed, to distribute such in-kind securities to each redeeming Unitholder pro rata on the basis of the redeeming Unitholder's Units of the relevant Sub-Fund.

22. *CONVERSION OF UNITS*

Unless otherwise specified in the Appendices, Unitholders are entitled to convert all or part of their Units of a particular Class into Units of other Class(es) of Units (as far as available) within the same Sub-Fund or Units of the same or different Classes of Units (as far as available) of another Sub-Fund.

Unitholders who wish to convert all or part of their Units must submit an application by fax, or by post to the registrar and transfer agent, specifying the Sub-Fund, the Class or Sub-Funds and Classes concerned and the number of Units they wish to convert.

A conversion of Units of a particular Class of one Sub-Fund for Units of another Class in the same Sub-Fund and/or for Units of the same or different Class in another Sub-Fund will be treated as redemption of Units and a simultaneous purchase of Units of the acquired Class and/or Sub-Fund. A converting Unitholder may, therefore, realise a

taxable gain or loss in connection with the conversion under the laws of the country of the Unitholder's citizenship, residence or domicile.

Units may be tendered for conversion on any Business Day.

All terms and conditions regarding the redemption of Units shall equally apply to the conversion of Units.

Investors whose applications for conversion are received by the registrar and transfer agent as more fully describe for each Sub-Fund in the relevant Appendix below will have their Units converted on the basis of the respective Net Asset Value of the relevant Units as of the applicable Valuation Day. The Net Asset Value of the relevant Units will normally be available one (1) Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day.

The price at which Units shall be converted will be determined by reference to the respective Net Asset Value of the relevant Units of the relevant Class of Units or Sub-Fund calculated on the relevant Valuation Day, taking into account the actual rate of exchange on the day concerned.

If the Valuation Day of the Class of Units or Sub-Fund taken into account for the conversion does not coincide with the Valuation Day of the Class of Units or Sub-Fund into which they shall be converted, the Unitholders' attention is drawn to the fact that the amount converted will not generate interest during the time separating the two Valuation Days.

Unless otherwise specified in the Appendices below, no conversion fee will be charged on the conversion of Units.

The rate at which all or part of the Units in a given Sub-Fund (the "Original Sub-Fund") are converted into Units in another Sub-Fund (the "New Sub-Fund"), or all or part of the Units of a particular Class of Units (the "Original Class") are converted into another Class of Units within the same Sub-Fund (the "New Class") is determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$A = \frac{B \times C \times E}{D}$$

D

where:

- A. is the number of Units to be allocated in the New Sub-Fund or New Class;
- B. is the number of Units of the Original Sub-Fund or Original Class which is to be converted;

- C. is the Net Asset Value per Unit of the Original Class or the relevant Class of Units within the Original Sub-Fund at the relevant Valuation Day;
- D. is the Net Asset Value per Unit of the New Class or the relevant Class of Units within the New Sub-Fund at the relevant Valuation Day; and
- E. is the actual rate of exchange on the day concerned applied to conversions between Sub-Funds or Classes of Units denominated in different currencies, and is equal to 1 in relation to conversions between Sub-Funds or Classes of Units denominated in the same currency.

After conversion of the Units, State Street Bank Luxembourg S.C.A. will inform the Unitholder of the number of Units of the New Sub-Fund or New Class obtained by conversion and the price thereof.

23. *LATE TRADING AND MARKET TIMING*

23.1 Late trading

The Fund determines the price of its Units on a forward basis. This means that it is not possible to know in advance the Net Asset Value per Unit at which Units will be bought or sold (exclusive of any sales charges). Subscription, redemptions and conversions applications have to be received and will be accepted for each Sub-Fund only in accordance with the deadlines set out in the Appendices.

23.2 Market timing

The Fund is not designed for investors with short term investment horizons. Activities which may adversely affect the interests of the Fund's Unitholders (for example that disrupt investment strategies or impact expenses) such as market timing or the use of the Fund as an excessive or short term trading vehicle are not permitted.

While recognising that Unitholders may have legitimate needs to adjust their investments from time to time, the Management Company in its discretion may, if it deems such activities adversely affect the interests of the Fund's Unitholders, take action as appropriate to deter such activities.

Accordingly if the Management Company determines or suspects that a Unitholder has engaged in such activities, it may suspend, cancel, reject or otherwise deal with that Unitholder's subscription or conversion applications and take any action or measures as appropriate or necessary to protect the Fund and its Unitholders.

24. *DETERMINATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE OF UNITS*

Calculation and Publication

The Net Asset Value per Unit of each Class in respect of each Sub-Fund or of each Sub-Fund (the “NAV” or the “Net Asset Value”) is calculated in Luxembourg by the Management Company. The Net Asset Value of each Class in respect of each Sub-Fund or of each Sub-Fund shall be determined in the Reference Currency of that Class or Sub-Fund as specified in each Appendix of the Prospectus.

The Net Asset Value is calculated on the day specified for each Sub-Fund in each Appendix of the Prospectus (“Calculation Day”) on the basis of the prices available on the relevant Valuation Day, as published by the stock exchanges or Regulated Markets concerned and with reference to the value of assets owned on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Net Asset Value per Unit shall be determined by dividing the net assets of the Fund attributable to such Class in that Sub-Fund or to such Sub-Fund (being the value of the portion of assets less the portion of liabilities attributable to such Class or to such Sub-Fund on any such Valuation Day), as determined in accordance with applicable generally accepted Luxembourg accounting principles, by the total number of Units in the relevant Class in a Sub-Fund or in the relevant Sub-Fund then outstanding.

If, since the time of determination of the Net Asset Value on the relevant Valuation Day, there has been a material change in the quotations in the markets on which a substantial portion of the investments attributable to the relevant Class in respect of a Sub-Fund or to the relevant Sub-Fund are dealt in or quoted, the Management Company may, in order to safeguard the interests of the Unitholders and the Fund, cancel the first valuation and carry out a second valuation. All subscription, redemption and conversion requests shall be treated on the basis of this second valuation.

Valuation of the Assets

The calculation of the Net Asset Value of Units in any Class, if any, of any Sub-Fund and of the assets and liabilities of any such Class of any Sub-Fund shall be made in the following manner:

The assets of the Fund, in relation to each Sub-Fund, shall be deemed to include:

- (i) All cash on hand or on deposit, including any interest accrued thereon;
 - (ii) All bills and notes payable and accounts receivable (including proceeds of securities sold but not delivered);
 - (iii) All bonds, time notes, certificates of deposit, shares, stock, debentures, debenture stocks, subscription rights, warrants, options and other securities, financial instruments and similar assets owned by the Fund or contracted for by the Management Company on behalf of the Fund (provided that the Management Company may make adjustments in a manner not inconsistent with paragraph (a) below with regards to fluctuations in the market value of securities caused by trading ex-dividends, ex-rights, or by similar practices);
 - (iv) All stock dividends, cash dividends and cash distributions receivable by the Fund to the extent information thereon is reasonably available to the Fund;
 - (v) All interest accrued on any interest bearing assets owned by the Fund except to the extent that the same is included or reflected in the principal amount of such asset;
 - (vi) The preliminary expenses of the Fund, including the cost of issuing and distributing Units of the Fund, insofar as the same have not been written off;
 - (vii) The liquidating value of all forward contracts and all call or put options the Fund has an open position in;
 - (viii) All other assets of any kind and nature including expenses paid in advance.
- The value of the assets of all Sub-Funds, except some Money Market Sub-Funds, shall be determined as follows:
- (a) The value of any cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless in any case the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof shall be arrived at after making such discount as the Management Company may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof;
 - (b) The value of Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and any financial assets and instruments which are listed or dealt on a Regulated Market, a Regulated Market in an Other

State or any Other Regulated Market is based on their last available prices;

- (c) In the event that any assets held in a Sub-Fund's portfolio on the relevant day are not listed or dealt in on a Regulated Market, stock exchange or other regulated markets or if, in the opinion of the Management Company, the latest available price does not truly reflect the fair market value of the relevant securities, the value of such securities will be defined by the Management Company based on the reasonably foreseeable sales proceeds determined prudently and in good faith by the Management Company;
- (d) The liquidating value of futures, forward or options contracts not dealt in on Regulated Markets, stock exchange or other regulated markets shall mean their net liquidating value determined, pursuant to the policies established by the Management Company, on a basis consistently applied for each different variety of contracts. The liquidating value of futures, forward or options contracts dealt in on Regulated Markets, stock exchange or other regulated markets shall be based upon the last available settlement prices of these contracts on Regulated Markets, stock exchange or other regulated markets on which the particular futures, forward or options contracts are dealt in by the Management Company on behalf of the Fund; provided that if a futures, forward or options contract could not be liquidated on the day with respect to which net assets are being determined, the basis for determining the liquidating value of such contract shall be such value as the Management Company may deem fair and reasonable;
- (e) Interest rate swaps will be valued at their market value established by reference to the applicable interest rates curve. Index and financial instruments related swaps will be valued at their market value established by reference to the applicable index or financial instrument. The valuation of the index or financial instrument related swap agreement shall be based upon the market value of such swap transaction established in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Management Company;
- (f) Units or shares of open-ended UCI will be valued at their last determined and available net asset value or, if such price is not representative of the fair market value of such assets, then the price shall be determined by the Management Company on a fair and equitable basis. Units or shares of a closed-ended UCI will be valued at their last available stock market value;

- (g) All other assets will be valued at fair market value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Management Company;
- The value of the assets of some Money Market Sub-Funds shall be determined as follows:
 - (a) The value of any cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless in any case the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof shall be arrived at after making such discount as the Management Company may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof.
 - (b) The assets of these Sub-Funds are valued using the amortized cost method. Under this valuation method, such assets are valued at their acquisition cost as adjusted for amortization of premium or accretion of discount. The Management Company ensures that this amortization method will not result in a material discrepancy between the value of the money market instruments and the value calculated according to the amortization method. As a guarantee of the before mentioned:
 - (i) Money market instruments will comply with a residual maturity of less than three months and with no specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk; or
 - (ii) The Sub-Fund will invest solely in high-quality instruments with as a general rule a maturity or residual maturity of at most 397 days or regular yield adjustments in line with the maturities mentioned before and with a weighted average maturity of 60 days. The requirement that the instruments be high-quality instruments should be adequately monitored, taking into account both the credit risk and the final maturity of the instrument.

The Management Company, in its discretion, may permit some other method of valuation to be used if it considers that such valuation better reflects the fair value of any asset of the Fund.

In the event that extraordinary circumstances render valuations as aforesaid impracticable or inadequate, the Management Company is authorized, prudently and in good faith, to follow other rules in order to achieve a fair valuation of the assets of the Fund.

If since the time of determination of the net asset value per Unit of any Class in a particular Sub-Fund there has been a material change in the quotations in the markets on which a substantial portion of the investments of such Sub-Fund are dealt in or quoted, the Management Company may, in order to safeguard the interests of the Unitholders and the Fund, cancel the first valuation of the net asset value per Unit and carry out a second valuation. All the subscription, redemption and exchange orders received on such day will be dealt at the second net asset value per Unit.

The liabilities of the Fund shall be deemed to include:

- (i) All loans, bills and accounts payable;
- (ii) All accrued interest on loans of the Fund (including accrued fees for commitment for such loans);
- (iii) All accrued or payable expenses (including, without limitation, administrative expenses, management company fees, including incentive fees, if any, and Depositary fees);
- (iv) All known liabilities, present and future, including all matured contractual obligations for payments of money or property, including the amount of any unpaid distributions declared by the Fund;
- (v) An appropriate provision for future taxes based on capital and income as of the Valuation Day, as determined from time to time by the Fund, and other reserves, if any, authorized and approved by the Management Company, as well as such amount, if any, as the Management Company may consider to be an appropriate allowance in respect of any contingent liabilities of the Fund; and
- (vi) All other liabilities of the Fund of whatsoever kind and nature except liabilities represented by Units of the Fund. In determining the amount of such liabilities, the Management Company shall take into account all expenses payable and all costs incurred by the Fund, which shall comprise inter alia the fees and expenses detailed in Section 26 hereafter.

The Net Asset Value per Unit for each Sub-Fund is determined by the Management Company acting as administrator and made available at the registered office of the Management Company one (1) Business Day after the relevant Valuation Day, unless otherwise specified in any Sub-Fund's appendices.

Each Sub-Fund shall be valued so that all agreements to purchase or sell securities are reflected as of the date of execution, and all dividends receivable and distributions receivable are accrued as of the relevant ex-dividend dates.

The rights of final beneficiaries may be affected when compensation is paid out in case of errors/non-compliance at the level of the Fund where investors subscribed to units of the Fund through a financial intermediary pursuant to CSSF Circular 24/856.

25. *LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT TOOLS*

Liquidity management tools during exceptional stressed market conditions

a) Side pockets:

Side pocket mechanisms allow certain assets, whose economic or legal characteristics have changed significantly or become uncertain due to exceptional circumstances (designated for the purpose of this Prospectus as “Side Pocket Investments”), to be separated from the Fund’s other assets. Exceptional stressed market conditions may include, but are not limited to, severe market dislocation, valuation uncertainty, trading suspensions, sanctions, geopolitical events, or other situations where normal market functioning is materially impaired.

Subject to the unitholders having been duly informed, the Management Company, may compulsorily convert, on a pro rata basis, a portion of the outstanding Units of each classes of Units (if any) of the relevant Sub-Fund into a side pocket class designated for the purpose of this Prospectus as a "SP Class", established by the management company for such purpose within the relevant Sub-Fund. The SP Class will have an initial net asset value equal to the value (which may be the cost price or such other value determined in accordance with the terms of this Prospectus) of such Side Pocket Investments net of any costs, including deferred fees attributable to that SP Class.

Any decision to designate an investment as a Side Pocket Investment will be taken by the Management Company, acting with due care and in good faith in the best interests of the unitholders. The management company will only designate one or more investment(s) as being Side Pocket Investment(s) if, in addition to the conditions set out above, the creation of the specific series of SP Class for any Side Pocket Investment(s) is designed to:

(i) protect redeeming unitholders from being paid an amount in respect of illiquid or hard to value investments that may be less than their ultimate realisation value;

(ii) protect the non-redeeming unitholders against the disposal of part or all of the most liquid investments in order to satisfy the then outstanding redemption requests;

(iii) protect new unitholders by ensuring that they are not exposed to Side Pocket Investments when subscribing for new Units in the Sub-Fund; and

(iv) avoid a suspension of the calculation of the NAV (and of subscriptions and redemptions) on the basis of the relevant section of the Prospectus affecting all the unitholders in the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Units of the SP Class will be treated as if redeemed as of the date of the compulsory conversion of the relevant Units into that SP Class. The Units of the SP Class will further entitle their holders to participate on a pro rata basis in the relevant Side Pocket Investments. The Units of the SP Class are not redeemable upon request by the relevant unitholders. The Management Company may, however, dispose of or liquidate the side pocket on behalf of the Sub-Fund and distribute any proceeds to investors in proportion to their participation in the side pocket.

In the event that a Side Pocket Investment is sold, permanently written off or if the relevant Side Pocket Investment becomes listed on any stock exchange, the Management Company shall, in relation to such SP Class:

(i) deduct any accrued but unpaid management fee and other attributable fees, costs and expenses (including the cash which may have been transferred in order to ensure the payment of the fees of the relevant SP Class, as explained hereafter);

(ii) following a sale, determine either to distribute all or part of the proceeds of such sale to unitholders or to transfer all or part of such proceeds to a class of Units determined by the Management Company, where relevant. In such a case, it will be deducted from the sale proceeds a certain amount of fees estimated in good faith in order to ensure the payment of the fees of the SP Class (if still existing) for a period of three years;

(iii) following a listing, determine whether to re-designate all or part of such SP Class as another class of Units determined by the Management Company, where relevant.

The priority objective of the Management Company shall be to realise the Side Pocket Investments in the best interests of the relevant unitholders, which is dependent, inter alia, upon market conditions.

The Side Pockets Investments will be subject to separate accounting and the value and liabilities allocated to the Side Pocket Investments shall be separate from other classes of Units. For the purpose of calculating the net asset value of the SP Class, the Side Pockets Investments will either be valued at the fair value estimated in good faith and with the prudent care of the Management Company according to its valuation policy or remain booked at the value of the relevant Side Pocket Investments as at the date of the compulsory conversion of the relevant Units into the SP Class or such other value as determined by the Management Company in accordance with the terms of this Prospectus.

Where the Management Company considers such fees to be fair, proportionate, and in the best interests of unitholders, taking into account the illiquid nature of the Side Pocket Investments, the Management Company may decide that any portion of the fees that are normally attributable to the outstanding Units may apply to the applicable SP Class and such fees, together with the on-going fees and costs attributable to the interests of such SP Class, may accrue and be paid together with possible interest rate upon the realisation of the Side Pocket Investments attributable to the SP Class.

Given the expected illiquid nature of Side Pocket Investments, the net asset value, if any, of the Units of the SP Class cannot be determined with the same degree of certainty as would be the case in respect of the Units of other classes of Units.

If a portion of the Units of a unitholders are converted into Units of a particular series of SP Class, then that unitholders will continue to hold its SP Class until the realisation of the relevant Side Pocket Investment(s), in accordance with this section of the Sale Prospectus. For the avoidance of doubt, only unitholders who are invested in a relevant Sub-Fund at the time a Side Pocket Investment is created and who receive SP Class relating to such Side Pocket Investment will have an interest in and share in the profits and losses relating to that Side Pocket Investment. The SP Class shall be closed to subscriptions, repurchases and redemptions.

A side pocket can be constituted by the transfer of the Side Pocket Investments to a separate fund established for that purpose, where such structure provides greater flexibility or is otherwise considered appropriate in the circumstances. In such a case, the same principles, safeguards as set out above shall apply.

Side pockets constitute an extraordinary liquidity management tool and shall only be used as a measure of last resort, where less restrictive liquidity management measures are insufficient to protect the interests

of unitholders In accordance with applicable laws and regulations, side pockets may be applied to all Sub-Funds.

b) Suspension of subscriptions, redemptions and repayments:

The Management Company may, in the interests of the unitholders, temporarily suspend the subscription, redemption and repayment of its Units.

The Management Company shall only resort to suspension in exceptional cases where circumstances so require and where this is justified in the interests of the unitholders. The conditions for suspension are further described in section X “Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per Unit”.

In accordance with applicable laws and regulations, the suspension will apply to all Sub-Funds and will require that all of subscriptions, redemptions and conversions in a specific Sub-Fund (where relevant) are suspended. A suspension of subscriptions, redemptions and conversion (where relevant) shall be temporary, strictly limited to the period necessary to address the exceptional circumstances that justify that suspension, and may only be implemented where it is duly justified having regard to the best interests of unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund.

During the period where subscriptions, redemptions and conversions (where relevant) are suspended, the Fund may continue to calculate the net asset value of the relevant Sub-Fund. No official net asset value will be published during this period but an informative net asset value may be made available to unitholders for informational purposes only.

Unitholders will be informed without undue delay through the usual communication channels, and the CSSF will be notified in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Liquidity management tools during normal stressed market conditions

Enhanced liquidity management tools are available to the Fund in order to ensure the effective management of liquidity, address potential redemption pressures under stressed market conditions and protect the interests of investors.

Without prejudice to the fact that any Sub-Fund may use any other liquidity management tools listed in Annex III of the Law of 17 December 2010 in accordance with Article 52-2(2) of that law, subject to their inclusion in the relevant Sub-Fund’s specific section, the following

liquidity management tools have been selected by the Management Company for each Sub-Fund, taking into account its investment strategy, liquidity profile and redemption policy.

Redemption Gate

If for any valuation day, redemption and / or external conversion requests in a specific Sub-Fund relate to more than 10% of the latest available net asset value at the moment of reception of the requests the (“Activation Threshold”), the Management Company, in consultation with the Investment Manager may decide that part (on a pro rata basis but for an amount that correspond to at least the Activation Threshold) or all of such requests for repurchase and/or conversion will be deferred for such period as the Management Company considers to be in the best interests of the unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund as a whole, once it has been able to sell the necessary assets as soon as possible and in the best interest of the unitholders of the relevant Sub-Fund and the proceeds of such sales have been received. These delayed repurchase and/or conversion requests will be met in priority to later requests. Any redemption / conversion request subject to a redemption gate shall be processed at the net asset value applicable based on the date on which the request was originally received, notwithstanding any deferment of settlement. Where activated, the redemption gate shall apply uniformly to all investors of the relevant Sub-fund who have submitted the request subject to gating.

Anti-Dilution Levy

The actual price obtained by a Sub-Fund when purchasing or selling assets may be higher or lower than the market price or other probable realisation value used in calculating the net asset value of the Sub-Fund. Where subscriptions, redemptions, and/or conversions in a Sub-Fund cause the Sub-Fund to buy and/or sell underlying investments, the value of these investments may be affected by bid/offer spreads, trading costs and related expenses including transaction charges, brokerage fees, and taxes. As a result, the net asset value per Units of a Sub-Fund may be diluted as a result of subscriptions for or redemptions of Units in the Sub-Fund at a price that does not reflect the actual price obtained in the underlying asset transactions undertaken on behalf of the Sub-Fund to accommodate the resulting inflows or outflows.

In order to protect existing or remaining investors from the potential effect of dilution, the Management Company in consultation with the Investment Manager may apply an anti-dilution levy as further explained below.

To the extent that the Management Company considers that it is in the best interests of the Sub-Funds concerned and respective investors,

given the prevailing market conditions and the level of subscriptions or redemptions requested by unitholders in relation to the size of any Sub-Fund on any valuation day, an adjustment may be made to the price at which subscriptions or redemptions shall be settled in order to cover the amount or percentage estimate of costs and expenses to be incurred by the relevant Sub-Fund in relation to such subscriptions or redemptions respectively. The anti-dilution levy shall include the estimated explicit transaction costs and, where appropriate to the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund, the implicit transaction costs, including any significant market impact of asset purchases or sales to meet those subscriptions or redemptions. The Management Company may then apply such anti-dilution levy if for any valuation day, the aggregate net transactions of such Sub-Fund exceed 5% of the latest available net asset value of such Sub-Fund or in any other case where the Management Company is of the opinion that the interests of existing or continuing unitholders and potential unitholders require the imposition of an anti-dilution levy. The anti-dilution levy to be applied is not expected to exceed 3% of the latest available net asset value per unit and is payable to the Sub-Fund concerned. However, the Management Company may decide to go beyond this limit or any other limit set forth in any relevant Sub-Fund supplement in exceptional circumstances (such as, but not limited to, higher market volatility) to protect unitholder interests. The anti-dilution levy may be applied on any dealing day, may vary over time, and may differ between Sub-funds, subject at all times to applicable regulatory limits.

Redemption in kind

The Management Company may decide, at its discretion, to transfer assets held by a relevant Sub-Fund, instead of cash, to meet redemption requests of unitholders who qualify as professional investors under the Directive 2014/65/EU, well as in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Such transfers shall be subject to depositary oversight and, where appropriate, independent valuation of the assets transferred.

The redemption in kind shall only be activated to meet redemptions requested by unitholders who qualify as professional investors under the Directive 2014/65/EU and, in principle, if the redemption in kind corresponds to a pro rata share of the assets held by a Sub-Fund.

By way of derogation from the principle set out in the paragraph above, the redemption in kind does not need to correspond to a pro rata share of the assets held by a Sub-Fund if that Sub-Fund is solely marketed to professional investors under the Directive 2014/65/EU, or if the aim of that Sub-Fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index and that Sub-Fund is an

exchange-traded fund as defined in Article 4(1), point (46), of Directive 2014/65/EU.

Any redemption in kind shall be implemented in a manner that ensures fair treatment of all unitholders and avoids undue prejudice to either redeeming or remaining investor.

Governance and Notification Framework for Liquidity Management Tools

The Management Company has implemented detailed policies and procedures for the activation and deactivation of the selected liquidity management tools and the operational and administrative arrangements for their use. The Management Company will notify the CSSF without delay when it activates or deactivates the suspension of subscriptions, redemptions and repayments, or when it activates or deactivates any other liquidity management tool in a manner that is not in the normal course of business.

For side pockets, the Management Company will notify the CSSF within a reasonable time before activation or deactivation. The Management Company will develop a liquidity management tools plan in line with the liquidity management tools policy, prior to or immediately after the activation of suspensions of subscriptions, repurchases and redemptions and prior to the activation of a side pocket.

Any activation of a liquidity management tool shall be subject to the applicable governance framework of the Management Company and to a proportionality assessment, including but not limited to, independent assessment and escalation in accordance with the Management Company's liquidity risk management framework and shall be decided in accordance with this Prospectus in the best interests of the Fund and its Unitholders.

26. *SUSPENSION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE OF UNITS*

In each Sub-Fund, the Management Company may temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value of Units and in consequence the issue, repurchase and conversion of Units in any of the following events:

- When one or more Regulated Markets, stock exchanges or other regulated markets, which provide the basis for valuing a substantial portion of the assets of the Fund attributable to such Sub-Fund, or when one or more Regulated Markets, stock exchanges or other regulated markets in the currency in which a substantial portion of the assets of the Fund

attributable to such Sub-Fund is denominated, are closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays or if dealings therein are restricted or suspended;

- When, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside the responsibility and the control of the Management Company, disposal of the assets of the Fund attributable to such Sub-Fund is not reasonably or normally practicable without being seriously detrimental to the interests of the Unitholders;
- In the case of a breakdown in the normal means of communication used for the valuation of any investment of the Fund attributable to such Sub-Fund or if, for any exceptional circumstances, the value of any asset of the Fund attributable to such Sub-Fund may not be determined as rapidly and accurately as required;
- If, as a result of exchange restrictions or other restrictions affecting the transfer of funds, transactions on behalf of the Fund are rendered impracticable or if purchases and sales of the Fund's assets attributable to such Sub-Fund cannot be effected at normal rates of exchange.
- During any period when in the opinion of the Management Company, exceptional circumstances exist, including, but not limited to, circumstances in which the Fund is facing liquidity difficulties under exceptional stressed market conditions, such that the continuation of the calculation of the Net Asset Value or the processing of subscription and/or redemption, conversion requests could materially affect the interests of the Fund or its Unitholders

Any such suspension will be published in the manner described in this Prospectus and notified to those Unitholders having made an application for subscription, redemption or conversion of Units for which the calculation of the NAV has been suspended.

Such suspension as to any Sub-Fund will have no effect on the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Unit, the issue, redemption and conversion of Units of any other Sub-Fund.

Any request for subscription, redemption and conversion will be irrevocable except in the event of a suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Unit in the relevant Sub-Fund.

27. FEES AND EXPENSES

27.1 Fees of the Management Company

The Management Company is entitled to an annual management fee calculated as a percentage of the average net assets of each Sub-Fund payable at the end of each month. Such fee is described in detail for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section in each Appendix and may be applied, or may be waived in whole or in part at discretion of the Management Company.

The Management Company may be entitled to subscription, redemption, distribution and conversion fees. These fees are described in detail for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section in the Appendices below. These fees may be applied, or may be waived in whole or in part at the discretion of the Management Company and may be paid to the Management Company or other intermediaries involved in the distribution of Units of the Sub-Funds.

Furthermore, the Management Company may receive customary fees for the risk management rendered to the Fund, like customised risk reporting format, customised fields, etc.

27.2 Fees for the Investment Manager

The Management Company may appoint the investment management functions for each Sub-Fund to one or more Investment Managers listed in the Appendices below.

The Investment Manager is entitled to an annual investment management fee calculated as a percentage of the average net assets of each Sub-Fund payable at the end of each month. Such fee, which will not exceed 2.50% per annum of the net assets of each Sub-Fund, is described in detail for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section in each Appendix, if applicable and may be applied, or may be waived in whole or in part at discretion of the Investment Manager.

27.3 Duplication of fees

There shall be duplication of management fees and/or investment management fees, each time a Sub-Fund invests in other UCIs and/or UCITS. The maximum proportion of management fees charged both to the Sub-fund itself and to the UCIs and/or UCITS in which the Sub-Fund invests shall be disclosed in the annual report of the Fund and the Prospectus (as of art.46.3 of the Law of 2010).

There will be no subscription and redemption fees on account of the Sub-Fund's investment in the units of such other UCIs and/or UCITS when the Sub-Fund invests in units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs

that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Management Company or by any other company with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding.

27.4 Performance fee

The Investment Manager and/or the Investment Advisor may be entitled to a performance fee in relation to certain Sub-Funds, as indicated in the Appendices to the Prospectus.

27.5 Formation and launching expenses of the Fund

The costs and expenses of the formation of the Fund and the initial issue of its Units will be borne by the Fund and amortized over a period not exceeding 5 years from the formation of the Fund and in such amounts in each year as determined by the Management Company on an equitable basis.

27.6 Formation and launching expenses of additional Sub-Funds

The costs and expenses incurred in connection with the creation of a new Sub-Fund shall be written off over a period not exceeding five years against the assets of such Sub-Fund only and in such amounts each year as determined by the Management Company on an equitable basis. The newly created Sub-Fund shall not bear a pro-rata of the costs and expenses incurred in connection with the formation of the Fund and the initial issue of Units, which have not already been written off at the time of the creation of the new Sub-Fund.

27.7 Fees of the Administrative and Domiciliary Agent

The Management Company representing the Fund is currently acting as Administrative and Domiciliary Agent. The Administrative and Domiciliary Agent is responsible for the central administration of the Fund. In consideration for the administrative agent services and unless otherwise established in each of the Appendices, the Administrative and Domiciliary Agent is entitled to an administration fee, up to a maximum of 0.35% p.a., out of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund payable at the end of each month subject to a minimum of 35,000 Euros per annum per Sub-Fund. Administration fees amount will be available in the Fund Annual Accounts. For the avoidance of doubt, this maximum fee of 0.35% per year is not included in the management fee.

Furthermore, the Administrative and Domiciliary Agent may receive customary fees for the domiciliary and corporate services rendered to

the Fund like customised administration reports and customised corporate services like special reporting to the Fund.

Any reasonable disbursements and out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred by the Administrative and Domiciliary Agent in its capacity as administrator will be borne by the relevant Sub-Fund.

The administrative and domiciliary services may be delegated by the Administrative and Domiciliary Agent to a third party with the prior approval of the Management Company.

27.8 Fees of the Registrar and Transfer Agent

The Registrar and Transfer Agent shall be entitled to receive out of the net assets of each Sub-Fund a maximum fee of EUR 5.000 per year per Sub-Fund, and EUR 1.5000 per year for the additional share classes starting from the second. For the avoidance of doubt, this fee per year is not included in the management fee.

Any reasonable disbursements and out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred by the Registrar and Transfer Agent and Paying Agent will be borne by the relevant Sub-Fund.

27.9 Fees of the Depositary

The fees due to the Depositary may amount to up to 4.50 bps per year, calculated on the net assets per sub-fund determined of each quarter or month, but with a minimum fee of EUR 15,000 (fifteen thousands) per sub-fund per year. Notwithstanding such fees, the Depositary will receive customary banking fees for transactions.

Any reasonable disbursements and out-of-pocket expenses (including without limitation telephone, telex, e-mail, website, cable and postage expenses) incurred by the Depositary, and any custody charges of banks and financial institutions to which custody of assets of a Sub-Fund is entrusted, will be borne by the relevant Sub-Fund.

27.10 Transaction fees

Each Sub-Fund will bear all costs and expenses of buying and selling securities and financial instruments including, without limitation, any brokerage fees and commissions, investment research costs, interest, taxes, governmental duties, charges and levies and any other transaction related expenses excluding any costs and expenses relating to custody (collectively "Transaction Fees") which relate to the relevant Sub-Fund.

Investment Managers may require to pay out of the relevant Sub-Fund's assets investment research fees to brokers or other investment

firms. In such cases, the Investment Manager will ensure compliance with relevant MiFID requirements and will act at all times in the best interest of the Sub-Fund, regularly assessing the quality of the research purchased based on robust quality criteria and its ability to contribute to better investment decisions. Information on the total investment research costs incurred by each Sub-Fund will be provided in the annual accounts of the Fund.

27.11 Other operating expenses

The Fund shall pay out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund all expenses payable by the Sub-Fund which shall include but not be limited to:

- Fees payable to and reasonable disbursements and out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Management Company, the Depositary, the paying agent, the registrar and transfer agent, as applicable;
- All taxes which may be due on the assets and the income of the Sub-Fund (in particular, the “*taxe d’abonnement*” and any stamp duties payable);
- Usual banking fees due on transactions involving securities held in the Sub-Fund;
- Legal expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary while acting in the interests of the Unitholders;
- The cost of any liability insurance or fidelity bonds covering any costs, expenses or losses arising out of any liability of, or claim for damage or other relief asserted against the Management Company and/or the Depositary or other agents of the Fund for violation of any law or failure to comply with their respective obligations under these Management Regulations or otherwise with respect to the Fund;
- The costs and expenses of the preparation and printing of written confirmations of Units; the costs and expenses of preparing and/or filing and printing of the Management Regulations and all other documents concerning the Fund, including registration statements and prospectuses and explanatory memoranda with all authorities (including local securities dealers' associations) having jurisdiction over the Fund or the offering of Units of the Fund; the costs and expenses of preparing, in such languages as are necessary for the benefit of the Unitholders, including the beneficial

holders of the Units, and distributing annual and semi-annual reports and such other reports or documents as may be required under the applicable laws or regulations of the above-cited authorities; the cost of accounting, bookkeeping and calculating the Net Asset Value; the cost of preparing and distributing public notices to the Unitholders; lawyers' and auditor's fees; and all similar administrative charges, including all advertising expenses and other expenses directly incurred in offering or distributing the Units.

All recurring charges will be charged first against income, then against capital gains and then against assets. Other charges linked to the inception of the Fund (like Notary or additional possible administrative or legal fees) may be amortized over a period not exceeding 5 years.

28. *AUDITORS*

The auditor of the Fund is appointed by the Management Company and shall, with respect to the assets of the Fund, carry out the duties provided by the Law of 2010.

29. *DIVIDENDS*

Where specified for specific Categories as disclosed under the Appendices below, the Management Company may declare annual or other interim distributions out from the investment income gains and realized capital gains and, if considered necessary to maintain a reasonable level of dividends, out of any other funds available for distribution.

Notwithstanding the above, no distribution may be made as a result of which the total net assets of the Fund would fall below the equivalent in the Reference Currency of the Fund of the minimum amount as required by Luxembourg law.

Where a distribution is made and not claimed within five years from its due date, it will lapse and will revert to the relevant Sub-Fund.

30. *DURATION, LIQUIDATION AND AMALGAMATION OF THE FUND OR OF ANY SUB-FUND*

The Fund and each Sub-Fund have been established for an unlimited period of time. However, the Fund or any Class and/or Sub-Fund may be terminated at any time by decision of the Management Company. The Management Company may, in particular decide such dissolution

where the value of the net assets of the Fund or of any Class and/or Sub-Fund has decreased to an amount determined by the Management Company to the minimum level for the Fund or for such Sub-Fund to be operated in an economically efficient manner, in case of a significant change of the economic or political situation or as a matter of rationalisation.

The liquidation of the Fund or of a Class and/or Sub-Fund cannot be requested by a Unitholder.

The event leading to dissolution of the Fund must be announced by a notice published in the RESA. In addition, the event leading to dissolution of the Fund must be announced in at least two newspapers with appropriate distribution, at least one of which must be a Luxembourg newspaper. Such event will also be notified to the Unitholders in such other manner as may be deemed appropriate by the Management Company.

The Management Company or, as the case may be, the liquidator it has appointed, will realise the assets of the Fund or of the relevant Class(es) and/or Sub-Fund(s) in the best interest of the Unitholders thereof, and upon instructions given by the Management Company, the Depositary will distribute the net proceeds from such liquidation, after deducting all liquidation expenses relating thereto, amongst the Unitholders of the relevant Class(es) and/or Sub-Fund(s) in proportion to the number of Units held by them. The Management Company may distribute the assets of the Fund or of the relevant Class and/or Sub-Fund wholly or partly in kind to any Unitholder who agrees in compliance with the conditions set forth by the Management Company (including, without limitation, delivery of independent valuation report issued by the auditors of the Fund) and the principle of equal treatment of Unitholders.

At the close of liquidation of the Fund, the proceeds thereof corresponding to Units not surrendered will be kept in safe custody with the Luxembourg *Caisse de Consignation* until the prescription period has elapsed. As far as the liquidation of any Class and/or Sub-Fund is concerned, the proceeds thereof corresponding to Units not surrendered for repayment at the close of liquidation shall be kept at the earliest possible time in safe custody at the *Caisse de Consignation*.

Units may be redeemed, provided that Unitholders are treated equally.

Under the same circumstances as provided in the first paragraph above in relation to the liquidation of Class(es) and/or Sub-Funds, the Management Company may decide to amalgamate a Class and/or Sub-Fund into another Class and/or Sub-Fund. Unitholders will be informed of such decision by a notice sent to the Unitholders at their address

indicated in the register of Unitholders or in such manner as may be deemed appropriate by the Management Company and, in addition, the publication will contain information in relation to the new Class and/or Sub-Fund so as to enable the Unitholders to make an informed judgement of the impact of the amalgamation. This information shall be provided at least thirty days before the last date for requesting repurchase or redemption or, as the case may be, conversion without additional charge under Article 73, paragraph (1) of the Law of 2010.

The Management Company may decide to allocate the assets of any Class and/or Sub-Fund to those of another UCI submitted to part I of the Law of 2010 or to another Sub-Fund within such other UCI (such other UCI or Sub-Fund within such other UCI being the “new Fund”) (following a split or consolidation, if necessary, and the payment of the amount corresponding to any fractional entitlement to Unitholders) where the value of the net assets of any Class and/or Sub-Fund has decreased to an amount determined by the Management Company to be the minimum level for the Class and/or Sub-Fund to be operated in an economically efficient manner, in case of a significant change of the economic or political situation or as a matter of rationalisation. Such decision will be announced by a notice sent to the Unitholders at their address indicated in the register of Unitholders or in such other manner as may be deemed appropriate by the Management Company (and, in addition, the notice will contain information in relation to the new Fund), one month before the date on which the amalgamation becomes effective in order to enable Unitholders to request redemption of their Units, free of charge, during such period. After such period, Unitholders having not requested the redemption of their Units will be bound by the decision of the Management Company, provided that only the Unitholders having expressly consented thereto may be transferred to a foreign UCI.

31. *APPLICABLE LAW AND JURISDICTION*

The Management Regulations are governed by the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and any dispute arising between the Unitholders, the Management Company and the Depositary will be subject to the jurisdiction of the District Court of Luxembourg.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Management Company and the Depositary may subject themselves and the Fund, (i) to the jurisdiction of the courts of the countries in which the Units of the Fund are offered and sold with respect to claims by investors resident in such countries, and (ii) with respect to matters relating to subscription, repurchase and conversion by Unitholders resident in such countries, to the laws of such countries.

The claims of the Unitholders against the Management Company or the Depositary will lapse five years after the date of the event which gave rise to such claims.

32. *GOVERNING LANGUAGE*

English shall be the governing language of the Management Regulations.

33. *TAX STATUS IN LUXEMBOURG*

33.1 Withholding Tax

Any distribution by the Sub-Funds, redemption or sale of Units can be made free and clear of any withholding or deduction for or on account of any taxes of whatsoever nature imposed, levied, withheld, or assessed by Luxembourg or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, in accordance with applicable Luxembourg law (see, however paragraph 32.5 “EU Savings Directive” below).

33.2 Taxes on Income and Capital Gains

A Unitholder who derives income from such Unit, from the Sub-Funds or who realizes a gain on the disposal or redemption thereof will not be subject to Luxembourg taxation on such income or capital gains unless:

- (i) such holder is, or is deemed to be, resident in Luxembourg for Luxembourg tax purposes (or for the purposes of the relevant provisions); or
- (ii) such income or gain is attributable to an enterprise or part thereof which is carried on through a permanent establishment, a permanent representative or a fixed base of business in Luxembourg to which the Units in the Sub-Funds are attributable.

33.3 Net Wealth Tax

Luxembourg net wealth tax will not be levied on Units held by a Unitholder unless:

- (i) such Unitholder is, or is deemed to be, resident in Luxembourg for the purpose of the relevant provisions; or
- (ii) such Unit is attributable to an enterprise or part thereof which is carried on through a permanent establishment, a permanent representative or a fixed base of business in Luxembourg to which the Units in the Fund are attributable.

As regards individuals, the Luxembourg law of 23 December 2005 has abrogated the net wealth tax starting with the year 2006.

33.4 Inheritance and Gift Tax

Where the Units are transferred for no consideration:

- (i) no Luxembourg inheritance tax is levied on the transfer of the Units upon death of a Unitholder in cases where the deceased Unitholder was not a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance tax purposes;
- (ii) Luxembourg gift tax will be levied in the event that the gift is made pursuant to a notarial deed signed before a Luxembourg notary.

33.5 Other taxation

As from January 1st, 2021, a progressively decreasing subscription tax rate (from 0.05% down to 0.01%) applies on the portion of a Sub-Fund's assets invested in sustainable economic activities, as defined by Article 2 of SFDR.

34. *REGISTER OF BENEFICIAL OWNERS*

In addition, Luxembourg entities are required to collect, update, maintain and file with the RBO, information on their ultimate beneficial owner(s) ("UBOs"), in compliance with the RBO Law. The Management Company may thus require the Unitholders to provide information in relation to their own identity and residence (if the Unitholders are individuals) or the identity and residence of their ultimate UBO(s) in order to report such information to the RBO, where applicable.

The Management Company reserves the right to refuse any application for Units if the information provided or not provided does not satisfy the requirements under the RBO Law.

Unitholders should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax and other consequences with respect to the implementation of the CRS and of the RBO.

35. *FATCA AND CRS*

- FATCA:

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), a portion of the 2010 Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, became law in the United States in 2010. It requires financial institutions outside the US ("foreign financial institutions" or "FFIs") to pass information about "Financial Accounts" held by "Specified US Persons", directly or indirectly, to the US tax authorities, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") on an annual basis. A 30% withholding tax is imposed on certain US source income of any FFI that fails to comply with this requirement. On 28 March 2014, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg entered into a Model 1 Intergovernmental Agreement ("IGA") with the United States of America and a memorandum of understanding in respect thereof. The Fund would hence have to comply with such Luxembourg IGA, once the IGA has been implemented into Luxembourg law in order to comply with the provisions of FATCA rather than directly complying with the US Treasury Regulations implementing FATCA. Under the IGA, the Fund may be required to collect information aiming to identify its direct and indirect unitholders that are Specified US Persons for FATCA purposes ("reportable accounts"). Any such information on reportable accounts provided to the Fund will be shared with the Luxembourg tax authorities which will exchange that information on an automatic basis with the Government of the United States of America pursuant to Article 28 of the convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes in Income and Capital, entered into in Luxembourg on 3 April 1996. The Fund intends to comply with the provisions of the Luxembourg IGA to be deemed compliant with FATCA and will thus not be subject to the 30% withholding tax with respect to its share of any such payments attributable to actual and deemed U.S. investments of the Fund. The Fund will continually assess the extent of the requirements that FATCA and notably the Luxembourg IGA places upon it. As from the date of signature of the Luxembourg IGA and until the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has implemented the national procedure necessary for the entry into force of the IGA, the United States Department of the Treasury will treat the Fund as complying with and not subject to the FATCA Withholding.

To ensure the Fund's compliance with FATCA and the Luxembourg IGA in accordance with the foregoing, the Fund may:

- a. request information or documentation, including W-8 tax forms, a Global Intermediary Identification Number, if applicable, or any other valid evidence of a unitholder's FATCA registration with the IRS or a corresponding exemption, in order to ascertain such unitholder's FATCA status;

- b. report information concerning a unitholder and his account holding in the Fund to the Luxembourg tax authorities if such account is deemed a US reportable account under the Luxembourg IGA; and
- c. deduct applicable US withholding taxes from certain payments made to a unitholder by or on behalf of the Fund in accordance with FATCA and the Luxembourg IGA.

- CRS (Common Reporting Standards):

The Fund acknowledges to be an investment entity (*entité d'investissement*) in the meaning of the section VIII A. 6) of the law of 18 December 2015 on the automatic exchange of financial account information in the field of taxation, as amended, and any other law completing, amending or replacing the said law of 18 December 2015 (the “CRS Law”). Therefore, the Fund qualifies as a reporting financial institution (*institution financière déclarante*) in the meaning of the section VIII A. of the CRS Law.

Thus, the Unitholders should be aware that, if the Unitholder is in the scope of the CRS Law and the Grand Ducal Regulation of 15 March 2016 on article 2 (4) of the CRS Law with regard to the common reporting standard and any other regulation or circular completing, amending, or replacing it (the “CRS Regulation”), the Fund shall comply with the due diligence or reporting or any other obligations set out in the CRS Law or the CRS Regulation.

For this purpose, (i) the Fund will request the Unitholders to provide the relevant information pursuant to the CRS Law and the CRS Regulation and (ii) the Fund will, to the extent required by the CRS Law and the CRS Regulation, report on the Unitholder being in the scope of the CRS Law and the CRS Regulation.

Prospective investors should inform themselves of, and where appropriate take advice on, the laws and regulations in particular those relating to taxation (but also those relating to foreign exchange controls, FATCA and CRS) applicable to the subscription, purchase, holding, conversion and redemption of Units in the country of their citizenship, residence or domicile and their current tax situation and the current tax status of the Fund in Luxembourg.

36. ACCOUNTING YEAR

The accounts of the Fund are closed on 31 December each year.

The consolidated accounts of the Fund shall be kept in the Reference Currency of the Fund. The financial statements relating to the separate

Sub-Funds shall also be expressed in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The accounts of the Management Company and of the Fund will be audited annually by an auditor appointed from time to time by the Management Company.

The accounting year of the Fund commences on the first of January and terminates on the thirty first of December of the same year. The first accounting year will commence on the date of incorporation of the Fund and will end on 31 December 2018. The first semi-annual report will be made as of 30 June 2018.

The aforementioned documents will be available within four months for the annual reports and two months for the semi-annual reports of the date thereof and copies may be obtained free of charge by any person at the registered office of the Fund.

37. *UNITHOLDERS' INFORMATION*

Audited annual reports and unaudited semi-annual reports will be made available to the Unitholders at no cost to them at the offices of the Management Company, .

Any other financial information to be published concerning the Fund or the Management Company, including the Net Asset Value, the issue, conversion and repurchase price of the Units for each Sub-Fund and any suspension of such valuation, will be made available to the public at the offices of the Management Company,.

To the extent required by Luxembourg law or decided by the Management Company, all notices to Unitholders will be sent to Unitholders at their address indicated in the register of Unitholders, sent to the Unitholders via e-mail, published on the website of the Fund, in one or more newspapers and/or in the *RESA*.

38. *DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION*

The following documents will be available for inspection during normal business hours at the registered office of the Management Company:

- 1) Prospectus;
- 2) The Management Regulations;
- 3) The Articles of Incorporation of the Management Company;
- 4) The latest annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund;

- 5) The Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement;
- 6) The Registrar and Transfer Agency Agreement;
- 7) The Investment Management Agreement;
- 8) The Remuneration Policy of ADEPA Asset Management S.A.;
- 9) The Conflicts of Interest Policy of ADEPA Asset Management S.A.

Copies of the documents under (1) to (4), (8) and (9) above may be obtained without cost at the same address and/or on the Management Company's Website (<http://www.adepa.com/remuneration-policy>).

39. *APPENDICES TO THE PROSPECTUS*

SUB-FUNDS

The Sub-Funds are the following:

- OLEA INVESTMENT FUND – OLEA NEUTRAL INVERSIONES

OLEA INVESTMENT FUND – OLEA NEUTRAL INVERSIONES

Investment objective and policy

The Investment Objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve mid-term capital preservation. The Sub-Fund seeks to accomplish this objective through investing in fixed income and equity securities of developed countries, and up to 20% of emerging markets.

The purpose of the Sub-Fund is to deliver attractive returns with a diversified portfolio of fixed income and equity assets. The expected volatility range is from 6% to 10%. The asset allocation is based on the investment manager's macroeconomic scenario and the selection of the assets will be done under the value criteria.

The Sub-Fund could be invested in equities up to 60% of the AUM and up to 95% in fixed income, including but not limited to: high yield bonds, non-investment grade bonds and non-rated bonds (in aggregate with a maximum exposure of 15% of the Sub-Fund total net assets); coco bonds maximum exposure of 20% of the Sub-Funds total assets, ABS and MBS maximum 15% and Default or Distress Securities maximum exposure of 5% of the Sub-Funds total assets; and fixed-rate or floating securities, zero-coupon bonds, money market instruments issued or dealt on the Eurozone and other international regulated markets and deposits.

On ancillary basis the Sub-Fund may achieve also its investment objective indirectly, by investing through UCIs/UCITS (mainly ETF). Nevertheless, the Sub-Fund cannot invest more than 10% of its net assets in such securities.

In order to achieve the targeted exposure and in compliance with the Grand Ducal Regulation, the Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments traded on a regulated market. In particular, the Sub-Fund may at all time take exposure to derivatives on any eligible underlying, such as equity or bond indices, transferable securities, interest rates and currencies.

In addition, derivative instruments traded on a regulated market and/or over the counter (OTC) can be used in order to hedge the exposure to some equity or fixed income markets as well as eventual foreign currencies to which the Sub-Fund underlying may be denominated. In any case, OTC instruments which may be used will be contracted with first class financial institutions specialized in the respective type of transactions.

At all times, the maximum exposure level to derivatives is capped at 100% of the Sub-Fund net assets.

If the Investment Manager considers that in the best interest of the Unitholders, and notably for defensive purposes, the Sub-Fund may also, hold, up to 100% of its net assets, in liquidity such as (but not limited to) cash deposits.

According to the Investment Policy above, the Sub-Fund employs the commitment approach as the global exposure determination methodology.

The aforementioned investment policy fit for investors with a medium investment risk profile and with certain experience in financial markets. The Sub-Fund has no capital guarantee and assumes some risks when investing in securities, thus, potential gains or losses may occur. The risk category is neither a target nor a guarantee and may shift over time.

Recommendation: this Sub-Fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within a three years period.

Risk inherent to high-yield, non-investment grade, non-rated, CoCo bonds and Default or Distress securities

As this Sub-Fund may invest in high yield, non-investment grade, non-rated, CoCo bonds and Default or Distress securities, investors should know that such kind of investments represents a higher risk from the issuer, eventually having the risk of default. The Sub-Fund has a limit of 15% of the AUM for its investments in High yield and non-investment grade bonds. It also invests mainly in BB rating issues (the higher rating within the high yield category), which in many cases are investment grade issuers when issuing senior bonds. Please refer to section 6 Risk Considerations within the main body of the prospectus.

Sustainability Risks

The Sub-Fund is classified as “Article 6” SFDR.

The investment process of the Investment Manager integrates ESG factors based on proprietary and third-party research to evaluate investment risks and opportunities. When selecting the Sub-Fund’s investments, securities of issuers with high sustainability risks may be purchased and retained in the Sub-Fund’s portfolio.

In line with the Investment Manager’s commitment to responsible investment:

- The Investment Manager ensures that voting rights are exercised systematically and methodically.
- The Investment Manager may engage with issuers in order to positively

influence ESG practices.

- The Sub-Fund adopts an exclusion policy relating to direct investments that are deemed incompatible with the Investment Manager’s approach to responsible investment.

For further information, please refer to <https://oleagestion.com/sostenibilidad/>.

Integrating Sustainability Risks into the investment process does not mean that ESG information is the sole or primary consideration for an investment decision; instead, the Investment Manager evaluates and weighs a variety of financial and non-financial factors, which may include ESG considerations, to make investment decisions.

The Investment Manager is convinced that a careful selection of investments, as a result of combining traditional finance perspective with ESG concerns, will positively impact in a better world and a more sustainable economy, what will definitely impact in a more consistent investment returns in a long-term basis.

Master Feeder Structure

This Sub-Fund when qualifying as Master UCITS shall:

- a) have among its unitholders at least one Feeder UCITS;
- b) not be itself a Feeder UCITS; and
- c) not hold shares of a Feeder UCITS.

Investment Manager	OLEA GESTION DE ACTIVOS SGIIC S.A.
Reference Currency	EURO
Valuation Day	Daily. If such day is not a Business Day in Luxembourg or falls within a period of suspension of determination of Net Asset Value, as described in the Section “Determination of the Net Asset Value of Units”, then the valuation day will be the following Business Day.
Classes of Units	Class A: Any investor and denominated in EURO Class C: Reserved for (i) investors which have entered into a separate agreement with investment service providers which, according

	<p>to regulatory requirements, are not allowed to accept and keep trail commissions (in the European Economic Area, this shall include investment service providers providing discretionary portfolio management or investment advice on an independent basis on a fee-based relationship) and (ii) institutional investors exclusively investing on their own account which qualify as Eligible Counterparty or Professional Client as defined by MiFID. Denominated in EURO.</p> <p>Class M: Reserved for Feeder UCITS and denominated in EURO</p>
Categories of Units	<p>Class A: accumulation of income</p> <p>Class C: accumulation of income</p> <p>Class M: accumulation of income</p>
Initial Price	<p>Class A: EUR 10,000.-</p> <p>Class C: EUR 10,000.-</p> <p>Class M: EUR 10,000.-</p> <p>The prices are determined with three (3) decimals.</p>
Minimum Initial Investment	<p>Class A: EUR 10.</p> <p>Class C: EUR 10. -</p> <p>Class M: EUR 10. -</p>
Minimum Investment Subsequent	<p>Class A: EUR 10. -</p> <p>Class C: EUR 10. -</p> <p>Class M: EUR 10. -</p>
Subscription, redemption and conversion deadline	<p>11 a.m. Luxembourg time on the applicable Valuation Day. Applications received by the registrar and transfer agent after this time will be deemed to have been received on the following Valuation Day.</p> <p>Subscription monies are due to be paid two (2) Business Days following the Valuation Day.</p> <p>Redemption monies are due to be paid three</p>

	(3) Business Days following the Valuation Day.
Subscription Commission	None
Redemption Commission	None
Conversion Commission	None
Investment Management Fee	<p>Class A: 1.40% per annum out of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>Class C: 0.65% per annum out of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>Class M: None.</p>
Management Company Fee	<p>0.06% of the Sub-Fund's net assets when assets range from 0 to EUR 75,000,000.</p> <p>0.05% of the Sub-Fund's net assets when assets are above of EUR 75,000,000.</p> <p>with a minimum of EUR 10,000 per year.</p> <p>Such fees are accrued on each Valuation Day and payable monthly in arrears.</p>
Performance Fee	<p>Class A: None.</p> <p>Class C: None.</p> <p>Class M: None.</p>

The maximum level of total management fees that may be charged to both the Sub-Fund and to the UCITS and/or UCI in which it invests will be 2.50%, it being understood that this percentage shall be disclosed in the annual report of the Fund (and the Prospectus, following art. 46.3 of Law of 2010).

Investors should note that rebates or retrocession paid by the underlying UCITs and/or UCIs shall be for the benefit of the Sub-Fund.