

## **Red Stone Fund**

Trust agreement including sub-fund-specific annex and prospectus

UCITS under Liechtenstein law in the legal form of a trust (hereinafter referred to as the "UCITS")

### **UCITS V**

(umbrella structure that may comprise several sub-funds)

As at 15 September 2025

LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft

Äulestrasse 80 · P.O. Box 1238 · 9490 Vaduz · Liechtenstein

Telephone +423 236 94 00 · Fax +423 236 94 06 · [www.llb.li/fundservices](http://www.llb.li/fundservices)

## Overview of the UCITS organisation

Management company	LLB Fund Services AG Äulestrasse 80 FL-9490 Vaduz
Board of Directors	Current status according to the commercial register at the registered office: Office of Justice (AJU), 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein
Management	Current status according to the commercial register at the registered office: Office of Justice (AJU), 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein
Asset manager	Valex Capital AG Talstrasse 37 CH-8808 Pfäffikon
Custodian	Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG Städtle 44 FL-9490 Vaduz
Promoter	RSF Advisors GmbH Staldenbachstrasse 30 CH-8808 Pfäffikon
Auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers AG Kornhausstrasse 25 9000 St. Gallen
Auditor of the management company	KPMG (Liechtenstein AG) Äulestrasse 2 9490 Vaduz
Representative in Switzerland	LLB Swiss Investment AG Claridenstrasse 20 8002 Zurich Switzerland
Paying agent in Switzerland	LLB (Switzerland) AG Zürcherstrasse 3 8730 Uznach
Facility / contact point for Germany	LLB Fund Services AG Äulestrasse 80 9490 Vaduz

## The UCITS at a glance

Name of the UCITS	Red Stone Fund
Legal structure	UCITS in the legal form of a trust ("collective trust") in accordance with the Law of 28 June 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSG)
Umbrella structure	Umbrella structure with two sub-funds
Domicile	Liechtenstein
Date of establishment of the UCITS	2 October 2023
Financial year	The financial year of the UCITS begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December.
Accounting currency of the UCITS	CHF
Competent supervisory authority	Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA); <a href="http://www.fma-li.li">www.fma-li.li</a>

## **Note for investors / Sales restrictions**

The acquisition of units in the UCITS is based on the prospectus, the trust agreement and the key information documents (the "**PRIIP KID**") – as well as the latest annual report and, if already published, the subsequent semi-annual report. Only the information contained in the prospectus and, in particular, in the trust agreement, including Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance", is valid. Upon purchase of the shares, these are deemed to have been approved by the investor.

This prospectus does not constitute an offer or invitation to subscribe for units of the UCITS by any person in any jurisdiction where such an offer or invitation is unlawful or where the person making such an offer or invitation is not qualified to do so or is made to a person to whom such an offer or invitation is unlawful. Information not contained in this prospectus and trust agreement or in documents available to the public is considered unauthorised and unreliable. Potential investors should inform themselves about the possible tax consequences, legal requirements and possible foreign exchange restrictions or control regulations that apply in the countries of their nationality, residence or domicile and that may be relevant to the subscription, holding, conversion, redemption or sale of shares. Further tax considerations are explained in section 11, "Tax Regulations". Appendix B, "Specific Information for Individual Distribution Countries", contains information regarding distribution in various countries. The units of the UCITS are not authorised for distribution in all countries worldwide. The provisions applicable in the respective country apply to the issue, conversion and redemption of units abroad.

Investors should read and consider the risk description in section 8, "Risk Information," before purchasing shares in the sub-funds.

Shares in the sub-funds may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States in particular. The shares have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act") or under the securities laws of any state or local authority of the United States of America or its territories, possessions or other areas under its jurisdiction, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "United States").

The shares may not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred in the United States or to or for the account of US persons (as defined in the 1933 Act). Subsequent transfers of shares in the United States or to US persons are not permitted.

The management company has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or under any other US federal laws. Accordingly, shares will not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred in the United States or to or for the account of US persons (as defined in the 1933 Act).

The shares have not been approved by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or any other regulatory authority in the United States, nor has such approval been refused; furthermore, neither the SEC nor any other regulatory authority in the United States has determined the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus or the merits of the shares.

This prospectus may not be circulated in the United States. The distribution of this prospectus and the offer of the shares may also be subject to restrictions in other jurisdictions.

Shares in the sub-funds may also be held by US citizens or persons resident in the US and/or other natural or legal persons whose income and/or earnings, regardless of their origin, are subject to US income tax, financial institutions that do not comply with the provisions of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA", in particular Sections 1471 - 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and any agreement with the United States of America on cooperation to facilitate the implementation of FATCA, where applicable) and do not register with the US tax authorities as a FATCA-compliant institution where required, and may not be offered, sold or delivered to persons who are considered US persons under Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933 and/or the US Commodity Exchange Act, as amended. The sub-funds may therefore not be acquired by the following investors in particular (non-exhaustive list):

- US citizens, including dual citizens;
- Persons who reside or are domiciled in the US;
- Persons who are resident in the USA (green card holders) and/or whose main place of residence is in the USA;
- Companies, trusts, assets, etc. resident in the United States;

- Companies that qualify as transparent for US tax purposes and have investors mentioned in this section, as well as companies whose income is attributed to an investor mentioned in this section within the framework of a consolidated view for US tax purposes;
- Financial institutions that do not comply with the provisions of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA", in particular Sections 1471 - 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and any agreement with the United States of America on cooperation to facilitate the implementation of FATCA, as applicable) and do not register with the US tax authorities as a FATCA-compliant institution to the extent required; or
- US persons as defined in the currently valid version of Regulation S of the United States Securities Act 1933.

In general, units of the UCITS may not be offered in jurisdictions or to persons where or to whom this is not permitted.

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## **PART I: THE PROSPECTUS**

The issue and redemption of shares in the relevant sub-fund is based on the currently valid trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance". This trust agreement is supplemented by the latest annual report. If the reporting date of the annual report is more than eight months ago, the semi-annual report must also be offered to the purchaser.

The "Key Information Documents" (PRIIP KID) shall be made available to the investor free of charge in good time prior to the purchase of shares.

It is not permitted to provide information or explanations that deviate from the prospectus, trust agreement, Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" or the PRIIP KID. The management company is not liable if and to the extent that information or explanations are provided that deviate from the current prospectus, trust agreement or PRIIP KID.

The prospectus and trust agreement, including Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance", are presented in a single document. The main founding document of the fund is the trust agreement, including Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance". Only the trust agreement, including the special provisions on investment policy in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance," are subject to substantive legal review by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority.

### **1 Sales documents**

The prospectus, the key information documents (PRIIP KID), the trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" as well as the latest annual and semi-annual reports, if already published, are available free of charge on a durable medium from the management company, the custodian, the paying agents and all authorised distributors in Liechtenstein and abroad, as well as on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association at [www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li).

At the investor's request, the aforementioned documents will also be made available to them in paper form free of charge. Further information on the UCITS and its sub-funds is available on the Internet at [www.llb.li/fundservices](http://www.llb.li/fundservices) and from LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft, Aulestrasse 80, 9490 Vaduz, during business hours.

### **2 The trust agreement**

The trust agreement comprises a general section and Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance". The trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" are reproduced in full. The trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" may be amended or supplemented in whole or in part by the management company at any time. The trust agreement and Appendix A "Funds at a glance" as well as any amendments thereto require the approval of the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA) in order to be effective.

Any amendment to the trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" shall be published in the UCITS' publication medium and shall thereafter be legally binding on all investors. The UCITS' publication medium is the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association [www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li).

### **3 General information about the UCITS**

The Red Stone Fund investment fund (hereinafter: UCITS) was established on 2 October 2023 as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) under the law of the Principality of Liechtenstein.

The trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" were approved by the FMA on 2 October 2023 and the UCITS was entered in the Liechtenstein Commercial Register on 9 October 2023.

The trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" came into force for the first time on 2 October 2023.

The UCITS is a legally dependent open-ended undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities and is subject to the Law of 28 June 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (hereinafter: UCITS Law).

The UCITS has the legal form of a collective trust in accordance with the Law of 28 June 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSG).

The UCITS is a legal relationship between several investors and a management company established by a contract with identical content for the purposes of investment, management and custody on behalf of the investors. The UCITS is a legally separate asset pool in which the investors participate.

The UCITS is an umbrella structure that can comprise several sub-funds. The various sub-funds are separate in terms of assets and liability.

The management of the UCITS consists primarily of investing the funds raised from the public for joint account in securities and/or other liquid financial assets in accordance with the principle of risk diversification pursuant to Art. 51 UCITS. The UCITS or each of its sub-funds forms a special fund for the benefit of its investors. In the event of the dissolution or bankruptcy of the management company, the special fund does not form part of the management company's bankruptcy estate.

The investment instruments in which the management company may invest and the provisions it must observe in doing so are set out in the UCITS Law, the trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance". The assets of each sub-fund are managed in the best interests of the investors. Only the investors in a sub-fund are entitled to the total assets of that sub-fund in proportion to their shares. These assets are separate from the assets of the other sub-funds in terms of liability. In the case of a UCITS comprising more than one sub-fund, each sub-fund is to be regarded as a separate UCITS. Claims by investors and creditors against a sub-fund or arising from the establishment, existence or liquidation of a sub-fund are limited to the assets of that sub-fund.

The management company may dissolve the fund and/or launch new sub-funds at any time, as well as launch or dissolve various share classes with specific characteristics within the fund. This prospectus and the trust agreement, including Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance", will be updated each time a new sub-fund or additional share class is launched.

By acquiring shares in the UCITS, each investor acknowledges the trust agreement, including fund-specific appendices, which sets out the contractual relationships between the investors, the management company and the custodian, as well as any duly implemented amendments to this document. Upon publication of amendments to the trust agreement and prospectus, the annual or semi-annual report or other documents on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association [www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li), these amendments become binding on investors.

#### **4 Further information on the UCITS and the sub-funds**

Investors participate in the respective sub-fund assets of the UCITS in proportion to the units they have acquired.

The shares are not certificated but are only kept in book-entry form, i.e. no certificates are issued. No meeting of investors is planned. By subscribing to or acquiring shares, the investor acknowledges the trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance". Investors, heirs or other beneficiaries may not demand the division or dissolution of the UCITS. Details of the individual sub-funds are described in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance".

The management company may, with the approval of the FMA, decide at any time to launch additional sub-funds and amend the prospectus and trust agreement, including Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance", accordingly.

All units of a sub-fund generally embody the same rights, unless the management company decides to issue different unit classes within a sub-fund in accordance with Art. 24 of the trust agreement.

In the case of a UCITS comprising more than one sub-fund, each sub-fund is considered a separate UCITS. The rights and obligations of investors in one sub-fund are separate from those of investors in other sub-funds in terms of asset and liability law.

The assets of the individual sub-funds are only liable to third parties for liabilities incurred by the relevant sub-funds.

This prospectus and trust agreement, including Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance", applies to all sub-funds of the UCITS. The UCITS currently offers the following sub-funds for subscription:

- Red Stone Balanced Fund
- Red Stone Income Fund

##### **4.1 Duration of the individual sub-funds**

The duration of a sub-fund is specified for the respective sub-fund in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

##### **4.2 Share classes**

The management company may decide to form several share classes within a sub-fund, which relate to the same special fund but have different rights and obligations.

They may differ from existing share classes in terms of the appropriation of profits, the front-end load, the reference currency and the use of currency hedging transactions, the fees incurred, the minimum investment amount or a combination of these characteristics. However, the rights of investors who have acquired shares from existing share classes remain unaffected.

Any share classes issued in connection with each sub-fund, as well as the fees and remuneration arising in connection with the shares of the sub-funds, are listed in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

Further information on the share classes can be found in section 9.2. The management company may also decide to suspend the issue of shares completely or temporarily if new issues could impair the achievement of the investment objective.

#### **4.3 Past performance of the sub-funds**

The historical performance of the individual sub-funds and share classes is listed on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association at [www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li). The historical performance of a share is no guarantee of current or future performance. The value of a share may rise or fall at any time.

### **5 Organisation**

#### **5.1 Country of domicile / Competent supervisory authority**

Liechtenstein / Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA); [www.fma-li.li](http://www.fma-li.li).

#### **5.2 Legal relationships**

The legal relationships between investors and the management company are governed by the Law of 28 June 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSG) and the Ordinance of 5 July 2011 on Certain Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITSV) and, insofar as no provisions are made therein, by the provisions of the Law on Persons and Companies (PGR) on trusteeship.

#### **5.3 Management company**

LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft (hereinafter referred to as the Management Company), Äulestrasse 80, 9490 Vaduz, public register number FL-0002-030-385-2.

The Management Company was founded on 6 December 2000 as a public limited company with its registered office and head office in Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein, for an unlimited period. The government granted the Management Company authorisation to commence business activities on 30 January 2001. The management company is licensed by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA) in accordance with Chapter III of the Law on Undertakings for Collective Investment and is entered in the register of management companies licensed in Liechtenstein published by the FMA.

The share capital of the management company amounts to 2 million Swiss francs and is 100% paid up.

The purpose of the management company is to manage and distribute undertakings for collective investment in accordance with Liechtenstein law.

The management company manages the UCITS on behalf of and in the exclusive interest of investors in accordance with the principle of risk diversification and in accordance with the provisions of the trust agreement and Appendix A "Overview of sub-funds".

The management company is vested with the broadest possible rights to perform all administrative and management activities in its own name on behalf of investors. In particular, it is authorised to purchase, sell, subscribe and exchange securities and other assets, and to exercise all rights directly or indirectly related to the assets of the UCITS.

An overview of the UCITS managed by the management company can be found on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association at [www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li).

The management company is subject to the regulatory requirements applicable to it with regard to its remuneration systems. In addition, the remuneration guidelines of Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG apply, which define uniform standards for the design of remuneration systems across the group. Among other things, they contain the remuneration principles,

e.g. for the structure of variable remuneration and the relevant remuneration parameters. The implementation of the remuneration guidelines is intended to ensure that the remuneration systems are geared towards sustainability, avoiding misguided incentives to take excessive risks.

The remuneration system of LLB Fund Services AG is reviewed at least once a year by the Group Internal Audit department of Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG to ensure that it is appropriate and complies with all regulatory requirements for remuneration.

A summary of the key points of the remuneration policy is published at [www.llb.li](http://www.llb.li). This includes a description of the methods used to calculate remuneration and other benefits for certain categories of employees, as well as the identity of the persons responsible for allocating remuneration and other benefits. At the investor's request, the management company will also provide the information in paper form free of charge.

#### **5.4 Board of Directors and Executive Board**

The current details of the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board can be found in the extracts from the commercial register of the management company.

Commercial register at the registered office: Office of Justice (AJU), 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

#### **5.5 Asset Manager**

Valex Capital AG, Talstrasse 37, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, acts as asset manager for all sub-funds of the UCITS.

Valex Capital AG focuses on investment and asset management for institutional and private clients and is subject to prudential supervision by FINMA in Switzerland.

The asset manager's main job is to independently implement the investment policy on a daily basis and manage the sub-funds' day-to-day business and other related services under the supervision, control and responsibility of the management company. These tasks are carried out in accordance with the investment policy and investment restrictions of the sub-funds, as described in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance", as well as the legal investment restrictions.

The asset manager has the right to seek advice from third parties, in particular from various investment advisors, at its own expense and responsibility.

The precise execution of the mandate is governed by an asset management agreement concluded between the management company and Valex Capital AG.

#### **5.6 Custodian**

Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG, Städtle 44, 9490 Vaduz, acts as the custodian for all sub-funds of the UCITS.

The custodian holds the eligible financial instruments in custody on behalf of the UCITS. It may entrust all or part of them to other banks, financial institutions and recognised clearing houses that meet the legal requirements.

The function of the custodian and its liability are governed by the Law of 28 June 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSG) and the corresponding ordinance in its currently applicable version, the custodian agreement and the constituent documents of the UCITS. It acts independently of the management company and exclusively in the interests of investors.

The UCITSG provides for the separation of the management and custody of UCITS. The custodian holds the eligible financial instruments in separate accounts opened in the name of the UCITS or the management company acting on behalf of the UCITS and monitors whether the management company's instructions regarding the assets comply with the provisions of the UCITS Law and the constituent documents. For these purposes, the depositary monitors in particular the UCITS' compliance with investment restrictions and debt limits.

It also maintains the register of units of the fund or sub-funds on behalf of the management company.

The duties of the depositary are governed by Art. 33 UCITSG. The depositary shall ensure that

- Sale, issue, redemption, payment and cancellation of units of the UCITS in accordance with the provisions of the UCITSG and the constituent documents.  
the provisions of the UCITS Directive and the constituent documents.
- the valuation of the units of the UCITS is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Directive and the constituent documents;
- in the case of transactions involving the assets of the UCITS, the equivalent value is transferred to the UCITS within the usual time limits;
- the income of the UCITS is used in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Directive and the constituent documents;

- the cash flows of the UCITS are properly monitored and, in particular, to ensure that all payments made by or on behalf of investors when subscribing for units of a UCITS have been received and that all funds of the UCITS have been recorded in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Directive and the constituent documents.

### **Sub-custody**

The custodian may delegate the custody function to other companies (sub-custodians).

The assets held on behalf of the UCITS may be held in custody by the sub-custodians listed on the Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG website at [www.llb.li](http://www.llb.li).

This transfer does not give rise to any conflicts of interest.

### **Information about the custodian**

Investors in the UCITS may at any time request up-to-date information free of charge from the custodian on the tasks and duties of the custodian, the sub-custodians, possible conflicts of interest in connection with the activities of the custodians and sub-custodians, and information about the UCITS using the contact details provided above.

The custodian is subject to the provisions of the Liechtenstein FATCA Agreement and the corresponding implementing provisions in the Liechtenstein FATCA Act.

### **5.7 Auditor of the management company**

The auditor for the management company is: KPMG (Liechtenstein) AG, Aeulestrasse 2, 9490 Vaduz.

The management company must have its business activities audited annually by an auditor who is independent of the management company and recognised by the FMA in accordance with the UCITSG.

### **5.8 Auditor of the UCITS**

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Kornhausstrasse 25, 9000 St. Gallen.

The UCITS and the management company must have their business activities audited annually by an auditor who is independent of them and recognised by the FMA.

## **6 General investment principles and restrictions**

The respective sub-fund assets are invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification within the meaning of the UCI-TSG rules and in accordance with the investment policy principles described in 0 of the trust agreement and in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" and within the investment restrictions.

### **6.1 Investment policy objective**

The objective of the investment policy of the individual sub-funds is described in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

### **6.2 Investment policy of the sub-funds**

The sub-fund-specific investment policy is described for each sub-fund in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

The general investment principles and investment restrictions set out in section 0 of the trust agreement apply to all sub-funds, unless deviations or additions for the respective sub-fund are contained in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

The Red Stone Fund is an actively managed fund with no reference to a benchmark.

### **6.3 Accounting/reference currency of the sub-funds**

The accounting currency of the sub-funds and the reference currency per share class are specified in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance".

The accounting currency is the currency in which the sub-fund's accounts are kept. The reference currency is the currency in which the performance and net asset value of the share classes are calculated. Investments are made in the currencies that are most suitable for the performance of the respective sub-fund.

## **6.4 Profile of the typical investor**

The profile of the typical investor in each sub-fund is described in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance".

## **7 Investment regulations**

### **7.1 Permitted investments**

Each sub-fund may invest the assets on behalf of its investors exclusively in one or more of the following assets:

#### **7.1.1 Securities and money market instruments:**

- a) which are listed or traded on a regulated market within the meaning of Article 4(1)(21) of Directive 2014/65/EU;
- b) which are traded on another regulated market of an EEA Member State that is recognised, open to the public and functions properly;
- c) which are officially listed on a stock exchange in a third country or traded on another market in a European, American, Asian, African or Oceanic country that is recognised, open to the public and operates in an orderly manner.

#### **7.1.2 Securities from new issues, provided that:**

- a) the terms of issue include the obligation that admission to official listing or trading on one of the stock exchanges mentioned in section 7.1.1 a) to c) or on a regulated market mentioned therein has been applied for, and
- b) such admission is obtained no later than one year after the issue

#### **7.1.3 Shares in UCITS and other collective investment undertakings comparable to UCITS within the meaning of Article 3(1)(17) of the UCITS Directive, provided that, according to their constituent documents, they may invest no more than 10% of their assets in units of another UCITS or comparable undertakings for collective investment;**

#### **7.1.4 Demand deposits or deposits redeemable at notice of up to twelve months with credit institutions established in an EEA Member State or a third country whose supervisory law is equivalent to that of the EEA;**

#### **7.1.5 Derivatives whose underlying assets are investment objects within the meaning of Section 51 UCITSG or financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. In the case of transactions involving OTC derivatives, the counterparties must be supervised institutions belonging to a category approved by the FMA, and the OTC derivatives must be subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and be capable of being sold, liquidated or offset by a counter-transaction at any time at the initiative of the UCITS at a fair value;**

#### **7.1.6 Money market instruments not traded on a regulated market, provided that the issue or issuer of these instruments is subject to deposit and investor protection regulations, provided that they are:**

- a) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or the central bank of an EEA Member State, the European Central Bank, the Community or the European Investment Bank, a third country or, if it is a federal state, a member state of the federation, or by an international body governed by public law to which at least one EEA Member State belongs;
- b) issued by an undertaking whose securities are traded on the regulated markets referred to in point (a);
- c) issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to supervision in accordance with the criteria laid down in EEA law, or by an institution whose supervisory law is equivalent to EEA law and which complies with that law; or
- d) issued by an issuer belonging to a category approved by the FMA, provided that investments in these instruments are subject to investor protection rules equivalent to those set out in points (a) to (c) and the issuer is either a company with equity capital of at least EUR 10 million

and prepares its annual accounts in accordance with the provisions of Directive 78/660/EEC, implemented in Liechtenstein by PGR, or is a legal entity belonging to a group that is responsible for financing the group of companies with at least one listed company, or is a legal entity that is to finance the securitisation of liabilities by using a credit line granted by a bank.

7.1.7 The management company may also hold liquid assets.

## **7.2 Non-permitted investments**

The management company may not:

7.2.1 invest more than 10% of the assets of each sub-fund in securities and money market instruments other than those specified in section 7.1;

7.2.2 acquire precious metals or certificates relating to precious metals;

7.2.3 engage in uncovered short selling.

## **7.3 Investment limits**

The following investment limits must be observed for each sub-fund individually:

7.3.1 The sub-fund may invest a maximum of 5% of its assets in securities or money market instruments from the same issuer and a maximum of 20% of its assets in deposits from the same issuer.

7.3.2 The default risk arising from transactions by the sub-fund in OTC derivatives with a credit institution as counterparty that is domiciled in an EEA member state or a third country whose supervisory law is equivalent to that of the EEA may not exceed 10% of the sub-fund's assets; for other counterparties, the maximum default risk is 5% of the assets.

7.3.3 Provided that the total value of the securities and money market instruments of the issuers in which the sub-fund invests more than 5% of its assets does not exceed 40% of its assets, the provision in clause 7.3.1, the issuer limit is raised from 5% to 10%. The 40% limit does not apply to deposits or transactions in OTC derivatives with supervised financial institutions. When making use of the increase, the securities and money market instruments referred to in section 7.3.5 and the debt securities referred to in section 7.3.6 are not taken into account.

7.3.4 Notwithstanding the individual limits set out in sections 7.3.1 and 7.3.2, a sub-fund may not combine the following if this would result in an investment of more than 20% of its assets in the same institution:

- a) securities or money market instruments issued by that institution;
- b) deposits with that institution;
- c) OTC derivatives purchased from that institution.

7.3.5 If the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EEA Member State or its local authorities, by a third country or by an international institution governed by public law to which at least one EEA Member State belongs, the upper limit of 5% specified in section 7.3.1 is raised to a maximum of 35%.

7.3.6 If bonds are issued by a credit institution based in an EEA member state which is subject to special public supervision due to legal provisions for the protection of the holders of these bonds and, in particular, is required to invest the proceeds from the issue of these bonds in assets that adequately cover the resulting liabilities throughout the term of the bond sufficiently cover the resulting liabilities and are primarily intended for the repayment of capital and interest due in the event of the issuer's default, the upper limit of 5% specified in section 7.3.1 is raised to a maximum of 25% for such bonds. In this case, the total value of the investments may not exceed 80% of the sub-fund's assets.

- 7.3.7 The limits specified in sections 7.3.1 to 7.3.6 may not be cumulated. The maximum issuer limit is 35% of the respective sub-fund's assets.
- 7.3.8 Notwithstanding section 7.3.3 and in accordance with Article 56 of the UCITS Directive, up to 100% of the assets may be invested in securities and money market instruments from different issues issued or guaranteed by the same sovereign issuer in accordance with the principle of risk diversification. The sub-fund must hold securities from at least six different issues, whereby securities from a single issue may not exceed 30% of the total assets.
- 7.3.9 The management company may invest more than 35% of the value of a sub-fund in bonds issued by the following issuers, provided that the issuers or guarantors are the following public bodies and organisations:
- all OECD countries
  - all public-law entities from the OECD
  - African Development Bank
  - Asian Development Bank
  - Council of Europe Social Development Fund
  - Eurofima
  - European Atomic Energy Community
  - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
  - European Economic Community
  - European Investment Bank
  - European Patent Organisation
  - IBRD (World Bank)
  - Inter-American Development Bank
  - International Finance Corporation
  - Nordic Investment Bank;
- 7.3.10 Companies belonging to the same group of companies are treated as a single issuer for the purposes of calculating the limits set out in section 7.3 "Investment limits". For investments in securities and money market instruments of the same group of companies, the issuer limit is raised to a combined total of 20% of the sub-fund's assets.
- 7.3.11 A sub-fund may invest a maximum of 10% of its assets in units of other UCITS or other collective investment undertakings comparable to a UCITS.
- 7.3.12 Investments in units of collective investment undertakings comparable to UCITS may not exceed 30% of the sub-fund's assets. These investments are not to be taken into account in relation to the limits set out in Article 54 of the UCITS Directive.
- 7.3.13 The sub-funds may subscribe for, acquire and/or hold units to be issued or issued by one or more other sub-funds, provided that:
- the target sub-fund does not itself invest in the sub-fund that invests in this sub-fund; and
  - the proportion of the assets that the target sub-funds intend to acquire, in accordance with their prospectus or articles of association, may be invested in shares of other target sub-funds of the same UCITS-comparable collective investment undertaking does not exceed 10%; and
  - the voting rights attached to the securities concerned are suspended for as long as they are held by the sub-fund concerned, notwithstanding appropriate recognition in the financial statements and periodic reports; and
  - in any event, the value of these securities is taken into account in the calculation of the sub-fund's net assets imposed by the UCITSG for the purpose of verifying the minimum net assets under the UCI-TSG, as long as these securities are held by the respective sub-fund; and

- there is no double counting of fees for the issue or redemption of units, either at the level of the UCITS that has invested in the target sub-fund or at the level of the target sub-fund.
- 7.3.14 If the investments referred to in section 7.3.11 constitute a significant portion of the sub-fund's assets, the sub-fund-specific notes must provide information on the maximum amount and the annual report must provide information on the maximum proportion of management fees to be borne by the sub-fund itself and by the undertakings for collective investment referred to in section 7.3.11 whose units have been acquired.
- 7.3.15 If units are managed directly or indirectly by the management company of the UCITS or by a company with which the management company of the UCITS is linked by common management, control or qualifying holdings, neither the management company nor the other company may charge fees for the issue or redemption of units to or from the sub-fund's assets.
- 7.3.16 A management company shall not acquire for any UCITS or sub-funds it manages voting shares of the same issuer with which it can exercise significant influence over the management of the issuer. A significant influence is presumed to exist if 10% or more of the issuer's voting rights are held. If a lower threshold applies in another EEA Member State for the acquisition of voting shares of the same issuer, this threshold shall be decisive for the management company when it acquires shares of an issuer domiciled in that EEA Member State for a UCITS or sub-fund.
- 7.3.17 The sub-fund may acquire financial instruments from the same issuer up to a maximum of:
- a) 10% of the issuer's share capital, insofar as non-voting shares are concerned;
  - b) 10% of the total nominal amount of the issuer's outstanding debt securities or money market instruments, insofar as debt securities or money market instruments are concerned. This limit need not be observed if the total nominal amount cannot be determined at the time of acquisition;
  - c) 25% of the shares of the same undertaking, insofar as shares of other UCITS or undertakings for collective investment comparable to a UCITS are concerned. This specific limit need not be observed if the net amount cannot be determined at the time of acquisition.
- 7.3.18 Paragraphs 7.3.16 and 7.3.17 shall not apply:
- a) securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a government issuer;
  - b) shares held by the sub-fund in the capital of a third-country company which invests its assets mainly in securities of issuers resident in that third country, if such participation is the only way for the sub-fund to invest in securities of issuers in that country under the laws of that third country. In this case, the requirements of the UCITS Directive must be observed;
  - c) shares held by management companies in the capital of their subsidiaries which, in the country of establishment, organise the repurchase of shares exclusively for the management company at the request of investors.

In addition to the restrictions listed in sections 7.3.1. – 7.3.17, any further restrictions in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" must be observed.

**The investment limits may be deviated from in the following cases:**

- 7.3.19 A sub-fund's assets do not have to comply with the investment limits when exercising subscription rights from securities or money market instruments that form part of its assets, but must correct this within a reasonable period of time.
- 7.3.20 If the specified limits are exceeded, the sub-fund's assets must, when making sales, give priority to normalising this situation, taking into account the interests of investors.

7.3.21 A sub-fund's assets do not have to comply with the investment limits within the first six months after its authorisation. Chapters 7.1 and 7.2 remain unaffected by this exception and must be complied with at all times. The requirement of risk diversification must continue to be observed.

#### **Active breaches of investment limits:**

Any damage incurred as a result of an active violation of investment limits/investment regulations must be compensated to the UCITS immediately in accordance with the applicable rules of conduct of the FMA.

#### **7.4 Limitation on borrowing and prohibition on granting credit and guarantees**

7.4.1 Sub-fund assets may not be pledged or otherwise encumbered, transferred as security or assigned as collateral, unless this involves borrowing within the meaning of section 7.4.2 below or the provision of collateral in connection with the settlement of transactions in financial instruments.

7.4.2 Borrowing by a sub-fund is limited to temporary loans where the borrowing does not exceed 10% of the sub-fund's assets; this limit does not apply to the acquisition of foreign currencies through a back-to-back loan.

7.4.3 A sub-fund may neither grant loans nor act as guarantor for third parties. Agreements that violate these prohibitions are not binding on the sub-fund or the investors.

7.4.4 Section 7.4.3 does not preclude the acquisition of financial instruments that have not yet been fully paid up.

The sub-fund has no claim against the custodian for the granting of the maximum permissible credit line. The sole decision as to whether, in what manner and in what amount a loan is granted is the responsibility of the custodian in accordance with its credit and risk policy. This policy may change during the term of the sub-fund.

#### **7.5 Risk management, use of derivatives, techniques and instruments**

The total risk associated with derivatives may not exceed the total net value of the respective sub-fund's assets. As part of its investment strategy, the management company may invest in derivatives within the limits set out in Art. 53 UCITSG, provided that the total risk of the underlying assets does not exceed the investment limits of Art. 54 UCITSG. The calculation of this risk takes into account the market value of the underlying assets, the default risk, future market fluctuations and the liquidation period of the positions.

Provided that this does not conflict with investor protection and the public interest, UCITS investments in index-based derivatives shall not be taken into account in relation to the limits set out in Article 54 of the UCITS Directive.

With the approval of the FMA, the UCITS may use techniques and instruments relating to securities and money market instruments for the efficient management of its portfolios, in compliance with the provisions of the UCITS Directive. These transactions must be taken into account when determining the overall risk.

#### **7.6 Risk management procedures**

The management company uses a basic model to calculate the risks arising from the investment instruments, in particular with regard to derivative financial instruments, and uses generally accepted calculation methods for this purpose. It must ensure that at no time does the risk arising from derivative financial instruments exceed the total value of the portfolio and, in particular, that no positions are entered into that represent an unlimited risk to the assets. When measuring the overall risk, both its default risk and the leverage effect achieved with derivative financial instruments must be taken into account. Combinations of derivative financial instruments and securities must also comply with these regulations at all times.

Furthermore, sustainability risks are identified as part of the risk management process, analysed in terms of their impact on individual investments, and incorporated into the overall risk profile.

their impact on individual investments is analysed and incorporated into the overall risk profile.

The management company may use the following derivative financial instruments, techniques and instruments for the respective sub-fund:

#### **7.7 Derivative financial instruments**

The management company may engage in derivative transactions for the sub-funds for the purposes of hedging, efficient portfolio management, generating additional income and as part of the investment strategy. This may increase the risk of loss for the sub-funds, at least temporarily.

The risk associated with derivative financial instruments may not exceed 100% of the respective net sub-fund assets. The total risk may not exceed 200% of the respective net sub-fund assets. In the case of borrowing permitted under UCITSG (section 7.4.2), the total risk may not exceed 210% of the respective net sub-fund assets.

The management company may only use the following basic forms of derivatives or combinations of these derivatives or combinations of other assets that may be acquired for the sub-funds with these derivatives in the respective sub-funds:

- 7.7.1 Futures contracts on securities, money market instruments, financial indices within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies;
- 7.7.2 Options or warrants on securities, money market instruments, financial indices within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies and on futures contracts in accordance with Section 7.7.1, if:
  - a) they can be exercised either during the entire term or at the end of the term; and
  - b) the option value is a fraction or multiple of the difference between the strike price and the market price of the underlying asset and becomes zero if the difference has the opposite sign.
- 7.7.3 Equity swaps, interest rate swaps, currency swaps or interest rate/currency swaps or special forms;
- 7.7.4 Options on swaps in accordance with section 7.7.3, provided they have the characteristics described in section 7.7.2 (swaptions);
- 7.7.5 Credit default swaps, provided they serve exclusively and demonstrably to hedge the credit risk of precisely identifiable assets of the sub-fund.

The above financial instruments may be independent assets or form part of other assets.

#### **Forward contracts**

The management company may, on behalf of the sub-fund and within the framework of the investment principles, enter into futures contracts on securities and money market instruments that may be acquired by the sub-fund, as well as on financial indices within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. Futures contracts are agreements that are binding on both parties to the contract to buy or sell a specified quantity of a specified underlying asset at a predetermined price on a specified date, the maturity date, or within a specified period.

#### **Options**

The management company may, on behalf of the sub-fund and within the framework of the investment principles, buy and sell call options and put options on securities and money market instruments as well as on financial indices within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies, and trade in warrants. Options transactions involve granting a third party the right, in return for a fee (option premium), to demand the delivery or acceptance of assets or the payment of a difference at a predetermined price (strike price) during a specific period or at the end of a specific period, or to acquire corresponding option rights. The options or warrants must provide for exercise during the entire term or at the end of the term. In addition, the option value at the time of exercise must represent a fraction or a multiple of the difference between the base price and the market price of the underlying asset and become zero if the difference has the opposite sign.

#### **Swaps**

The management company may conclude interest rate swaps, currency swaps and interest rate/currency swaps on behalf of the sub-fund within the framework of the investment principles. Swaps are exchange contracts in which the payment flows or risks underlying the transaction are exchanged between the contracting parties.

#### **Swaptions**

Swaptions are options on swaps. Only swaptions consisting of the options and swaps described above may be acquired on behalf of the sub-fund. A swaption is the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap with precisely specified terms at a specific point in time or within a specific period.

. In all other respects, the principles set out in connection with options transactions apply.

### **Credit default swaps**

Credit default swaps are credit derivatives that enable a potential credit default volume to be transferred to others. In return for assuming the credit default risk, the seller of the risk pays a premium to its contractual partner. The management company may only acquire simple, standardised credit default swaps for the sub-fund, which are used to hedge individual credit risks in the sub-fund. In all other respects, the comments on swaps apply accordingly.

### **Financial instruments securitised in securities**

The management company may also acquire the financial instruments described above if they are securitised. In this case, the transactions involving financial instruments may only be partially contained in securities (e.g. warrant bonds). The statements on opportunities and risks apply accordingly to such securitised financial instruments, but with the proviso that the risk of loss for securitised financial instruments is limited to the value of the security.

### **OTC derivative transactions**

The management company may engage in derivative transactions that are admitted to trading on a stock exchange or included in another organised market, as well as in over-the-counter (OTC) transactions.

The management company may only engage in derivative transactions that are not admitted to trading on a stock exchange or included in another organised market with suitable credit institutions or financial services institutions on the basis of standardised framework agreements. In the case of over-the-counter derivatives, the counterparty risk with respect to a contractual partner is limited to 5% of the value of the sub-fund's assets. If the counterparty is a credit institution based in the European Union, the European Economic Area or a third country with a comparable level of supervision, the counterparty risk may amount to up to 10% of the value of the sub-fund's assets. Over-the-counter derivative transactions concluded with a central clearing house of a stock exchange or other organised market as the counterparty are not counted towards the counterparty limits if the derivatives are subject to daily valuation at market prices with daily margin adjustment.

However, claims by the sub-fund's assets against an intermediary shall be counted towards the limits, even if the derivative is traded on a stock exchange or other organised market.

The above techniques and instruments may be extended by the Company if other instruments corresponding to the investment objective and which the UCITS is permitted to use are offered on the market.

## **7.8 Securities lending**

The management company does not engage in securities lending.

## **7.9 Repurchase agreements**

The management company does not engage in repurchase agreements.

## **7.10 Borrowing**

Borrowing by a sub-fund is limited to temporary loans, whereby the borrowing does not exceed 10% of the sub-fund's assets; this limit does not apply to the acquisition of foreign currencies through a back-to-back loan.

## **7.11 Collateral policy and investment of collateral**

### **General**

In connection with transactions in OTC financial derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques, the management company may accept collateral on behalf of and for the account of the sub-fund in order to reduce its counterparty risk. Collateral accepted shall be deposited for the sub-fund with the custodian or its agents. This section sets out the collateral policy applied by the Management Company in such cases. All assets received by the Management Company on behalf of and for the account of the Sub-Fund in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques (securities lending, securities repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements) shall be treated as collateral for the purposes of this section.

## **Eligible collateral**

The management company may use the collateral it accepts to reduce counterparty risk, provided that it complies with the criteria set out in the applicable laws, regulations and guidelines issued by the FMA, in particular with regard to liquidity, valuation, creditworthiness of the issuer, correlation, risks associated with the management of collateral and realisability. Collateral should primarily meet the following conditions:

### **Liquidity**

Any collateral that is not cash or demand deposits must be highly liquid at a transparent price and must be traded on a regulated market or within a multilateral trading facility. In addition, collateral with a short settlement cycle is preferable to collateral with a long settlement cycle, as it can be converted into cash more quickly.

### **Valuation**

The value of collateral must be calculated at least every trading day and must always be up to date. The inability to determine the value independently jeopardises the UCITS. This also applies to mark-to-model valuations and rarely traded assets.

### **Credit rating**

The issuer of the collateral has a high credit rating. If the credit rating is not very high, valuation haircuts must be applied. In the event of high volatility in the value of the collateral, this is only permissible if appropriate conservative haircuts are applied.

### **Correlation**

The security is not issued, guaranteed or sponsored by the counterparty or any company belonging to the counterparty's group and does not exhibit a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty. However, investors should note that experience shows that in a difficult market environment, the correlation between different issuers increases significantly, regardless of the type of security.

### **Diversification of collateral**

The collateral received is sufficiently diversified in terms of countries, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with regard to issuer concentration is deemed to be met if the UCITS receives collateral for which the maximum exposure to a single issuer does not exceed 20% of the UCITS' net asset value. In the case of collateral from multiple securities lending transactions, OTC derivative transactions and repurchase agreements attributable to the same issuer, issuer or guarantor, the total risk exposure to that issuer shall be aggregated for the purpose of calculating the overall risk limit. Notwithstanding this sub-point, UCITS may be fully collateralised by various securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EEA Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country or an international body governed by public law to which at least one EEA Member State belongs. These UCITS should hold securities issued in at least six different issues, with securities from a single issue not exceeding 30% of the UCITS' net asset value.

The fund may deviate from these rules in accordance with the provisions set out in sections 7.3.5 to 7.3.7 above.

### **Custody and realisation**

If ownership of the transferred collateral has been transferred to the management company for the UCITS, the collateral received must be held in custody by the UCITS' custodian. Otherwise, the collateral must be held by a third-party custodian that is subject to prudential supervision and is independent of the service provider or is legally protected against the default of the related party.

It must be ensured that the UCITS can realise the collateral at any time without delay and without reference to or consent from the counterparty.

### **Investment of collateral**

Collateral, with the exception of sight deposits (liquid assets), may not be sold, reinvested or pledged.

Collateral consisting of liquid assets (demand deposits and callable deposits) may only be used in one of the following ways:

- Investment in sight deposits in accordance with Art. 51 para. 1 lit. d UCITSG with a maximum term of twelve months at credit institutions domiciled in an EEA member state or a third country whose supervisory law is equivalent to that of the EEA;
- High-quality bonds issued by governments;
- Investments within the scope of a repurchase agreement within the meaning of Art. 70 UCITSV, provided that the counterparty to the repurchase agreement is a credit institution domiciled in an EEA member state or a third country whose supervisory law is equivalent to that of the EEA;
- Investments in money market funds with a short-term structure in accordance with ESMA/2014/937, section 43(j).

The reinvestment of sight deposits and deposits at notice must comply with the provisions on risk diversification for non-cash collateral.

In order to assess the value of collateral that is subject to a significant risk of fluctuation, the UCITS must apply prudent haircut rates. The management company must have a haircut policy for each type of asset received as collateral and must take into account the characteristics of the assets, in particular the creditworthiness and price volatility of the respective assets, as well as the results of the stress tests carried out. The haircut policy must be documented and must make it possible to understand any decision to apply or refrain from applying a haircut for each type of asset.

#### **Amount of collateral**

The management company determines the required amount of collateral for transactions involving OTC derivatives and for efficient portfolio management techniques by reference to the limits applicable to counterparty risks as set out in the prospectus, taking into account the nature and characteristics of the transactions, the creditworthiness and identity of the counterparties, and prevailing market conditions.

#### **Rules for haircuts**

Collateral is valued daily on the basis of available market prices and taking into account appropriately conservative haircuts determined by the management company for each asset class on the basis of its haircut rules. Depending on the type of collateral accepted, these rules take into account various factors, such as the creditworthiness of the issuer, the term, the currency, the price volatility of the assets and, where applicable, the results of liquidity stress tests conducted by the investment company under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions. The table below shows the haircuts that the management company considers appropriate as at the date of this prospectus. These values are subject to change.

<b><i>Hedging instrument</i></b>	<b><i>Valuation multiplier (%)</i></b>
<i>Cash (in the sub-fund's reference currency)</i>	95
<i>Cash (not in the sub-fund's reference currency)</i>	85
<i>Government bonds (debt securities issued or explicitly guaranteed by the following countries (does not include implicitly guaranteed liabilities, for example): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, provided that these countries have a minimum rating of AA-/Aa3 and such bonds can be valued daily at market prices (mark to market).</i>	
<i>Term ≤ 1 year</i>	90
<i>Term &gt; 1 year and remaining term ≤ 5 years</i>	85
<i>Term &gt; 5 years and remaining term ≤ 10 years</i>	80
<i>Corporate bonds (bonds issued or explicitly guaranteed by a company (excluding financial institutions) that (i) have a minimum rating of AA-/Aa3, (ii) have a remaining term of up to 10 years, and (iii) are denominated in USD, EUR or GBP)</i>	
<i>Term ≤ 1 year</i>	90
<i>Maturity &gt; 1 year and residual maturity ≤ 5 years</i>	85
<i>Term &gt; 5 years and remaining term ≤ 10 years</i>	80

## **Total return swaps**

Total return swaps may be entered into for the UCITS. Total return swaps are derivatives in which all income and value fluctuations of an underlying asset are exchanged for an agreed fixed interest payment. One contracting party, the hedger, thereby transfers the entire credit and market risk from the underlying asset to the other contracting party, the hedged party. In return, the protection taker pays a premium to the protection provider. The management company may enter into total return swaps for the UCITS for hedging purposes and as part of the investment strategy. In principle, all assets that can be acquired for the UCITS may be the subject of total return swaps. Up to 100 per cent of the fund's assets may be the subject of such transactions. The management company expects that in individual cases no more than 50 per cent of the fund's assets will be subject to total return swaps. However, this is only an estimated value, which may be exceeded in individual cases. The income from total return swaps flows entirely to the UCITS after deduction of transaction costs.

The contracting parties for total return swaps are selected according to the following criteria:

- Price of the financial instrument,
- Cost of order execution,
- Speed of execution,
- Probability of execution or settlement,
- Scope and type of order,
- Time of the order,
- Other factors influencing the execution of the order (including the creditworthiness of the

counterparty) The criteria may be weighted differently depending on the type of trading order.

## **7.12 Use of benchmarks**

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on indices used as a benchmark for financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of an undertaking for collective investment, supervised entities (such as UCITS management companies and AIFMs) may use benchmarks within the meaning of the Benchmarks Regulation in the EU if the benchmark is provided by an administrator listed in the administrator and benchmark register maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) in accordance with the Benchmarks Regulation (the "Register").

Benchmarks may be used by the UCITS or its sub-funds as a reference for comparison purposes in order to measure the performance of the UCITS or its sub-funds. The UCITS or sub-funds are actively managed and the asset manager is therefore free to decide which securities to invest in. As a result, performance may differ significantly from that of the benchmark. The benchmark index, if used by the management company or the asset manager on its behalf, is specified in Appendix B "Sub-funds at a glance".

The benchmark may change over time. In this case, Appendix B "Sub-funds at a glance" of the constituent documents will be updated at the next opportunity and investors will be informed by notice in the publication organ and in the media specified in the constituent documents or by means of durable media (letter, fax, email or similar).

In addition, the UCITS or its sub-funds may use benchmarks when calculating performance-related fees. Detailed information on any performance-related fees can be found in Appendix B, "Sub-funds at a glance".

The management company accepts no liability for the quality, accuracy or completeness of the data of a benchmark index, nor for the fact that the respective benchmark index is managed in accordance with the index methods described.

The Management Company has drawn up a written plan setting out the measures it will take with regard to the UCITS or its sub-funds if the index changes significantly or is no longer provided. Information regarding this plan is available free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Management Company.

### **7.13 Investments in units of other UCITS or other collective investment undertakings comparable to UCITS**

In accordance with its specific investment policy, a sub-fund may invest its assets in other UCITS or other collective investment undertakings comparable to UCITS. These other collective investment undertakings may, according to their prospectus or constituent documents, invest a maximum of 10% of their assets in units of another UCITS or another comparable collective investment undertaking.

The investment limits set out in section 7.3 must be observed, whereby the respective sub-fund may not invest more than 49% of its sub-fund assets in the aforementioned UCITS. The sub-funds therefore do not have a fund of funds structure.

Investors should note that additional indirect costs and fees are incurred at the level of indirect investments, and that remuneration and fees are charged, but these are debited directly to the individual indirect investments.

If units are managed directly or indirectly by the management company of the UCITS or by a company with which the management company of the UCITS is linked by common management, control or qualifying holdings, neither the management company of the UCITS nor the other company may charge fees for the issue or redemption of units to or from the UCITS.

## **8 Risk information**

### **8.1 UCITS or sub-fund-specific risks**

The performance of the shares depends on the investment policy and market performance of the individual investments of the respective sub-fund and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the shares may rise or fall at any time relative to the issue price. There is no guarantee that investors will recover their invested capital.

The sub-fund-specific risks of the individual sub-funds can be found in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance".

### **8.2 General risks**

In addition to the sub-fund-specific risks, the investments of the UCITS may be subject to general risks.

All investments in the sub-funds involve risks. These risks may include or be associated with, among other things, equity and bond market risks, exchange rate, interest rate, credit and volatility risks, as well as political risks. Each of these risks may also occur in conjunction with other risks. Some of these risks are briefly discussed in this section. However, it should be noted that this is not an exhaustive list of all possible risks.

Potential investors should be aware of the risks associated with investing in the shares and should only make an investment decision after obtaining comprehensive advice from their legal, tax and financial advisers, auditors or other experts on the suitability of an investment in shares of a sub-fund, taking into account their personal financial and tax situation and other circumstances, the information contained in this prospectus and the trust agreement, and the investment policy of the respective sub-fund.

#### **Risks associated with derivative financial instruments**

The UCITS or sub-funds may use derivative financial instruments. These may be used not only for hedging purposes, but may also form part of the investment strategy. The use of derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes may change the overall risk profile due to correspondingly lower opportunities and risks. The use of derivative financial instruments for investment purposes may affect the overall risk profile due to additional opportunities and risks.

Derivative financial instruments are not independent investment instruments, but rather rights whose valuation is primarily derived from the price and price fluctuations and expectations of an underlying base instrument. Investments in derivatives are subject to general market risk, management risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

However, due to the specific features of derivative financial instruments, the risks mentioned may be different and, in some cases, higher than the risks associated with an investment in the underlying instruments.

Therefore, the use of derivatives requires not only an understanding of the underlying instrument, but also a sound knowledge of the derivatives themselves.

Derivative financial instruments also carry the risk that the UCITS or the relevant sub-fund may incur a loss because another party involved in the derivative financial instrument (usually a "counterparty") fails to meet its obligations.

The credit risk for derivatives traded on an exchange is generally lower than the risk for over-the-counter derivatives, as the clearing house, which acts as the issuer or counterparty for each derivative traded on the exchange, provides a settlement guarantee. To reduce the overall default risk, this guarantee is supported by a daily payment system maintained by the clearing house, in which the assets required for coverage are calculated. There is no comparable guarantee from the clearing house for OTC derivatives, and the UCITS must take into account the creditworthiness of each counterparty to an OTC derivative when assessing the potential credit risk.

There are also liquidity risks, as certain instruments may be difficult to buy or sell. If derivative transactions are particularly large, or if the relevant market is illiquid (as may be the case with over-the-counter derivatives), transactions may not always be able to be executed in full, or a position may only be liquidated at increased cost.

Further risks associated with the use of derivatives lie in the incorrect pricing or valuation of derivatives. In addition, there is a possibility that derivatives may not fully correlate with their underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Many derivatives are complex and often subjectively valued. Inappropriate valuations may lead to increased cash payment claims from counterparties or to a loss in value for the respective sub-fund. Derivatives do not always have a direct or parallel relationship to the value of the assets, interest rates or indices from which they are derived. Therefore, the use of derivatives by the respective sub-fund does not always represent an effective means of achieving the investment objective of the respective sub-fund, but can sometimes even have the opposite effect.

#### **Risk from collateral management in connection with OTC financial derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques**

If the UCITS or sub-fund carries out over-the-counter transactions (OTC transactions), it may be exposed to risks relating to the creditworthiness of OTC counterparties: When entering into futures contracts, options and swap transactions or using other derivative techniques, the UCITS or sub-fund is subject to the risk that an OTC counterparty will not (or cannot) meet its obligations under one or more contracts. Counterparty risk can be reduced by depositing collateral. If the UCITS or sub-fund is owed collateral in accordance with applicable agreements, this will be held by or on behalf of the custodian for the benefit of the respective sub-fund. Bankruptcy and insolvency cases or other credit default events at the custodian or within its sub-custodian/correspondent bank network may result in the UCITS' rights in connection with the collateral being lost or otherwise restricted. If the UCITS or the sub-fund owes collateral to the OTC counterparty in accordance with applicable agreements, such collateral shall be transferred to the OTC counterparty as agreed between the UCITS and the OTC counterparty. Bankruptcy and insolvency cases or other credit default events at the OTC counterparty, the custodian or within its sub-custodian/correspondent network may result in the rights or recognition of the UCITS in relation to the collateral being delayed, restricted or even excluded, which would force the UCITS to meet its obligations under the OTC transaction regardless of any collateral provided in advance to cover such obligation.

The risk associated with the management of collateral, such as operational or legal risk in particular, is identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management system applied to the UCITS.

The UCITS may disregard counterparty risk provided that the value of the collateral, valued at market price and with reference to the appropriate haircuts, exceeds the amount of the risk at all times.

A UCITS may incur losses when investing the cash collateral it has received. Such a loss may arise from a decline in the value of the investment made with the cash collateral received. If the value of the invested cash collateral declines, this reduces the amount of collateral available to the UCITS for return to the counterparty at the close of the transaction. The UCITS would have to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available for return to the counterparty, which would result in a loss for the UCITS.

#### **Issuer risk (credit risk)**

The deterioration in an issuer's solvency or even its bankruptcy can result in at least a partial loss of assets.

### **Counterparty risk**

The risk is that contractual partners (counterparties) will not fulfil their contractual obligations to execute transactions. This may result in a loss for the UCITS or the sub-fund.

- **Issuer risk (credit risk)**  
A deterioration in an issuer's solvency or even its bankruptcy may result in at least a partial loss of assets.
- **Default risk**  
Risk of loss because debtors fail to meet their payment obligations in part or in full, or because securities lose value or become worthless.

### **Monetary value risk**

Inflation can reduce the value of assets. The purchasing power of invested capital declines when the inflation rate is higher than the return generated by the investments.

### **Economic risk**

This is the risk of price losses arising from the fact that economic developments are not taken into account, or are not taken into account accurately, when making investment decisions, resulting in securities investments being made at the wrong time or securities being held during an unfavourable economic phase.

### **Country or transfer risk**

Country risk refers to a situation where a foreign debtor, despite being solvent, is unable to make payments on time or at all due to the inability or unwillingness of its country of residence to transfer funds (e.g. due to foreign exchange restrictions, transfer risks, moratoriums or embargoes). For example, payments to which the sub-fund is entitled may not be made or may be made in a currency that is no longer convertible due to foreign exchange restrictions.

### **Operational risk**

Operational risk is the risk of loss to the UCITS resulting from inadequate internal processes, human or system failure at the management company, or external events, and includes legal, documentation and reputational risks, as well as risks arising from the trading, settlement and valuation procedures operated for the UCITS.

### **Settlement risk**

When investing in unlisted securities in particular, there is a risk that settlement by a transfer system will not be executed as expected due to a delayed or non-compliant payment or delivery.

### **Liquidity risk**

The UCITS or sub-fund may also acquire assets that are not admitted to trading on a stock exchange or included in another organised market. The acquisition of such assets involves the risk that problems may arise, in particular with regard to the resale of the assets to third parties.

In the case of securities issued by smaller companies (small caps), there is a risk that the market may be illiquid at times. This may mean that securities cannot be traded at the desired time and/or in the desired quantity and/or at the desired price.

Even for assets traded on an organised market, there is a risk that the market may be illiquid at times. This may mean that the assets cannot be sold at the desired time and/or in the desired quantity and/or at the desired price.

### **Possible investment spectrum**

In compliance with the investment principles and limits specified by the UCITSG and the trust agreement, which provide a very broad framework for the UCITS or sub-fund, the actual investment policy may also focus on acquiring assets from only a few sectors, markets or regions/countries, for example. This concentration on a few specific investment sectors may offer particular opportunities, but these are offset by corresponding risks (e.g. market narrowness, high volatility within certain economic cycles). The annual report provides retrospective information on the content of the investment policy for the past financial year.

**Concentration risk**

Further risks may arise from the concentration of investments in certain assets or markets. In such cases, the sub-fund is particularly dependent on the performance of these assets or markets.

**Market risk**

This is a general risk associated with all investments, whereby the value of a particular investment may change in a way that is contrary to the interests of the UCITS.

**Price risk**

The investments in which the UCITS or sub-fund invests may lose value. In this case, the market value of the investments develops unfavourably compared to the purchase price. Investments are also subject to various price fluctuations (volatility). In extreme cases, there is a risk of a complete loss of value of the corresponding investments.

**Psychological market risk**

Sentiment, opinions and rumours can cause a significant decline in prices, even though the earnings situation and future prospects of the companies in which investments are made may not have changed significantly. Psychological market risk has a particular impact on equities.

**Management risk**

Management risk refers to the risk of negative value fluctuations, measured in absolute terms or relative to a benchmark index, due to investment decisions made by the manager of an actively managed fund.

**Settlement risk**

This refers to the risk of loss to the sub-fund because a transaction is not fulfilled as expected due to a counterparty failing to pay or deliver, or because losses may occur due to operational errors in the settlement of a transaction.

**Legal and tax risk**

The purchase, holding or sale of investments in the respective sub-fund may be subject to tax regulations (e.g. withholding tax) outside the country of domicile of the UCITS or sub-fund. Furthermore, the legal and tax treatment of sub-funds may change in unforeseeable and uncontrollable ways. A change in the incorrectly determined tax bases of the UCITS or the sub-fund for previous financial years (e.g. due to external tax audits) may, in the event of a correction that is fundamentally disadvantageous to the investor from a tax perspective, result in the investor having to bear the tax burden from the correction for previous financial years, even though he may not have been invested in the UCITS or sub-fund at that time. Conversely, investors may find that they no longer benefit from a correction that is fundamentally advantageous for tax purposes for the current and previous financial years in which they held units in the UCITS or sub-fund due to the redemption or sale of the units before the corresponding correction was implemented. In addition, a correction of tax data may result in taxable income or tax advantages actually being assessed for tax purposes in an assessment period other than the one that actually applies, which may have a negative impact on individual investors.

**Custody risk**

The custody of assets involves a risk of loss that may result from the insolvency or breach of duty of care on the part of the custodian or from force majeure.

**Entrepreneurial risk**

Investments in shares represent a direct participation in the economic success or failure of a company. In extreme cases – in the event of bankruptcy – this can mean the complete loss of value of the corresponding investments.

**Currency risk**

If the sub-fund holds assets denominated in foreign currencies, it is exposed to direct currency risk (unless foreign currency positions are hedged). Falling exchange rates lead to a decline in the value of foreign currency investments. Conversely, the foreign exchange market also offers opportunities for gains. In addition to direct currency risks, there are also indirect currency risks. Internationally active companies are more or less dependent on exchange rate developments, which can also have an indirect impact on the performance of investments.

**Risk from changes in investment policy and fees**

A change in the investment policy within the legally and contractually permissible investment spectrum may alter the nature of the risk associated with the sub-fund. The management company may significantly change the investment policy of the

sub-fund within the applicable trust agreement at any time and in a significant manner by amending the prospectus and the trust agreement, including Appendix A.

#### **Risk arising from changes to the trust agreement or dissolution of the sub-fund**

The management company reserves the right in the trust agreement to change the terms and conditions of the trust agreement. Furthermore, in accordance with the trust agreement, it is possible for the management company to dissolve the sub-fund entirely or to merge it with another sub-fund. Investors therefore run the risk of not being able to realise their planned holding period.

#### **Risk of suspension of redemptions**

Investors may, in principle, request the management company to redeem their units in accordance with the sub-fund's valuation interval. However, the management company may temporarily suspend the redemption of shares in exceptional circumstances (see "Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion of shares" for details). A suspension of the redemption of shares may be followed directly by the dissolution of the sub-fund.

#### **Key person risk**

Sub-funds whose investment results are very positive over a certain period of time owe this success to the suitability of the persons involved and thus to the correct decisions made by their management. However, the composition of the fund management team may change. New decision-makers may then be less successful.

#### **Interest rate risk**

Insofar as the sub-fund invests in interest-bearing securities, it is exposed to interest rate risk. If market interest rates rise, the market value of the interest-bearing securities held in the fund's assets may fall significantly. This applies to an even greater extent if the fund's assets also include interest-bearing securities with longer remaining maturities and lower nominal interest rates.

#### **Risks associated with the use of benchmarks**

If the EU or third-country index administrator does not comply with the Benchmark Regulation, or if the benchmark changes significantly or is discontinued, a suitable alternative benchmark must be identified for the UCITS or its sub-funds, provided that a benchmark index is used. In certain cases, this may prove difficult or impossible. If a suitable replacement benchmark cannot be identified, this may have a negative impact on the relevant UCITS or sub-fund and, in certain circumstances, on the asset manager's ability to implement the investment strategy of the UCITS or sub-fund in question. Compliance with the Benchmark Regulation may also result in additional costs for the relevant UCITS or sub-fund. The benchmark may change over time.

#### **Sustainability risks**

The term "sustainability risks" refers to the risk of an actual or potential loss in value of an investment due to the occurrence of environmental, social or corporate governance-related events (ESG = Environment / Social / Governance).

##### *Physical risks:*

These risks arise from the consequences of climate change, including global warming, more frequent natural disasters and extreme weather events such as floods, heat waves/droughts, storms or hail.

##### *Transition risks:*

Transition risks are risks that arise from the transition to a climate-neutral economy and society and can thus lead to a devaluation of assets. Examples include changes in political and legal conditions in the real economy or technological developments.

Sustainability risks can lead to a significant deterioration in the financial situation, reputation and profitability of the companies underlying the investment. This can have a significant impact on the market price of the investment and, consequently, on the profitability of the UCITS.

##### *Consideration of sustainability risks in the investment decision-making process*

The management company/portfolio manager integrates sustainability risks holistically into its investment decision-making process. This includes, in particular, the identification and assessment of potential sustainability risks with regard to investments as part of risk management, as well as the consideration of this risk analysis in the investment decision.

In addition to the conventional types of risk already described, sustainability risks are a key aspect of the risk management process, which is developed for the UCITS on the basis of the specific investment strategy and the resulting product categories. Sustainability risks are considered part of market risk and are included in this

To assess whether and to what extent such risks exist or are relevant, the investment policy is analysed using qualitative or quantitative methods and planned or existing investments in the portfolio are reviewed. Listed investments in particular often have ESG ratings that can be used for analysis. However, the relevant analyses can also be carried out independently.

The term "sustainability risks" refers to the risk of an actual or potential loss in value of an investment due to the occurrence of environmental, social or corporate governance-specific events (ESG = Environment/Social/Governance). The management company incorporates sustainability risks into its investment decisions in accordance with its corporate strategy.

Their valuation shows no relevant impact on returns, as broad diversification and past performance mean that no relevant impact on the overall portfolio is to be expected, although past performance is of course no guarantee of future results.

### **Hedging risk**

Share classes whose reference currency does not correspond to the portfolio currency can be hedged against exchange rate fluctuations. This is intended to protect investors in the respective share class as far as possible against potential losses due to negative exchange rate developments, but at the same time they cannot benefit fully from positive exchange rate developments. Due to fluctuations in the volume hedged in the portfolio and ongoing subscriptions and redemptions, it is not always possible to maintain hedges in exactly the same amount as the net asset value of the share class to be hedged. It is therefore possible that the net asset value per share of a hedged share class may not develop in the same way as the net asset value per share of an unhedged share class.

## **9 Participation in the UCITS**

### **9.1 Selling restrictions**

In general, units of the UCITS may not be offered in jurisdictions or to persons in which or to whom this is not permitted. The units of the UCITS are not authorised for distribution in all countries worldwide. The provisions applicable in the respective country apply to the issue, conversion and redemption of units abroad. In particular, units of the sub-funds may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States. The shares have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act") or under the securities laws of any state or local authority of the United States of America or its territories, possessions or other areas under its jurisdiction, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "United States").

The shares may not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred in the United States or to or for the account of US persons (as defined in the 1933 Act). Subsequent transfers of shares in the United States or to US persons are not permitted. The shares are being offered and sold on the basis of an exemption from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act pursuant to Regulation S under that Act.

The Management Company has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or any other US federal laws. Accordingly, shares will not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred in the United States or to or for the account of US persons (as defined in the 1933 Act).

The shares have not been approved by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or any other regulatory authority in the United States, nor has such approval been refused; furthermore, neither the SEC nor any other regulatory authority in the United States has determined the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus or the merits of the shares.

This prospectus may not be circulated in the United States. The distribution of this prospectus and the offering of the shares may also be subject to restrictions in other jurisdictions.

Shares in the sub-funds may also not be offered to US citizens or persons resident in the US and/or other natural or legal persons whose income and/or earnings, regardless of their origin, are subject to US income tax, financial institutions that do not comply with the provisions of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA", in particular Sections 1471 - 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and any agreement with the United States of America on cooperation to facilitate the implementation of FATCA, as applicable) and do not register with the US tax authorities as a FATCA-compliant institution to the extent required, and persons who, pursuant to Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933 and/or

the US Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, are considered US persons, may not be offered, sold or delivered. The sub-funds may therefore not be acquired by the following investors in particular (non-exhaustive list):

- US citizens, including dual citizens;
- Persons who reside or are domiciled in the US;
- Persons who are resident in the US (green card holders) and/or whose main place of residence is in the US;
- Companies, trusts, assets, etc. resident in the United States;
- Companies that qualify as transparent for US tax purposes and have investors referred to in this section, as well as companies whose income is attributed to an investor referred to in this section within the framework of a consolidated assessment for US tax purposes;
- Financial institutions that do not comply with the provisions of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA", in particular Sections 1471 - 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and any agreement with the United States of America on cooperation for the facilitated implementation of FATCA, as applicable) and do not register with the US tax authorities as a FATCA-participating institution to the extent required; or
- US persons as defined in the currently applicable version of Regulation S of the United States Securities Act 1933.

In general, units of the UCITS may not be offered in jurisdictions or to persons in which or to whom this is not permitted.

## **9.2 General information about the shares**

The shares are only held in book-entry form, i.e. no certificates are issued.

The management company is authorised to create different classes of shares within the sub-fund and to cancel or merge existing classes.

The various share classes may differ in terms of management fees and reference currency, including the use of currency hedging transactions.

The share classes issued in connection with the sub-fund and the fees and commissions incurred in connection with the sub-fund's shares are listed in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance".

In addition, certain other fees, commissions and costs are paid from the assets of the sub-funds. See sections 11 and 12 (Tax regulations and costs and fees) for more information.

The management company or the custodian reserves the right to allow subscriptions from investors who do not meet the requirements for a share class in individual cases.

## **9.3 Calculation of the net asset value per share**

The net asset value (NAV) per share of a sub-fund/share class is calculated by the management company or an agent appointed by it on the respective valuation date and at the end of the financial year.

The NAV of a share in a share class of a sub-fund is expressed in the accounting currency of the sub-fund or, if different, in the reference currency of the corresponding share class and is calculated as follows the share of the assets of that sub-fund attributable to the relevant share class, less any debt obligations of the same sub-fund allocated to the relevant share class, divided by the number of shares of the corresponding share class in circulation.

The respective net sub-fund assets are valued according to the following principles:

1. Securities that are officially listed on a stock exchange are valued at the last available price. If a security is officially listed on several stock exchanges, the last available price on the stock exchange that is the main market for this security is decisive.
2. Securities that are not officially listed on a stock exchange but are traded on a market open to the public are valued at the last available price. If a security is traded on various markets open to the public, in case of doubt, the last available price of the market with the highest liquidity should be taken into account.

3. Securities or money market instruments with a remaining term of less than 397 days may be written down or written up on a straight-line basis using the difference between the cost price (purchase price) and the redemption price (price at maturity). Valuation at the current market price may be omitted if the redemption price is known and fixed. Any changes in credit quality shall also be taken into account.
4. Investments whose price is not in line with market conditions and those assets that do not fall under sections 1, 2 and 3 above are valued at the price that would probably be achieved in the event of a careful sale at the time of valuation and which is determined in good faith by the management of the management company or under its direction or supervision by agents.
5. OTC derivatives are valued on a daily basis using a verifiable valuation method to be determined by the management company, which the management company shall determine in good faith and in accordance with generally accepted valuation models that can be verified by auditors, based on the probable realisable value.
6. UCITS or other undertakings for collective investment (UCIs) are valued at the last established and available net asset value. If redemption of shares is suspended or no redemption prices are set, these shares, like all other assets, are valued at their current market value, as determined by the management company in good faith and in accordance with generally accepted valuation models that can be verified by auditors.
7. If no tradable price is available for the respective assets, these assets, as well as other legally permissible assets, are valued at their respective market value as determined by the management company in good faith and in accordance with generally accepted valuation models that can be verified by auditors on the basis of the probable achievable sales value.
8. Cash and cash equivalents are valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest.
9. The market value of securities and other investments denominated in a currency other than the respective sub-fund currency is converted into the corresponding sub-fund currency at the last mid-market exchange rate.

The management company is entitled to apply other appropriate valuation principles to the sub-fund assets on a temporary basis if the above-mentioned valuation criteria appear impossible or inappropriate due to exceptional circumstances. In the event of large-scale redemption requests, the management company may value the units of the relevant sub-fund assets on the basis of the prices at which the necessary sales of securities are likely to be made. In this case, the same calculation method shall be applied to subscription and redemption requests submitted at the same time.

#### **9.4 Issue of shares**

Shares in a sub-fund may be acquired in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" at the net asset value per share of the relevant share class of the relevant sub-fund, plus any front-end load and any taxes and duties.

The shares are not securitised.

Subscription applications must be submitted to the custodian by the closing date at the latest. If a subscription application is received after the closing date, it will be marked for the following valuation day. For applications placed with distributors in Germany and abroad, earlier closing times for the submission of applications may apply in order to ensure timely forwarding to the custodian in Liechtenstein. These can be obtained from the respective distributor.

Information on the issue date, the valuation interval, the closing date and the amount of any maximum issue premium can be found in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance".

Payment must be received within two banking days after the valuation date.

The management company ensures that the issue of shares is settled on the basis of a net asset value per share that is unknown to the investor at the time of application (forward pricing).

All taxes and duties incurred through the issue of shares shall be borne by the investor. If shares are acquired through third parties

e.g. banks, it cannot be ruled out that they may charge additional transaction costs.

If payment is made in a currency other than the reference currency, the equivalent value of the conversion of the payment currency into the reference currency, less any fees, will be used to purchase shares.

The minimum investment that must be held by an investor in a particular share class is set out in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance". The minimum investment may be waived at the discretion of the management company.

The management company may also decide to suspend the issue of shares completely or temporarily if new investments could impair the achievement of the investment objective.

At the request of an investor and with the consent of the management company, shares may also be subscribed in exchange for the transfer of investments at their respective value (contribution in kind or cash payment). The management company is not obliged to accept such a request.

Contributions in kind must be examined and evaluated by the management company on the basis of objective criteria. The transferred investments must be consistent with the investment policy of the relevant sub-fund and, in the opinion of the management company, there must be a current investment interest in the securities. The value of the contribution in kind must be verified by the auditor. The costs incurred by the contribution in kind (including the auditor's fees, other expenses and any taxes and duties) shall be borne by the investor concerned and may not be charged to the assets of the respective sub-fund.

The custodian and/or the management company may reject a subscription application or temporarily restrict, suspend or permanently discontinue the issue of shares at any time if this appears necessary in the interests of investors, in the public interest, to protect the management company or the respective sub-fund or investors. In this case, the custodian shall immediately refund incoming payments for subscription applications that have not already been executed, without interest, with the assistance of the paying agent if necessary.

The issue of shares will be temporarily suspended in particular if the calculation of the net asset value per share is suspended. If the issue of shares is suspended, investors will be informed immediately of the reason for and date of the suspension by means of a notice in the publication organ and in the media specified in the prospectus and trust agreement or by means of permanent data carriers (letter, fax, email or similar).

The issue of fund units may be suspended in the cases specified in section 9.7.

## **9.5 Redemption of units**

Units of a sub-fund are redeemed at the close of business on the date specified in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance", at the net asset value per unit of the relevant unit class of the relevant sub-fund, less any redemption fees and any taxes and duties.

Redemption requests must be received by the custodian by the closing time at the latest. If a redemption request is received after the cut-off time, it will be marked for the following redemption day. For requests placed with distributors in the UK and abroad, earlier cut-off times may apply for the submission of requests in order to ensure timely forwarding to the custodian in Liechtenstein. These can be obtained from the respective distributor.

Information on the redemption day, the valuation interval, the cut-off time and the amount of any maximum redemption discount can be found in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

As an appropriate proportion of liquid assets must be maintained in the assets of the respective sub-fund, the payment of shares will be made within two banking days after the redemption price has been calculated. This does not apply in cases where the transfer of the redemption amount proves impossible due to legal regulations such as foreign exchange and transfer restrictions or due to other circumstances beyond the control of the custodian.

If, at the investor's request, payment is to be made in a currency other than the currency in which the relevant units are issued, the amount to be paid shall be calculated on the basis of the proceeds of the conversion from the reference currency into the payment currency, less any fees.

The relevant share shall expire upon payment of the redemption price.

The management company and/or custodian may redeem shares unilaterally against payment of the redemption price if this appears to be in the best interests or for the protection of the investors, the management company or one or more sub-funds, in particular if:

- a) there is a suspicion that the respective investor is engaging in "market timing", "late trading" or other market techniques that could harm investors as a whole by acquiring the shares;
- b) the investor does not meet the conditions for purchasing the shares; or
- c) the units are distributed in a country in which the respective sub-fund is not authorised for distribution or have been acquired by a person who is not permitted to acquire the units.

The management company shall ensure that the redemption of units is settled on the basis of a net asset value per unit that is unknown to the investor at the time the application is submitted (forward pricing).

If the execution of a redemption request results in the investor's holdings falling below the minimum investment amount for the relevant share class as specified in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a Glance", the management company may, without further notice to the investor, treat this redemption request as a request for redemption of all units held by the investor in this share class or as a request for conversion of the remaining units into units of another share class. may treat this redemption request as a request for redemption of all units held by the relevant investor in this unit class or as a request for conversion of the remaining units into another unit class of the same sub-fund with the same reference currency, the participation requirements of which the investor fulfils, without further notification to the investor.

The redemption of fund units may be suspended in the cases specified in section 9.7.

Payments in kind are permitted. With the approval of the fund's auditor, the management company may pay the redemption price to an investor in kind (payment in kind). In this case, investments from the sub-fund's assets are transferred to the investor at the net asset value of the redeemed units applicable on the relevant valuation date. The value of the investments is calculated for the relevant valuation date in the manner described under "Calculation of the net asset value per share". The type of assets to be transferred in this case shall be determined on a fair and reasonable basis and without prejudice to the interests of the other investors in the respective sub-fund. The relevant share expires upon payment of the redemption price.

## 9.6 Conversion of shares

Shares may only be converted into another share class if the investor meets the conditions for the direct purchase of shares in the respective share class.

If different share classes are offered, shares in one share class may also be converted into shares in another share class. A conversion fee in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" may be charged for the conversion from one share class to another.

If it is not possible to exchange shares for certain sub-funds or share classes, this will be mentioned for the sub-fund or share class concerned in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance".

The number of shares into which the investor wishes to convert their holdings is calculated using the following formula:

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

A = Number of shares in the new sub-fund or share class, if any, into which the exchange is to be made

B = Number of units in the sub-fund or any unit class from which the conversion is to be carried out

C = Net asset value or redemption price of the units presented for conversion

D = Exchange rate between the sub-funds or share classes concerned. If both sub-funds or share classes are valued in the same accounting currency, this coefficient is 1.

E = Net asset value of the units of the sub-fund or any unit class into which the conversion is to take place, plus taxes, fees or other charges

In some cases, duties, taxes and stamp duties may be incurred in individual countries when switching sub-funds or share classes.

The management company may reject a conversion application for a sub-fund or share class at any time if this appears to be in the interests of the sub-fund, the management company or the investors, in particular if:

1. there is a suspicion that the respective investor is engaging in market timing, late trading or other market techniques that could harm investors as a whole by acquiring the shares;
2. the investor does not meet the conditions for acquiring the shares; or
3. the units are distributed in a country in which the respective sub-fund or unit class is not authorised for distribution or have been acquired by a person who is not permitted to acquire the units.

The management company shall ensure that the conversion of units is settled on the basis of a net asset value per unit that is unknown to the investor at the time the application is submitted (forward pricing).

The conversion of fund units may be suspended in the cases specified in section 9.7.

### **9.7 Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and the issue, redemption and exchange of shares**

The management company may temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value and/or the issue, redemption and conversion of units of a sub-fund if this is justified in the best interests of investors, in particular:

- a) if a market which forms the basis for the valuation of a significant portion of the sub-fund's assets is unexpectedly closed or if trading on such a market is restricted or suspended;
- b) in the event of political, economic or other emergencies; or
- c) if restrictions on the transfer of assets make transactions for the UCITS or the sub-fund impracticable.

The suspension of the calculation of the net asset value of a sub-fund does not affect the calculation of the net asset value of the other sub-funds if none of the above conditions apply to the other sub-funds.

The management company may also decide to suspend the issue of shares completely or temporarily if new investments could impair the achievement of the investment objective.

The issue of shares will be temporarily suspended in particular if the calculation of the net asset value per share is suspended. If the issue of shares is suspended, investors will be informed immediately of the reason for and date of the suspension by means of a notice in the publication organ and in the media specified in the prospectus and trust agreement or by means of permanent data carriers (letter, fax, email or similar).

In addition, the management company is entitled, in the interests of investors, to only carry out significant redemptions, i.e. to temporarily suspend redemptions, after the relevant assets of the respective sub-fund can be sold without delay in the interests of investors.

As long as the redemption of shares is suspended, no new shares of the sub-fund will be issued. The exchange of shares whose redemption is temporarily restricted is not possible. The temporary suspension of the redemption of shares of a sub-fund does not lead to the temporary suspension of the redemption of other sub-funds that are not affected by the events in question.

The management company shall ensure that sufficient liquid funds are available to the sub-fund so that redemptions or exchanges of units can be carried out immediately at the request of investors under normal circumstances.

The management company shall immediately notify the FMA and, in an appropriate manner, the investors of the suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and the redemption and payment of shares. Subscription, redemption and conversion requests shall be settled at the net asset value valid at the time after the calculation of the net asset value and share trading have been resumed. Investors may revoke their subscription, redemption or conversion requests until trading in shares resumes.

### **10 Use of income**

The performance of a sub-fund consists of net income and realised capital gains.

The management company may distribute the performance generated in a sub-fund or share class to the investors in that sub-fund or share class, or reinvest (accumulate) this performance in the respective sub-fund or share class.

#### **Accumulating:**

The income generated by those sub-funds or share classes that have a distribution type of "accumulating" in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" is continuously reinvested, i.e. accumulated.

#### **Distributing:**

The income generated by those sub-funds or share classes that have a distribution type of "distributing" in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" are distributed annually. The amount of the distribution is determined at the discretion of the management company

Part of the UCITS' net income may be carried forward to the new account. Distributions are paid on the shares issued on the distribution date.

No interest is paid on declared distributions from the date they become due.

## **11 Tax regulations**

### **11.1 Fund assets**

All Liechtenstein UCITS in the legal form of (contractual) investment funds or collective trusts are subject to unlimited taxation in Liechtenstein and are subject to income tax. Income from managed assets is tax-exempt.

#### **Issue and turnover taxes<sup>1</sup>**

The creation (issue) of units in such a UCITS is not subject to issue and turnover tax. The transfer of ownership of investor units for consideration is subject to turnover tax if one of the parties or an intermediary is a domestic securities dealer. The redemption of investor units is exempt from turnover tax. The contractual investment fund or collective trusteeship is considered an investor exempt from turnover tax.

#### **Withholding taxes and paying agent taxes**

Both income and capital gains, whether distributed or reinvested, may be subject in whole or in part to a so-called paying agent tax (e.g. withholding tax, Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), depending on the person who directly or indirectly holds the units of the UCITS or any sub-funds.

The UCITS in the legal form of a contractual investment fund or collective trust is not subject to withholding tax in the Principality of Liechtenstein, in particular no coupon or withholding tax. Foreign income and capital gains generated by the UCITS in the legal form of a contractual investment fund or collective trust may be subject to the respective withholding tax deductions of the country of investment. Any double taxation agreements remain reserved.

The UCITS and any sub-funds have the following tax status:

#### **Automatic exchange of information (AEOI)**

With regard to the UCITS, a Liechtenstein paying agent may be obliged, in accordance with the AEOI agreements, to report unit holders to the local tax authorities or to make the corresponding statutory reports.

#### **FATCA**

The UCITS is subject to the provisions of the Liechtenstein FATCA agreement and the corresponding implementing provisions in the Liechtenstein FATCA Act.

### **11.2 Natural persons with tax domicile in Liechtenstein**

Private investors domiciled in the Principality of Liechtenstein must declare their shares as assets, and these are subject to wealth tax. Any distributions of income or retained earnings by UCITS in the legal form of contractual investment funds or collective trusts are exempt from capital gains tax. Capital gains realised on the sale of shares are exempt from capital gains tax. Capital losses cannot be deducted from taxable income.

### **11.3 Persons with tax domicile outside Liechtenstein**

For investors domiciled outside the Principality of Liechtenstein, taxation and other tax implications relating to the holding, purchase or sale of investment shares are governed by the tax laws of the respective country of domicile.

#### **Disclaimer**

The tax information provided is based on the current legal situation and practice. We expressly reserve the right to make changes to legislation, case law, decrees and the practice of the tax authorities.

Investors are advised to consult their own professional advisors regarding the relevant tax consequences. Neither the management company, the custodian nor their agents can accept any responsibility for

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<sup>1</sup> According to the customs union agreement between Switzerland and Liechtenstein, Swiss stamp duty law also applies in Liechtenstein. For the purposes of Swiss stamp duty legislation, the Principality of Liechtenstein is therefore considered to be domestic territory.

the individual tax consequences for investors arising from the purchase, sale or holding of investor shares.

## **12 Costs and fees**

### **12.1 Costs and fees payable by investors**

#### **12.1.1 Issue surcharge**

To cover the costs incurred in placing the shares, the management company may levy an issue surcharge on the net asset value of the newly issued shares in favour of the management company, the custodian and/or distributors in the United Kingdom or abroad in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

#### **12.1.2 Redemption fee**

For the payment of redeemed shares, the management company charges a redemption fee on the net asset value of the returned shares in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

#### **12.1.3 Conversion fee**

For the conversion requested by the investor from one sub-fund to another or from one share class to another, the management company may charge a fee on the net asset value of the original sub-fund or share class in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

### **12.2 Costs and fees charged to the sub-fund**

#### **12.2.1 Asset-based fees**

##### **Management fee**

The management company charges an annual fee for the management, risk management, administration and custody of the respective sub-funds in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance". This is calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-funds, accrued on each valuation date and charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. The amount of the management fee per sub-fund/share class is stated in the annual report.

##### **Custodian fee**

The custodian receives remuneration for the performance of its duties under the custodian agreement as set out in Appendix A "Fund Overview". This is calculated on the basis of the average net assets, accrued on each valuation date and charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. The amount of the custodian's remuneration is stated in the annual report.

##### **Asset management fee**

If an asset manager has been contractually engaged, it may receive remuneration from the respective sub-fund assets in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance". This is calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-funds, accrued on each valuation date and charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. In addition, the asset manager may receive a performance-based fee from the respective net sub-fund assets. The amount of the management fee per sub-fund/share class is stated in the annual report.

##### **Investment advisor remuneration (advisory fee)**

If an investment advisor has been appointed, they may receive remuneration, the maximum amount, calculation and payment of which are specified in the relevant Appendix A "Fund Overview". In addition, the investment advisor may receive performance-based remuneration ("performance fee") from the respective net fund assets. The amount of the advisory fee is specified in the annual report.

##### **Distributor fee**

If a distributor has been contractually engaged, it may receive remuneration from the fund assets, the maximum amount, calculation and payment of which are specified in Appendix A "Fund Overview". This is calculated on the basis of the average net assets, accrued on each valuation date and charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. The amount of the distributor fee is stated in the annual report.

### 12.2.2 Fees independent of assets:

The management company and the custodian are also entitled to reimbursement of the following expenses incurred in the performance of their duties:

- a) Costs for the preparation, printing and dispatch of annual and semi-annual reports and other publications required by law;
- b) costs for legal advice and legal representation incurred by the management company or the custodian when acting in the interests of investors;
- c) Costs for the publication of a sub-fund's communications to investors in the official publications and any additional newspapers or electronic media designated by the management company, including price publications;
- d) Fees and costs for authorisations and supervision of a sub-fund in Liechtenstein and abroad;
- e) all taxes levied on the assets of a sub-fund and its income and expenses charged to that sub-fund;
- f) Fees incurred in connection with any listing of a sub-fund and with distribution in the United Kingdom and abroad (e.g. consulting, legal and translation costs);
- g) Fees, costs and charges in connection with the determination and publication of tax factors for EU/EEA countries and/or all countries where distribution approvals exist and/or private placements are available, in accordance with the actual expenses incurred at market rates.
- h) Fees and costs arising from other legal or regulatory requirements that must be met by the management company in the course of implementing the investment strategy (such as reporting and other costs incurred in compliance with the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR, EU Regulation 648/2012));
- i) Fees for paying agents, agents and other representatives with comparable functions in the United Kingdom and abroad;
- j) a reasonable share of the costs of printed matter and advertising directly related to the offering and sale of shares;
- k) Fees for auditors and tax advisors, insofar as these expenses are incurred in the interests of investors;
- l) Internal and external costs for the recovery of foreign withholding taxes, insofar as these can be incurred on behalf of the UCITS or the respective sub-fund. With regard to the reclaiming of foreign withholding taxes, it should be noted that the management company is not obliged to reclaim such taxes and will only do so if the procedure is justified on the basis of the materiality of the amounts and the proportionality of the costs in relation to the possible amount to be reclaimed. With regard to investments that are subject to securities lending, the management company will not reclaim withholding tax;
- m) Costs incurred in connection with the valuation of special investments (e.g. expert opinions) and associated expenses of the management company;
- n) Costs of specialist expertise and specialist advice in connection with the purchase and sale of fund assets in the best interests of investors, particularly in the area of unlisted assets and associated expenses incurred by the management company;
- o) Costs for potential sub-custodians of the fund's assets in the event that parts of these are not held directly by the custodian bank;
- p) Licence fees for the use of any reference values ("benchmarks")
- q) Costs and expenses for regular reports and reporting to insurance companies, pension funds and other financial services companies (e.g. GroMiKV, Solvency II, VAG, MiFID II, ESG/SRI reports and sustainability ratings, etc.)
- r) Expenses in connection with the exercise of voting rights or creditor rights by the UCITS, including fees for external advisors;
- s) External costs for assessing the sustainability ratings (ESG research) of the UCITS' assets or its target investments

- t) Costs for setting up and maintaining additional counterparties, if this is in the interests of investors
- u) Other administrative costs, including costs for interest groups.

The applicable amount of expenses per sub-fund/per share class is stated in the annual report.

#### **Transaction costs**

In addition, the sub-funds bear all incidental costs arising from the management of the assets for the purchase and sale of investments (market-based brokerage fees, commissions, levies) as well as all taxes levied on the assets of the respective sub-fund and its income and expenses (e.g. withholding taxes on foreign income). The sub-funds also bear any external costs, i.e. third-party fees incurred in the purchase and sale of investments. These costs are offset directly against the purchase or sale value of the investments concerned. In addition, any currency hedging costs are charged to the respective share classes.

Considerations included in a fixed flat fee may not be charged additionally as individual expenses. Any compensation for commissioned third parties is in any case included in the fees pursuant to Art. 33 of the trust agreement.

#### **Any costs for currency hedging of share classes**

Any costs for currency hedging of share classes shall be allocated to the corresponding share class.

#### **Service fee**

A periodic service fee is charged in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" for additional services provided by the custodian and management company.

#### **Liquidation fees**

In the event of the dissolution of the UCITS or a sub-fund, the management company may charge a liquidation fee of up to CHF 10,000 in its favour.

#### **Extraordinary disposal costs**

In addition, the management company may charge the respective sub-fund assets for costs incurred in connection with extraordinary transactions.

Extraordinary disposition costs consist of expenses that serve exclusively to protect the interests of investors, arise in the course of regular business activities and were not foreseeable at the time the UCITS or the relevant sub-fund was established. Extraordinary disposition costs are, in particular, costs incurred for legal compliance in the interests of the UCITS or the relevant sub-fund or investors. In addition, all costs of any extraordinary dispositions that may become necessary in accordance with the UCITS Act and UCITS Ordinance (e.g. amendments to the fund documents) are included here.

#### **Reimbursements**

In connection with the acquisition, holding and disposal of assets and rights for the UCITS or its sub-funds, the management company, the custodian and any agents shall ensure that, in particular, rebates (e.g. issue/redemption fees, portfolio commissions) are paid directly or indirectly to the UCITS or its sub-funds without deduction (except for a reasonable processing fee).

#### **Ongoing fees (total expense ratio, TER)**

The total ongoing charges before any performance fee and before any extraordinary disposal fees are calculated in accordance with the general principles set out in the rules of conduct and include, with the exception of transaction costs, all costs and fees that are charged to the sub-fund's assets on an ongoing basis.

The TER of the UCITS is disclosed in the half-yearly and annual reports and is also published on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association at [www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li) when the half-yearly or annual report is published.

#### **One-off costs borne by investors**

Issue, redemption and conversion fees, as well as any related taxes and duties, are to be borne by the investor.

#### **Performance fee**

In addition, the management company may charge a performance fee. If a performance fee is charged, this is detailed in Appendix A, "Fund Overview".

## **Formation costs**

The costs of establishing the UCITS and the initial issue of units are amortised over five years and charged to the assets of the sub-funds existing at the time of establishment. The formation costs are allocated pro rata to the respective sub-fund assets. Costs incurred in connection with the launch of additional sub-funds are amortised over five years and charged to the respective sub-fund assets to which they are attributable.

## **13 Information for investors**

The UCITS' publication medium is the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association [www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li).

All communications to investors, including those concerning amendments to the trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance", shall be published on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association ([www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li)) as the UCITS' publication medium, as well as in other media and data carriers specified in the prospectus.

The net asset value and the issue and redemption price of the units of the UCITS or of each sub-fund or unit class shall be announced on each valuation day on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association ([www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li)) as the UCITS' publication medium, as well as in other media and on other durable data carriers (letter, fax, email or similar) on each valuation day.

The annual report, which is audited by an auditor, and the semi-annual report, which does not have to be audited, are made available to investors free of charge at the registered office of the management company and the custodian.

## **14 Duration, dissolution, merger and structural measures of the UCITS**

### **14.1 Duration**

The Umbrella Fund and its sub-funds are established for an indefinite period.

### **14.2 Dissolution**

#### **Resolution to dissolve**

The management company is entitled to dissolve the UCITS, individual sub-funds or individual share classes of the sub-fund at any time.

Furthermore, the UCITS or one of its sub-funds must be dissolved in the cases provided for by law.

Investors, heirs and other beneficiaries may not demand the division or dissolution of the UCITS or an individual sub-fund or share class.

The decision to dissolve a sub-fund or a share class shall be published on the website of the Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association LAFV ([www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li)) as the publication organ of the UCITS or a share class, as well as in other media and permanent data carriers (letter, fax, e-mail or similar) specified in the prospectus. From the date of the resolution to dissolve the sub-fund or share class, no further shares will be issued, exchanged or redeemed.

Upon dissolution of the UCITS or one of its sub-funds, the management company may liquidate the assets of the UCITS or sub-fund without delay in the best interests of the investors. Otherwise, the liquidation of the UCITS shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Liechtenstein law on persons and companies (PGR).

If the management company dissolves a share class without dissolving the UCITS or sub-fund, all shares in that class will be redeemed at their net asset value at that time. This redemption will be published by the management company and the redemption price will be paid out by the custodian to the former investors.

#### **Reasons for dissolution**

If the net assets of the UCITS fall below a value that is necessary for economically efficient management, or in the event of a significant change in the political, economic or monetary environment, or as part of a rationalisation process, the management company may decide to redeem or cancel all units of the UCITS or a unit class at the net asset value (taking into account the actual realisation prices and realisation costs of the investments) on the valuation date on which the relevant decision takes effect.

#### **Costs of dissolution**

The costs of dissolution shall be borne by the net assets of the UCITS.

## **Winding up and bankruptcy of the management company or the custodian**

In the event of the dissolution or bankruptcy of the management company or the depositary, the assets managed for the purpose of collective investment on behalf of investors shall not form part of their bankruptcy estate and shall not be liquidated together with their own assets. Each UCITS or sub-fund shall form a special fund for the benefit of its investors. Each special fund shall be transferred to another management company with the approval of the FMA or, if no management company agrees to take it over within three months of the opening of bankruptcy proceedings, shall be liquidated by way of separate satisfaction for the benefit of the investors of the respective UCITS or sub-fund.

In the event of the custodian's bankruptcy, the assets managed by the UCITS shall be transferred to another custodian with the consent of the FMA in accordance with Art. 31 para. 2 UCITSG or liquidated by way of separate satisfaction in favour of the investors of the UCITS.

## **Termination of the custodian agreement**

In the event of termination of the custodian agreement, the net fund assets of the UCITS shall be transferred to another custodian with the consent of the FMA or liquidated by way of separate satisfaction in favour of the investors of the UCITS.

### **14.3 Merger**

Within the meaning of Art. 38 UCITSG, the management company may, at any time and at its discretion, with the approval of the relevant supervisory authority, decide to merge the UCITS with one or more other UCITS, regardless of the legal form of the UCITS and whether or not the other UCITS is domiciled in Liechtenstein. Sub-funds of the UCITS may also be merged with each other, but also with one or more other UCITS or their sub-funds. Share classes may be merged. In this case, however, this does not constitute a merger.

## **Investor information, consent and investor rights**

Investors shall be informed of the proposed merger. The investor information must enable investors to make an informed judgement on the impact of the proposal on their investment and the exercise of their rights under Articles 44 and 45 UCITSG.

Investors have no right of co-determination with regard to the merger.

## **Costs of the merger**

Legal, advisory or administrative costs associated with the preparation and implementation of the merger shall not be charged to any of the UCITS involved in the merger or to investors.

This applies mutatis mutandis to structural measures pursuant to Art. 49 lit. a to c UCITSG.

If a UCITS is a master UCITS, a merger will only take effect if the UCITS in question provides its investors and the competent authorities of the home Member State of its feeder UCITS with the information required by law at least 60 days before the proposed effective date. In this case, the UCITS in question shall also grant the feeder UCITS the option of redeeming or paying out all units before the merger takes effect, unless the competent authority of the feeder UCITS' home Member State approves the investment in units of the master UCITS resulting from the merger.

## **15 Applicable law, place of jurisdiction and authoritative language**

The UCITS is subject to Liechtenstein law. The exclusive place of jurisdiction for all disputes between investors, the management company and the custodian is Vaduz.

However, the management company and/or the custodian may submit to the jurisdiction of the countries in which units are offered and sold with regard to claims by investors from these countries.

The legally binding language for the prospectus, the trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" is German.

This Prospectus shall enter into force on 15 September 2025.

## **16 Specific information for individual distribution countries**

Under current law in the Principality of Liechtenstein, the constituent documents are approved by the FMA. This approval only applies to information relating to the implementation of the provisions of the UCITSG. For this reason, Appendix B, "Specific information for individual distribution countries", which is based on foreign law, is not subject to review by the FMA and is excluded from approval.

The management company:

LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

The custodian:

Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

## **Part II Trust agreement of the fund**

The trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" form an integral whole.

Insofar as a matter is not regulated in this trust agreement, the legal relationships between the investors and the management company shall be governed by the Law of 28 June 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSG) and the Ordinance of 5 July 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSV) and, insofar as no provisions are made therein, by the provisions of the Law on Persons and Companies (PGR) governing trusteeship.

### **I. General provisions Art. 1**

#### **The UCITS**

The fund (hereinafter referred to as "UCITS") was established on 2 October 2023 as an open-ended undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities under the law of the Principality of Liechtenstein for an indefinite period.

The UCITS is subject to the Law of 28 June 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSG).

A UCITS is a legal relationship between several investors and a management company established by an identical contract for the purposes of investment, management and custody on behalf of the investors. A UCITS is a legally separate asset pool in which the investors hold units.

The UCITS is an umbrella structure that can comprise several sub-funds. The various sub-funds are separate in terms of assets and liability.

The sub-funds invest in securities and other assets in accordance with their investment policy. The investment policy of each sub-fund is defined within the framework of the investment objectives. The net fund assets of each sub-fund or share class and the net asset values of the shares of these sub-funds or share classes are expressed in the respective reference currency.

The respective rights and obligations of the owners of the units (hereinafter referred to as "investors") and the management company and the custodian are governed by this trust agreement.

By acquiring shares in one or more sub-funds (the "Shares"), each investor acknowledges the Trust Agreement, which sets out the contractual relationships between the investors, the Management Company and the Depositary, as well as any amendments to this document that have been duly implemented.

#### **Art. 2 Management Company**

The UCITS is managed by LLB Fund Services AG, which was established as a public limited company with its registered office in Vaduz, Liechtenstein, in accordance with this trust agreement. The management company is authorised by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA) in accordance with the UCITSG and is entered in the list of management companies authorised in Liechtenstein officially published by the FMA.

The management company manages the UCITS on behalf of and in the exclusive interest of the investors in accordance with the principle of risk diversification and in accordance with the provisions of the trust agreement and Appendix A "Overview of Sub-funds".

The management company is entitled to dispose of the assets belonging to the UCITS in its own name in accordance with the statutory provisions and the trust agreement and to exercise all rights arising therefrom.

#### **Art. 3 Transfer of tasks**

The management company may, in compliance with the provisions of the UCITSG and the UCITSV, delegate some of its tasks to third parties for the purpose of efficient business management. The exact execution of the mandate shall be governed by a contract concluded between the management company and the agent.

#### **Art. 4 Custodian**

The management company has appointed a bank or securities firm under the Banking Act with its registered office or branch in the Principality of Liechtenstein as custodian for each sub-fund. The assets of the individual sub-funds may be held in custody by different custodians. The function of the custodian is governed by the UCITSG, the custodian agreement, this trust agreement and the prospectus.

#### **Art. 5 Auditor**

The audit of the UCITS' annual reports shall be entrusted to an auditor who is licensed in the Principality of Liechtenstein.

## **Art. 6 Calculation of the net asset value per share**

The net asset value (NAV) per share of a sub-fund/share class shall be calculated by the management company or an agent appointed by it on the respective valuation date and at the end of the financial year.

The NAV of a share in a share class of a sub-fund is expressed in the accounting currency of the sub-fund or, if different, in the reference currency of the corresponding share class and is calculated as follows: the share of the assets of that sub-fund attributable to the relevant share class, less any debt obligations of the same sub-fund allocated to the relevant share class, divided by the number of shares of the corresponding share class in circulation.

The respective net sub-fund assets are valued according to the following principles:

1. Securities that are officially listed on a stock exchange are valued at the last available price. If a security is officially listed on several stock exchanges, the last available price on the stock exchange that is the main market for this security is decisive.
2. Securities that are not officially listed on a stock exchange but are traded on a market open to the public are valued at the last available price. If a security is traded on several markets open to the public, in case of doubt the last available price of the market with the highest liquidity shall be taken into account.
3. Securities or money market instruments with a remaining term of less than 397 days may be written down or written up on a straight-line basis using the difference between the cost price (purchase price) and the redemption price (price at maturity). Valuation at the current market price is not required if the redemption price is known and fixed. Any changes in creditworthiness are also taken into account.
4. Investments whose price is not in line with market conditions and assets that do not fall under sections 1, 2 and 3 above are valued at the price that would probably be achieved in a careful sale at the time of valuation and which is determined in good faith by the management of the management company or under its direction or supervision by agents.
5. OTC derivatives are valued on a daily basis using a verifiable valuation method to be determined by the management company, as determined by the management company in good faith and in accordance with generally accepted valuation models that can be verified by auditors, based on the probable achievable sales value.
6. UCITS or undertakings for collective investment (UCIs) are valued at the last determined and available net asset value. If redemption of shares is suspended or no redemption prices are set, these shares, like all other assets, are valued at their respective market value as determined by the management company in good faith and in accordance with generally accepted valuation models that can be verified by auditors.
7. If no tradable price is available for the respective assets, these assets, as well as other legally permissible assets, are valued at their respective market value as determined by the management company in good faith and in accordance with generally accepted valuation models that can be verified by auditors on the basis of the probable achievable sales value.
8. Cash and cash equivalents are valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest.
9. The market value of securities and other investments denominated in a currency other than the respective sub-fund currency is converted into the corresponding sub-fund currency at the last mid-market exchange rate. The valuation is carried out by the management company.

The management company is entitled to apply other appropriate valuation principles to the sub-fund assets on a temporary basis if the above-mentioned valuation criteria appear impossible or inappropriate due to exceptional circumstances. In the event of large-scale redemption requests, the management company may value the units of the relevant sub-fund assets on the basis of the prices at which the necessary sales of securities are likely to be made. In this case, the same calculation method shall be applied to issue and redemption requests submitted at the same time.

The other principles are described in detail, comprehensively and transparently in the prospectus, so that effective verification by the custodian, the management company and the auditor is ensured.

## **Art. 7 Issue of shares**

Shares are issued at the close of business on the date specified in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" at the net asset value per share of the relevant share class of the relevant sub-fund, plus the applicable front-end load and any taxes and duties.

The shares are not certificated as securities.

Subscription applications must be received by the custodian by the closing date at the latest. If a subscription application is received after the cut-off time, it will be reserved for the following issue date. For applications placed with distributors in the UK and abroad, earlier cut-off times may apply to ensure timely forwarding to the custodian in Liechtenstein. These can be obtained from the respective distributors.

Information on the issue date, the closing date and the amount of any maximum issue premium can be found in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

Payment must be received within two banking days after the valuation date on which the issue price of the shares was determined.

The management company ensures that the issue of shares is settled on the basis of a net asset value per share that is unknown to the investor at the time of application (forward pricing).

All taxes and duties incurred in connection with the issue of shares shall be borne by the investor.

If shares are acquired through third parties, e.g. banks, it cannot be ruled out that they may charge additional transaction costs.

If payment is made in a currency other than the reference currency, the equivalent value of the conversion of the payment currency into the reference currency, less any fees, will be used to purchase shares.

The minimum investment that must be held by an investor in a particular share class is set out in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance". The minimum investment may be waived at the discretion of the management company.

At the request of an investor and with the consent of the management company, shares may also be subscribed in exchange for the transfer of investments at the respective daily rate (contribution in kind or payment in specie). The management company is not obliged to accept such a request.

Contributions in kind are permissible and must be examined and evaluated by the management company on the basis of objective criteria. The transferred assets must be consistent with the investment policy and, in the opinion of the management company, there must be a current investment interest in the securities. The value of the contribution in kind must be verified by the auditor. The costs incurred by the contribution in kind (including the auditor's fees, other expenses and any taxes and duties) shall be borne by the investor concerned and may not be charged to the assets of the UCITS.

The custodian and/or the management company may at any time reject a subscription application or temporarily restrict, suspend or permanently discontinue the issue of units if this appears necessary in the interests of investors, in the public interest, to protect the management company or the respective sub-fund or investors. In this case, the custodian shall immediately refund any payments received for subscription applications that have not already been executed, without interest, using the paying agents if necessary.

The issue of fund units may be suspended in cases covered by Art. 13.

## **Art. 8 Redemption of units**

Shares are accepted at the close of business on the relevant day in accordance with Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance", at the net asset value per share of the relevant share class of the relevant sub-fund, less any redemption fees and any taxes and duties.

Redemption requests must be received by the custodian by the closing time at the latest. If a redemption request is received after the cut-off time, it will be noted for the following redemption day. For requests placed with distributors in the UK and abroad, earlier cut-off times may apply for the submission of requests in order to ensure timely forwarding to the custodian in Liechtenstein. These can be obtained from the respective distributors.

Information on the redemption day, the cut-off time and the amount of any maximum redemption discount can be found in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

As an appropriate proportion of liquid assets must be maintained in the assets of the respective sub-fund, the payment of shares will be made within two banking days after the redemption price has been calculated. This does not apply if the transfer of the redemption amount proves impossible due to legal regulations such as foreign exchange and transfer restrictions or due to other circumstances beyond the control of the custodian.

If, at the investor's request, payment is to be made in a currency other than the currency in which the relevant units are issued, the amount to be paid shall be calculated on the basis of the proceeds of the conversion from the invoice currency into the payment currency, less any fees and charges.

The relevant share shall expire upon payment of the redemption price.

If the execution of a redemption request results in the investor's holdings falling below the minimum investment for the relevant share class as specified in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance", the management company may, without further notice to the investor, treat this redemption request as a request for redemption of all shares held by the investor in this share class or as a request for conversion of the remaining shares into shares of another share class. may, without further notice to the investor, treat this redemption request as a request for redemption of all units held by the investor in this unit class or as a request for conversion of the remaining units into another unit class of the same sub-fund with the same reference currency, the participation requirements of which the investor fulfils.

The management company and/or custodian may redeem shares against the investor's will in return for payment of the redemption price if this appears necessary in the interests or for the protection of investors, the management company or one or more sub-funds, in particular if:

- a) there is a suspicion that the investor in question is engaging in market timing, late trading or other market techniques that could harm investors as a whole by acquiring the shares,
- b) the investor does not meet the conditions for purchasing the units, or
- c) the units are distributed in a country in which the respective sub-fund is not authorised for distribution or have been acquired by a person who is not permitted to acquire the units.

The management company shall ensure that the redemption of units is settled on the basis of a net asset value per unit unknown to the investor at the time of submission of the application (forward pricing).

Payments in kind are permitted. With the approval of the fund's auditor, the management company may pay the redemption price to an investor in kind (payment in kind). In this case, investments from the sub-fund's assets are transferred to the investor at the net asset value of the redeemed units applicable on the relevant valuation date. The value of the investments is calculated for the relevant valuation date in the manner described under "Calculation of the net asset value per share". The type of assets to be transferred in this case shall be determined on a fair and reasonable basis and without prejudice to the interests of the other investors in the respective sub-fund. The relevant share expires upon payment of the redemption price.

The redemption of fund units may be suspended in cases covered by Art. 13.

#### **Article 9 Conversion of units**

Shares may only be converted into another share class if the investor fulfils the conditions for the direct purchase of shares in the respective share class.

If different share classes are offered, shares in one share class may also be converted into shares in another share class. A conversion fee in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" may be charged for the conversion of shares from one share class to another.

If it is not possible to exchange shares for certain sub-funds or share classes, this will be mentioned for the sub-fund or share class concerned in the respective sub-fund-specific Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

The number of shares into which the investor wishes to convert their holdings is calculated using the following formula:

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

A = Number of shares in the new sub-fund or share class, if applicable, into which the conversion is to be made

B = Number of units in the sub-fund or any unit class from which the conversion is to be carried out

C = Net asset value or redemption price of the units submitted for conversion

- D = Exchange rate between the sub-funds or share classes concerned. If both sub-funds or share classes are valued in the same accounting currency, this coefficient is 1.
- E = Net asset value of the units of the sub-fund or any unit class to which the switch is to be made, plus taxes, fees or other charges

In some cases, duties, taxes and stamp duties may be incurred in individual countries when switching sub-funds or share classes.

The management company may reject a conversion application for a sub-fund or share class at any time if this appears to be in the interests of the management company or the sub-fund or in the interests of investors, in particular if:

1. there is a suspicion that the respective investor is engaging in market timing, late trading or other market techniques that could harm investors as a whole by acquiring the shares,
2. the investor does not meet the conditions for acquiring the shares, or
3. the units are distributed in a country in which the respective sub-fund is not authorised for distribution or have been acquired by a person who is not permitted to acquire the units.

The management company shall ensure that the conversion of units is settled on the basis of a net asset value per unit unknown to the investor at the time of submission of the application (forward pricing).

The conversion of fund units may be suspended in cases covered by Art. 13.

#### **Art. 10 Late trading and market timing**

If there is suspicion that an applicant is engaging in late trading or market timing, the management company and/or the custodian will refuse to accept the subscription, conversion or redemption application until the applicant has dispelled any doubts regarding their application.

##### **Late trading**

Late trading refers to the acceptance of a subscription, conversion or redemption order received after the cut-off time on the relevant day and its execution at the price based on the net asset value applicable on that day. Late trading allows an investor to profit from knowledge of events or information that was published after the cut-off time but is not yet reflected in the price at which the investor's order is settled. This investor therefore has an advantage over investors who complied with the official cut-off time.

The advantage for this investor is even greater if they can combine late trading with market timing.

##### **Market timing**

Market timing refers to the arbitrage process whereby an investor systematically subscribes and redeems or converts shares of the same sub-fund or share class in the short term, exploiting time differences and/or errors or weaknesses in the system used to calculate the net asset value of the sub-fund or share class.

#### **Art. 11 Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing**

The management company shall ensure that the domestic distributors undertake to the management company to comply with the provisions of the Due Diligence Act and the associated Due Diligence Ordinance applicable in the Principality of Liechtenstein, as well as the guidelines of the FMA in their currently valid version. The management company shall also ensure that domestic distributors undertake to comply with the aforementioned regulations.

If domestic distributors receive funds from investors themselves, they are obliged, in their capacity as due diligence officers, to identify the subscriber, determine the beneficial owner, create a profile of the business relationship and comply with all local anti-money laundering regulations applicable to them.

In addition, distributors and their sales outlets must also comply with all regulations on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing that are in force in the respective countries of distribution.

#### **Art. 12 Art. 12 Data protection**

Potential investors are advised that they may be required to provide the UCITS or its representatives and agents (in particular the management company, the depositary, the administrative agent, the asset

Managers and, where applicable, distributors) by submitting the subscription application, you are providing information that may constitute personal data within the meaning of the data protection regulations introduced by the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679) in the EU. This data is used for customer identification and for the subscription process, administration, compliance with anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism legislation and compliance with all other applicable legislation or regulatory requirements, and is disclosed to the UCITS, its representatives and agents.

Personal data is collected, managed, used, disclosed and processed for some or all of the purposes set out in the privacy notice and on the legal bases described therein.

Investors have the right to receive a copy of their personal data held by the management company and the right to correct any inaccuracies in the data held by the management company. Investors also have the right to be forgotten and the right to restrict or object to processing under certain conditions. In certain limited circumstances, there may also be a right to data portability. If investors consent to the processing of personal data, this consent may be revoked at any time.

#### **Art. 13 Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion of shares**

The management company may temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value and/or the issue, redemption and conversion of units of a sub-fund if this is justified in the interests of investors, in particular:

- a) if a market which forms the basis for the valuation of a significant portion of the sub-fund's assets is closed or if trading on such a market is restricted or suspended;
- b) in the event of political, economic or other emergencies; or
- c) if transactions become impracticable for the UCITS due to restrictions on the transfer of assets.

The suspension of the calculation of the net asset value of a sub-fund does not affect the calculation of the net asset value of the other sub-funds if none of the above conditions apply to the other sub-funds.

The management company may also decide to suspend the issue of shares completely or temporarily if new investments could impair the achievement of the investment objective.

The issue of shares will be temporarily suspended in particular if the calculation of the net asset value per share is suspended. If the issue of shares is suspended, investors will be informed immediately of the reason for and date of the suspension by means of a notice in the publication organ and in the media specified in the prospectus and trust agreement or by means of permanent data carriers (letter, fax, email or similar).

In addition, the management company is entitled, while safeguarding the interests of investors, to only carry out significant redemptions, i.e. to temporarily suspend redemptions, after the relevant assets of the respective sub-fund can be sold without delay while safeguarding the interests of investors.

As long as the redemption of shares is suspended, no new shares of this sub-fund will be issued. Shares whose redemption is temporarily restricted cannot be converted. The temporary suspension of the redemption of shares of a sub-fund does not lead to the temporary suspension of the redemption of other sub-funds that are not affected by the events in question.

The management company shall ensure that sufficient liquid funds are available to the respective sub-fund's assets so that the redemption or exchange of shares can be carried out immediately at the request of investors under normal circumstances.

The management company shall immediately notify the FMA and, in an appropriate manner, the investors of the suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and the redemption and payment of shares. Subscription, redemption and conversion requests shall be settled at the net asset value valid at the time after the calculation of the net asset value and share trading has resumed. Investors may revoke their subscription, redemption or exchange applications until trading in shares resumes.

#### **Art. 14 Sales restrictions**

The units of the UCITS are not authorised for distribution in all countries worldwide. The provisions applicable in the respective country shall apply to the issue, redemption and conversion of units abroad. Details can be found in the prospectus.

### **II. structural measures**

#### **Art. 15 Merger**

Pursuant to Art. 38 UCITSG, the management company may, at any time and at its sole discretion, with the approval of the relevant supervisory authority, decide to merge the UCITS with one or more other UCITS, regardless of the legal form of the UCITS and whether or not the other UCITS is domiciled in Liechtenstein. Sub-funds of the UCITS may also be merged with each other, but also with one or more other UCITS or their sub-funds. Share classes may be merged. In this case, however, this does not constitute a merger.

It is also possible to split the UCITS or its sub-funds and share classes.

All assets of the UCITS or sub-fund may be transferred to another existing UCITS or sub-fund, or to a UCITS or sub-fund newly established as a result of the merger, at the end of the financial year (transfer date) with the approval of the relevant supervisory authority. The UCITS or sub-fund may also be merged with a UCITS or sub-fund established in another EU or EEA country that also complies with the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC. With the approval of the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA), a different transfer date may be determined. All assets of another UCITS or a foreign UCITS that complies with the Directive may also be transferred to a UCITS at the end of the financial year or on another transfer date. Finally, it is also possible to transfer only the assets of a foreign UCITS that complies with the Directive to the UCITS without its liabilities.

The custodians of the investors shall provide them with information in paper or electronic form at least 35 working days before the planned transfer date on the reasons for the merger, the potential implications for investors, their rights in connection with the merger and relevant procedural aspects. Investors shall also receive key investor information for the special fund or UCITS that remains in existence or is newly formed as a result of the merger.

Up to five working days before the planned transfer date, investors have the option of either redeeming their units without a redemption fee or exchanging their units for units in another UCITS that is also managed by the management company and has a similar investment policy to the UCITS being merged.

On the transfer date, the values of the acquiring and transferring funds or UCITS are calculated, the exchange ratio is determined and the entire process is audited by the auditor. The exchange ratio is determined based on the ratio of the net asset values of the acquired and acquiring funds at the time of the acquisition. Investors receive the number of units in the new fund that corresponds to the value of their units in the transferring fund. It is also possible for investors in the transferring fund to receive up to 10% of the value of their units in cash. If the merger takes place during the current financial year of the transferring fund, its management company must prepare a report on the transfer date that meets the requirements of an annual report.

The management company shall announce in the UCITS' publication medium, the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association [www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li), when the UCITS has absorbed another UCITS and the merger has taken effect. If the UCITS ceases to exist as a result of a merger, the management company shall make the announcement on behalf of the absorbing or newly established UCITS.

The transfer of all assets of this UCITS to another domestic UCITS or another foreign UCITS may only take place with the approval of the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA).

#### **Art. 16 Investor information, consent and investor rights**

Investors shall be informed appropriately and precisely about the planned merger. The investor information must enable investors to make an informed judgement about the effects of the project on their investment and the exercise of their rights under Art. 44 and 45 UCITSG.

Investors have no right of co-determination with regard to the merger.

### **Art. 17 Costs of the merger**

Legal, advisory or administrative costs associated with the preparation and implementation of the merger shall not be charged to any of the UCITS or sub-funds involved in the merger, nor to investors.

This shall apply mutatis mutandis to structural measures pursuant to Art. 49 lit. a to c UCITSG.

If a UCITS is a master UCITS, a merger will only take effect if the UCITS in question provides its investors and the competent authorities of the home Member State of its feeder UCITS with the information required by law at least 60 days before the proposed effective date. In this case, the UCITS in question shall also grant the feeder UCITS the option of redeeming or paying out all units before the merger takes effect, unless the competent authority of the feeder UCITS' home Member State approves the investment in units of the master UCITS resulting from the merger.

### **III. Dissolution of the UCITS, its sub-funds and its share classes Art.**

#### **18 In general**

The provisions governing the dissolution of the UCITS also apply to its sub-funds and share classes.

Investors shall be informed of the management company's decision in the same manner as described in the previous section, "Structural measures".

#### **Art. 19 Decision on dissolution**

The management company is entitled to dissolve the UCITS or individual sub-funds or a single share class at any time.

In addition, the UCITS or one of its sub-funds must be dissolved in the cases provided for by law.

Investors, heirs and other beneficiaries may not demand the division or dissolution of the UCITS or another sub-fund or an individual share class.

The decision to dissolve the sub-fund or a share class shall be published on the website of the Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association LAFV ([www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li)) as the publication organ of the UCITS and in other media and permanent data carriers (letter, fax, e-mail or similar) specified in the prospectus. From the date of the resolution to dissolve the sub-fund, no more shares will be issued, exchanged or redeemed.

The FMA shall be notified of the resolution decision by the management company and shall publish the dissolution in the register of dissolved funds on its website.

Upon dissolution of the UCITS or one of its sub-funds, the management company may immediately liquidate the assets of the UCITS or the respective sub-fund in the best interests of the investors. Otherwise, the liquidation of the UCITS or the sub-fund shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Liechtenstein law on persons and companies (PGR).

If the management company dissolves a share class without dissolving the UCITS or the sub-fund, all shares of this class shall be redeemed at their then current net asset value. This redemption shall be published by the management company and the redemption price shall be paid out by the custodian in favour of the former investors.

#### **Art. 20 Reasons for dissolution**

If the net assets of the UCITS fall below a value necessary for economically efficient management, or in the event of a significant change in the political, economic or monetary environment, or as part of a rationalisation process, the management company may decide to redeem or cancel all units of the UCITS, a sub-fund or a unit class at the net asset value (taking into account the actual realisation prices and realisation costs of the investments) on the valuation date on which the relevant decision takes effect.

#### **Art. 21 Costs of dissolution**

The costs of dissolution shall be borne by the net assets of the UCITS or the respective sub-fund.

#### **Art. 22 Dissolution and bankruptcy of the management company or the custodian**

In the event of the dissolution and bankruptcy of the management company, the assets managed for the purpose of collective investment on behalf of investors shall not form part of the bankruptcy estate and shall not be liquidated together with the management company's own assets. Each UCITS or sub-fund shall form a special fund for the benefit of its investors.

Each special fund shall be transferred to another management company with the consent of the FMA or, if no management company agrees to take it over within three months of the opening of bankruptcy proceedings, liquidated by way of separate satisfaction in favour of the investors of the respective UCITS or sub-fund.

In the event of the custodian's bankruptcy, the assets managed by the UCITS or a sub-fund shall be transferred to another custodian with the consent of the FMA or liquidated by way of separate satisfaction in favour of the investors of the UCITS or sub-fund.

#### **Art. 23 Termination of the custodian agreement**

In the event of termination of the custodian agreement, the net fund assets of the UCITS or a sub-fund shall be transferred to another custodian with the consent of the FMA or liquidated by way of separate satisfaction in favour of the investors of the UCITS or a sub-fund.

### **IV. The sub-funds**

#### **Art. 24 The sub-funds**

The UCITS consists of one or more sub-funds. The management company may decide at any time, with the approval of the FMA, to launch additional sub-funds. The prospectus and the trust agreement, including sub-fund-specific Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance", shall be amended accordingly.

Investors participate in the respective sub-fund assets of the UCITS in proportion to the units they have acquired.

In the case of a UCITS comprising more than one sub-fund, each sub-fund shall be regarded as a separate UCITS. The rights and obligations of investors in a sub-fund are separate from those of investors in other sub-funds in terms of asset and liability law.

The assets of the individual sub-funds are only liable to third parties for liabilities incurred by the sub-funds concerned.

#### **Art. 25 Duration of the individual sub-funds**

Sub-funds may be established for a definite or indefinite period. The duration of a sub-fund is specified for the respective sub-fund in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

#### **Art. 26 Structural measures for sub-funds**

The management company may implement all structural measures provided for in Art. 14 ff. of this trust agreement for each sub-fund.

#### **Art. 27 Share classes**

The management company may form several share classes for each sub-fund, which relate to the same special fund but have different rights and obligations. They may differ from the existing share classes in terms of, for example, the appropriation of profits, the front-end load, the reference currency and the use of currency hedging transactions, the fees incurred, the minimum investment amount or a combination of these characteristics. However, the rights of investors who have acquired shares from existing share classes remain unaffected.

The share classes established in connection with each sub-fund and the fees and remuneration arising in connection with the shares of the sub-funds are listed in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance".

### **V. General investment principles and restrictions Art.**

#### **28 Investment policy**

The sub-fund-specific investment policy is described for each sub-fund in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance".

The following general investment principles and restrictions apply to all sub-funds, unless deviations or additions are specified for the respective sub-fund in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a Glance".

The Balanced Fund is an actively managed fund without reference to a benchmark. k.

## **Art. 29 General investment principles and restrictions**

The assets of each sub-fund are invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification within the meaning of the UCITS rules and in accordance with the investment policy principles described below and within the investment restrictions.

## **Art. 30 Permitted investments**

Each sub-fund may invest the assets on behalf of its investors exclusively in one or more of the following assets:

1. Securities and money market instruments:
  - a) which are listed or traded on a regulated market within the meaning of Art. 4(1)(21) of Directive 2014/65/EU;
  - b) which are traded on another regulated market of an EEA Member State that is recognised, open to the public and functions properly;
  - c) which are officially listed on a stock exchange in a third country or traded on another market worldwide that is recognised, open to the public and operates in an orderly manner.
2. Securities from new issues, provided that:
  - a) the terms of issue include the obligation that admission to official listing or trading on a stock exchange mentioned in points 1 a) to c) or on a regulated market there has been applied for and
  - b) such admission is obtained no later than one year after the issue;
3. Shares in UCITS and other collective investment undertakings comparable to UCITS within the meaning of Article 3(1)(17) of the UCITS Directive, provided that, according to their constituent documents, they may invest no more than 10% of their assets in shares of another UCITS or comparable collective investment undertakings;
4. Demand deposits or deposits redeemable at notice of up to twelve months with credit institutions established in an EEA Member State or a third country whose supervisory law is equivalent to that of the EEA;
5. Derivatives whose underlying assets are investment objects within the meaning of this article or financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. In the case of transactions in OTC derivatives, the counterparties must be supervised institutions of a category approved by the FMA, and the OTC derivatives must be subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and must be capable of being sold, liquidated or offset by a counter-transaction at any time at the initiative of the UCITS at an appropriate fair value;
6. Money market instruments not traded on a regulated market, provided that the issue or issuer of these instruments is subject to deposit and investor protection rules, provided that they are:
  - a) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or the central bank of an EEA Member State, the European Central Bank, the Community or the European Investment Bank, a third country or, if it is a federal state, a member state of the federation, or by an international body governed by public law to which at least one EEA Member State belongs;
  - b) issued by an undertaking whose securities are traded on the regulated markets referred to in point (a);
  - c) issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to supervision in accordance with the criteria laid down in EEA law or by an institution whose supervisory law is equivalent to EEA law and which complies with that law; or
  - d) issued by an issuer belonging to a category approved by the FMA, provided that investments in these instruments are subject to investor protection rules equivalent to those set out in paragraphs 1 to 3 and the issuer is either a company with equity capital of at least EUR 10 million and prepares its annual financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Directive 78/660/EEC, implemented in Liechtenstein by PGR, or is a legal entity belonging to a group that is responsible for financing the group of companies with at least one listed company, or is a

The legal entity is to finance the securitisation of liabilities by using a credit line granted by a bank.

The management company may also hold liquid assets.

### **Art. 31 Non-permitted investments**

The management company may not:

1. invest more than 10% of the assets of each sub-fund in securities and money market instruments other than those specified in Art. 30;
2. acquire precious metals or certificates relating to precious metals;
3. engage in uncovered short selling.

### **Art. 32 Use of derivatives, techniques and instruments**

The total risk associated with derivatives may not exceed the total net value of the respective sub-fund's assets. As part of its investment strategy, the management company may invest in derivatives within the limits set out in Art. 53 UCITSG. The calculation of risk takes into account the market value of the underlying assets, the default risk, future market fluctuations and the liquidation period of the positions. The fund may invest in derivatives as part of its investment policy and within the limits of Art. 53 UCITSG, provided that the total risk of the underlying assets does not exceed the investment limits of Art. 54 UCITSG.

Provided that this does not conflict with investor protection and the public interest, investments by the UCITS or sub-funds in index-based derivatives are not to be taken into account in relation to the limits set out in Article 54 UCITS.

If a derivative is embedded in a security or money market instrument, it must be taken into account for the purposes of compliance with the provisions of Article 54 UCITSG.

With the approval of the FMA, the management company may use techniques and instruments relating to securities and money market instruments for the efficient management of portfolios in compliance with the provisions of the UCITSG.

Borrowing, securities lending and repurchase agreements are permitted within the limits set out in the UCITSG and the corresponding ordinance.

### **Art. 33 Investment limits**

**The following investment limits must be observed for each sub-fund individually:**

1. A sub-fund may invest a maximum of 5% of its assets in securities or money market instruments from the same issuer and a maximum of 20% of its assets in deposits from the same issuer.
2. The default risk arising from transactions by the sub-fund in OTC derivatives with a credit institution as counterparty that is domiciled in an EEA member state or a third country whose supervisory law is equivalent to that of the EEA may not exceed 10% of the sub-fund's assets; for other counterparties, the maximum default risk is 5% of the assets.
3. Provided that the total value of the securities and money market instruments of issuers in which the sub-fund invests more than 5% of its assets does not exceed 40% of its assets, the issuer limit of 5% referred to in paragraph 1 is increased to 10%. The 40% limit does not apply to deposits or OTC derivative transactions with regulated financial institutions. If the increase is applied, the securities and money market instruments referred to in clause 5 and the bonds referred to in clause 6 are not taken into account.
4. Notwithstanding the individual limits set out in sections 1 and 2, the sub-fund may not combine the following if this would result in an investment of more than 20% of its assets in one and the same institution:
  - a) securities or money market instruments issued by that institution;
  - b) deposits with that institution;
  - c) OTC derivatives purchased from that institution.
5. If the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EEA Member State or its local authorities, by a third country or by an international institution of a public nature to which at least one EEA Member State belongs, the upper limit of 5% referred to in paragraph 1 shall be increased to a maximum of 10%.character, to which at least one EEA Member State belongs, the 5% limit referred to in paragraph 1 shall be raised to a maximum of 35%.

6. If bonds are issued by a credit institution based in an EEA member state that is subject to special public supervision due to legal provisions for the protection of the holders of these bonds and, in particular, must invest the proceeds from the issue of these bonds in assets which, throughout the life of the bonds, sufficiently cover the resulting liabilities and are primarily intended for the repayment of capital and interest due in the event of the issuer's default, the limit of 5% referred to in paragraph 1 shall be raised to a maximum of 25% for such bonds. In this case, the total value of the investments may not exceed 80% of the UCITS' assets.
7. The limits referred to in points 1 to 6 may not be cumulated. The maximum issuer limit is 35% of the respective sub-fund's assets.

In the event of an exemption granted by the FMA, this limit may also exceed 35%. This must be clearly stated in the prospectus and in advertising. The management company is authorised, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, to invest up to 100% of a sub-fund's assets in securities and money market instruments issued by the same issuer, provided that these are issued or guaranteed by a state, a public-law entity from the OECD or international organisations of a public-law nature. These securities or money market instruments must be divided into at least six different issues, whereby securities or money market instruments from one and the same issue may not exceed 30% of the total assets of a sub-fund. The aforementioned securities and money market instruments are not taken into account when applying the 40% limit specified in paragraph 3. These investments include, in particular, corporate and government bonds.

8. Companies belonging to the same group of companies are considered as a single issuer for the purposes of calculating the investment limits provided for in this article. For investments in securities and money market instruments of the same group of companies, the issuer limit is increased to a total of 20% of the sub-fund's assets.
9. A sub-fund may invest a maximum of 10% of its assets in units of other UCITS or other collective investment undertakings comparable to a UCITS.
10. Investments in units of collective investment undertakings comparable to UCITS may not exceed 30% of the sub-fund's assets. These investments are not to be taken into account in relation to the limits set out in Article 54 of the UCITS Directive.
11. A sub-fund may invest a maximum of 20% of its assets in shares and/or debt securities of the same issuer if, in accordance with the investment policy of the sub-fund concerned, the objective of the sub-fund is to replicate a specific share or debt securities index recognised by the FMA. This is subject to the following conditions
  - the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
  - the index represents an adequate reference basis for the market to which it relates;
  - the index is published in an appropriate manner.

This limit is 35% where justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular on regulated markets where certain securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. Investment up to this limit is only possible with a single issuer.

If the limits specified in Articles 31 and 33 of this Agreement are exceeded unintentionally or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the UCITS or sub-fund shall, in its sales, give priority to normalising this situation, taking into account the interests of investors. Sub-funds may deviate from the provisions of this chapter "Investment Policy Provisions" within the first six months after their authorisation. The requirement of risk diversification must continue to be complied with.

12. Sub-funds may subscribe for, acquire and/or hold units to be issued or issued by one or more other sub-funds, provided that:
  - the target sub-fund does not itself invest in the sub-fund that invests in this target sub-fund; and
  - the proportion of the assets that the target sub-funds intend to acquire, in accordance with their prospectus or articles of association, may be invested in total in units of other target sub-funds of the same UCITS-comparable collective investment undertaking does not exceed 10%; and
  - any voting rights attached to the securities concerned are suspended for as long as they are held by the sub-fund concerned, notwithstanding appropriate disclosure in the financial statements and periodic reports; and

- in any event, the value of these securities is taken into account in the calculation of the UCITS' net assets imposed by the UCITS for the purpose of verifying the minimum net assets under the UCITS, as long as these securities are held by the respective sub-fund; and
  - there is no double charging of fees for the issue or redemption of units, either at the level of the UCITS that has invested in the target sub-fund or at the level of the target sub-fund.
13. If the investments referred to in clause 9 constitute a significant portion of the sub-fund's assets, the sub-fund-specific notes must provide information on the maximum amount and the annual report must provide information on the maximum proportion of management fees to be borne by the sub-fund itself and by the undertakings for collective investment referred to in clause 9 whose units have been acquired.
  14. If units are managed directly or indirectly by the management company or by a company with which the management company is linked by common management, control or qualifying participation, neither the management company nor the other company may charge fees for the issue or redemption of units redemption of shares to or from the sub-fund's assets.
  15. A management company shall not acquire, for any UCITS or sub-funds it manages, voting shares of the same issuer that would enable it to exercise significant influence over the issuer's management. A significant influence is presumed to exist if the management company holds 10% or more of the issuer's voting rights. If a lower threshold applies in another EEA Member State for the acquisition of voting shares of the same issuer, this threshold shall apply to the management company when it acquires shares of an issuer domiciled in that EEA Member State for a UCITS.
  16. For each sub-fund, financial instruments of the same issuer may be acquired up to a maximum of:
    - a) 10% of the issuer's share capital, in the case of non-voting shares;
    - b) 10% of the total nominal amount of the issuer's bonds or money market instruments in circulation, in the case of bonds or money market instruments. This limit need not be observed if the total nominal amount cannot be determined at the time of acquisition;
    - c) 25% of the shares of the same undertaking, insofar as shares of other UCITS or undertakings for collective investment comparable to a UCITS are concerned. This specific limit need not be observed if the net amount cannot be determined at the time of acquisition.
  17. Paragraphs 15 and 16 shall not apply:
    - a) to securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a government issuer;
    - b) to shares held by a sub-fund in the capital of a third-country company which invests its assets mainly in securities of issuers resident in that third country, if such participation is the only way for the sub-fund to invest in securities of issuers in that country under the laws of that third country. In this case, the requirements of the UCITS Directive must be observed;
    - c) shares held by management companies in the capital of their subsidiaries which, in the country of establishment, organise the repurchase of shares exclusively for the management company at the request of investors.

In addition to the restrictions listed in Art. 33, paragraphs 1–17, any further restrictions in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance", must be observed.

**The investment limits may be deviated from in the following cases:**

1. A sub-fund's assets do not have to comply with the investment limits when exercising subscription rights to securities or money market instruments that form part of its assets, but must correct this within a reasonable period of time.
2. In the event of a breach of the aforementioned limits, the management company's primary objective is to normalise the situation, taking into account the best interests of investors.
3. A sub-fund's assets do not have to comply with the investment limits within the first six months after its authorisation. The requirement for risk diversification must still be complied with.

### **Active breaches of investment limits**

Any loss incurred as a result of an active breach of the investment limits/investment regulations must be compensated to the UCITS immediately in accordance with the applicable rules of conduct. Regardless of whether the correction of the active breach of investment limits resulted in a loss or a gain, the FMA must be informed of the active breach of investment limits immediately after the lawful situation has been restored.

### **Special techniques and instruments involving securities and money market instruments**

As specified in Art. 30 (5) of this agreement, the management company may, under the conditions and within the limits laid down by law, use special techniques and financial instruments whose underlying assets are securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments as a central element in achieving the investment policy for the sub-fund.

The management company must use a risk management procedure that allows it to monitor and measure the risk associated with the investment positions and their respective share of the overall risk profile of the investment portfolio at all times; it must also use a procedure that allows for a precise and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivatives. The management company must submit reports to the FMA at least once a year containing information that provides a true and fair view of the derivatives used for the sub-fund, the underlying risks, the investment limits and the methods used to estimate the risks associated with derivative transactions.

The management company is also permitted, subject to the conditions and limits set by the FMA, to use techniques and instruments relating to securities and money market instruments, provided that the use of these techniques and instruments is in the interests of efficient portfolio management. If these transactions involve the use of derivatives, the conditions and limits must comply with the provisions of the UCITS Directive.

Under no circumstances may the sub-fund deviate from its investment objectives in these transactions.

The management company shall ensure that the total risk associated with derivatives does not exceed the total net value of the UCITS or a sub-fund. The calculation of risks shall take into account the market value of the underlying assets, the default risk, future foreseeable market developments and the liquidation period of the positions.

The management company may, as part of its investment strategy, invest in derivatives in accordance with Art. 30(5), provided that the total risk of the underlying assets does not exceed the investment limits set out in Art. 30 "Investment limits". Investments by a sub-fund in index-based derivatives do not have to be taken into account in the investment limits set out in Art. 33 "Investment limits".

If a derivative is embedded in a security or money market instrument, it must be taken into account for the purposes of compliance with the provisions of Art. 33 "Investment limits".

The management company does not engage in securities lending.

The management company may not engage in repurchase agreements.

## **VI. Costs and fees Art. 34**

### **Ongoing fees**

#### **Fees dependent on assets:**

##### **Management fee**

The management company charges an annual fee for the management, risk management, administration and custody of the respective sub-funds in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance". This is calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-funds, accrued on each valuation date and charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. The amount of the management fee per sub-fund/share class is stated in the annual report.

The management company may pass on part of the management fee to intermediaries. This is done to compensate them for distribution services. This may also involve significant amounts. The custodian and investment advisory or asset management company may use the fees they receive to support the distribution activities of intermediaries, which are generally calculated on the basis of the portfolios they manage. The granting of such rebates does not result in additional costs for the fund.

The management company, custodian and investment advisory or asset management company may, at their discretion, agree with individual investors to partially refund fees collected from these investors. This may be considered in particular if institutional investors invest large amounts directly on a long-term basis.

**Custodian fee:**

The custodian receives remuneration for the performance of its duties under the custodian agreement as set out in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance". This is calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-funds, accrued on each valuation date and charged pro rata temporis at the end of each month. The amount of the custodian fee per sub-fund/share class is stated in the annual report.

**Asset management fee**

If an asset manager has been contractually obliged to do so, it may receive remuneration from the assets of the respective sub-fund in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance". This is calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the sub-funds, accrued on each valuation date and charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. In addition, the asset manager may receive a performance-based fee from the respective net sub-fund assets. The amount of the asset management fee for the sub-fund/share class is specified in the annual report.

**Investment advisor remuneration (advisory fee)**

If an investment advisor has been appointed, they may receive a fee, the maximum amount, calculation and payment of which are specified in the relevant Appendix A "Fund Overview". In addition, the investment advisor may receive a performance-based fee from the respective net fund assets. The amount of the advisory fee is specified in the annual report.

**Distributor fee**

If a distributor has been contractually obligated, it may receive remuneration from the fund assets, the maximum amount, calculation and payment of which are disclosed in Appendix A "Fund Overview". This is calculated on the basis of the average net assets, accrued on each valuation date and charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. The amount of the distributor fee is stated in the annual report.

**Fees independent of assets:**

The management company and the custodian are also entitled to reimbursement of the following expenses (plus statutory value added tax, if applicable) incurred in the performance of their duties:

- a) Costs for the preparation, printing and dispatch of annual and semi-annual reports and other publications required by law;
- b) Costs for legal advice and legal representation incurred by the management company or the custodian when acting in the interests of investors;
- c) Costs for the publication of notices to investors in the official publications and any additional newspapers or electronic media designated by the management company, including price publications;
- d) Fees and costs for authorisations and supervision in Liechtenstein and abroad;
- e) all taxes levied on the assets of a UCITS and on its income and expenses;
- f) Fees incurred in connection with any listing and distribution in Liechtenstein and abroad (e.g. consulting, legal and translation costs);
- g) Fees, costs and charges in connection with the determination and publication of tax factors for EU/EEA countries and/or all countries where distribution authorisations exist and/or private placements are available, in accordance with the actual expenses incurred at market rates.
- h) Fees and costs arising from other legal or regulatory requirements that must be met by the management company in the course of implementing the investment strategy (such as reporting and other costs incurred in compliance with the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR, EU Regulation 648/2012));
- i) Fees for paying agents, agents and other representatives with comparable functions in the United Kingdom and abroad;
- j) a reasonable share of the costs of printed matter and advertising directly related to the offering and sale of shares;

- k) Auditor's and tax advisor's fees, insofar as these expenses are incurred in the interests of investors;
- l) Internal and external costs for the recovery of foreign withholding taxes, insofar as these can be incurred on behalf of the UCITS or the respective sub-fund. With regard to the reclaiming of foreign withholding taxes, it should be noted that the management company is not obliged to reclaim such taxes and will only do so if the procedure is justified on the basis of the materiality of the amounts and the proportionality of the costs in relation to the possible amount to be reclaimed. With regard to investments that are subject to securities lending, the management company will not reclaim withholding tax;
- m) Costs incurred in connection with the valuation of special investments (e.g. expert opinions) and associated expenses of the management company;
- n) Costs of expert opinions and specialist advice in connection with the purchase and sale of fund assets in the best interests of investors, particularly in the area of unlisted assets, and associated expenses incurred by the management company;
- o) Costs for potential sub-custodians of the fund assets in the event that parts thereof are not held directly with the custodian;
- p) Costs for setting up and maintaining additional counterparties if this is in the interests of investors, up to a maximum amount of CHF 10,000.
- q) Licence fees for the use of any benchmarks
- r) Expenses in connection with the exercise of voting rights or creditor rights by the UCITS, including fees for external advisors;
- s) Costs and expenses for regular reports and reporting to insurance companies, pension funds and other financial services companies (e.g. GroMiKV, Solvency II, VAG, MiFID II, ESG/SRI reports or sustainability ratings, etc.);
- t) External costs for assessing the sustainability ratings (ESG research) of the UCITS' assets or its target investments
- u) Additional administrative costs, including costs for interest groups.

The current level of expenses for the sub-fund/share class is stated in the annual report.

#### **Transaction costs**

In addition, the sub-funds bear all incidental costs arising from the management of the assets for the purchase and sale of investments (market-based brokerage fees, commissions, levies) as well as all taxes levied on the assets of the respective sub-fund and its income and expenses (e.g. withholding taxes on foreign income). The sub-funds also bear any external costs, i.e. fees charged by third parties, incurred in connection with the purchase and sale of investments. These costs are offset directly against the purchase or sale value of the investments concerned. In addition, any currency hedging costs are charged to the respective share classes.

Consideration included in a fixed flat fee may not be charged additionally as an individual expense. Any compensation for commissioned third parties is in any case included in the fees pursuant to Art. 35 of the trust agreement.

#### **Any costs for currency hedging of share classes**

Any costs incurred for currency hedging of share classes are allocated to the relevant share class.

#### **Service fee**

A periodic service fee is charged in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" for additional services provided by the custodian and management company.

#### **Liquidation fees**

In the event of the dissolution of the UCITS or a sub-fund, the management company may charge a liquidation fee of up to CHF 10,000 in its favour.

#### **Extraordinary disposal costs**

In addition, the management company may charge the respective sub-fund assets for extraordinary disposition costs.

Extraordinary disposition costs comprise expenses incurred exclusively in the interests of investors, arising in the course of normal business activities and which were not foreseeable at the time the UCITS was established. Extraordinary disposition costs are, in particular, costs incurred to comply with legal requirements in the interests of the UCITS or the relevant sub-fund or investors. In addition, this includes all costs that may become necessary for extraordinary dispositions in accordance with the UCITS Directive and UCITS Regulation (e.g. amendments to the fund documents).

#### **Reimbursements**

In connection with the acquisition, holding and disposal of assets and rights for the UCITS or its sub-funds, the management company, the custodian and any agents shall ensure that, in particular, rebates (e.g. issue/redemption fees, portfolio commissions) are paid directly or indirectly to the UCITS or its sub-funds without deduction (except for a reasonable processing fee).

#### **Maximum limit for ongoing charges (total expense ratio, TER)**

The total ongoing charges before any performance fee and before any extraordinary disposal fees are calculated in accordance with the general principles laid down in the FMA's rules of conduct and include, with the exception of transaction costs, all costs and fees that are charged to the sub-fund's assets on an ongoing basis.

The TER of the UCITS is disclosed in the semi-annual and annual reports and is also published on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association at [www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li) when the semi-annual or annual report is published.

#### **Art. 35 Costs borne by investors**

Issue, redemption and conversion fees, as well as any related taxes and duties, shall be borne by the investor.

#### **Art. 36 Performance fee**

In addition, the management company may charge a performance fee. If a performance fee is charged, this is detailed in Appendix A, "Sub-funds at a glance".

#### **Art. 37 Formation costs**

The costs of establishing the UCITS and the initial issue of units shall be amortised over five years and charged to the assets of the sub-funds existing at the time of establishment. The establishment costs shall be allocated pro rata to the respective sub-fund assets. Costs incurred in connection with the launch of additional sub-funds shall be amortised over a period of five years and charged to the respective sub-fund assets to which they are attributable.

#### **Art. 38 Use of income**

The performance of a sub-fund consists of net income and realised capital gains.

The management company may distribute the profits generated in a sub-fund or share class to the investors in that sub-fund or share class, or reinvest (accumulate) these profits in the respective sub-fund or share class.

#### **Reinvesting:**

The profits generated by those sub-funds or share classes that have a "reinvesting" profit distribution policy in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" are continuously reinvested, i.e. accumulated.

#### **Distributing:**

The profits generated by the sub-fund or share class that have a "distributing" profit appropriation type in accordance with Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance" are distributed annually. The amount of the distribution is determined at the discretion of the management company.

Part of the sub-fund's net income may be carried forward to the new account.

Distributions are paid on the shares issued on the distribution date. No interest is paid on declared distributions from the date they fall due.

#### **Art. 39 Contributions**

The management company reserves the right to grant benefits to third parties. Benefits granted to or received from a third party may take the form of a fee, commission or other non-monetary benefit.

The basis for calculating such benefits is generally the commissions, fees, etc. charged and/or the assets/asset components placed with the UCITS. Their amount corresponds to a percentage of the respective basis for calculation.

A contribution is designed to improve the quality of the service in question and not to prevent the management company from acting in the best interests of the UCITS or sub-funds it manages or their investors. Upon request, the management company shall disclose further details of the agreements entered into with third parties to the investor at any time.

Finally, inducements are permissible if they enable or are necessary for the provision of a service. By their very nature, these must not conflict with the management company's obligation to act honestly, fairly and professionally in the best interests of the fund it manages.

#### **Art. 40 Information for investors**

The UCITS's publication medium is the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association ([www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li)) and other media specified in the prospectus.

All communications to investors, including those concerning amendments to the trust agreement and Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance", are published on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association ([www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li)) as the publication medium of the UCITS and in other media and data carriers specified in the prospectus.

The net asset value and the issue and redemption price of the units of the UCITS or of each sub-fund or unit class shall be announced on each valuation day on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association ([www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li)) as the UCITS' publication medium, as well as in other media and on other durable media (letter, fax, e-mail or similar) on each valuation day.

The annual report, which is audited by an auditor, and the semi-annual report, which does not have to be audited, are made available to investors free of charge on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association ([www.lafv.li](http://www.lafv.li)) and at the registered office of the management company and custodian.

#### **Art. 41 Accounting**

The accounting of the fund and its sub-funds is carried out in accordance with the general accounting principles of Title 20 of the Persons and Companies Act (PGR) [alternatively: in accordance with the international accounting standards of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) applicable in the EEA], taking into account supplementary special legal provisions of the UCITSG and the UCITSV.

#### **Art. 42 Reports**

The management company shall prepare an audited annual report and a semi-annual report for each UCITS in accordance with the legal provisions of the Principality of Liechtenstein.

No later than four months after the end of each financial year, the management company shall publish an audited annual report in accordance with the provisions of the Principality of Liechtenstein.

Two months after the end of the first six months of the financial year, the management company shall publish an unaudited half-yearly report.

Audited and unaudited interim reports may also be prepared.

#### **Art. 43 Financial year**

The financial year of the UCITS shall commence on 1 January of each year and end on 31 December of the same year.

#### **Art. 44 Amendments to the trust agreement**

This trust agreement may be amended or supplemented in whole or in part by the management company at any time.

Amendments to the trust agreement require the prior approval of the FMA.

Investors who do not agree with changes to the trust agreement have the option of redeeming their units within 30 days of the respective change being published on the website of the Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association.

**Art. 45 Limitation period**

Claims by investors against the management company, the liquidator, the trustee or the custodian shall become time-barred five years after the damage occurred, but no later than one year after the redemption of the share or after knowledge of the damage.

**Art. 46 Applicable law, place of jurisdiction and authoritative language**

The UCITS is subject to Liechtenstein law. The exclusive place of jurisdiction for all disputes between investors, the management company and the custodian is Vaduz.

However, the management company and/or the custodian may submit themselves and the UCITS to the jurisdiction of the countries in which units are offered and sold with regard to claims by investors from these countries. Mandatory jurisdictions to the contrary remain reserved.

The German language shall be the legally binding language for this trust agreement.

In all other respects, reference is made to the provisions of the UCITSG, the provisions of the Law of Persons and Companies (PGR) on collective trusteeship and the general provisions of the PGR in their currently valid version.

**Art. 47 Entry into force**

This trust agreement shall enter into force on 15 September 2025.

The management company:

LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

The custodian:

Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

## Appendix A: Overview of sub-funds

The trust agreement and this appendix form an integral whole and therefore complement each other.

### 1 Red Stone Balanced Fund

#### 1.1 Master data and information on the sub-fund and its share classes

Fund name	Red Stone Balanced Fund			
Share class <sup>2</sup>	- EUR	- USD	- CHF -	- YEN -
Security number	129328581	129328582	129328580	129328583
ISIN number	LI1293285816	LI1293285824	LI1293285808	LI1293285832
Suitable as a UCITS target fund	Yes			
Duration of the UCITS	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
Listing	No	No	No	No
Sub-fund's billing currency	Swiss franc (CHF)			
Reference currency of the share classes	Euro (EUR)	US dollar (USD)	Swiss franc (CHF)	Japanese yen (JPY)
Minimum investment	1 share	1 share	1 share	1 share
Initial issue price	EUR 100	USD 100	CHF 100	JPY 10,000
Initial subscription date	03/11/2023	03.11.2023	28	03/11/2023
Payment (first value date)	08 November 2023	8 November 2023	2 April 2024	08
Valuation date <sup>34</sup>	Friday			
Assessment interval	Weekly			
Closing date for share transactions	Thursday, 2 p.m. (CET)			
Value date Issue and redemption day (T+2)	Two banking days after calculation of the net asset value/NAV			
Denomination	Fractions possible, 3 decimal places			
Securitisation	Book-entry / no issue of certificates			
End of financial year	31 December			
End of first financial year	31 December 2024			
Appropriation of profits	retained earnings	retained	reinvested	reinvested

<sup>2</sup> The specific requirements to be met by investors for the purchase of shares in a particular share class are set out in section 9 (Participation in the UCITS).

<sup>3</sup> If the valuation date falls on a bank holiday in Liechtenstein, the valuation date shall be moved to the next following banking day in Liechtenstein.

<sup>4</sup> There is no issue and redemption day on 31 December. This valuation day is decisive for the sub-fund's annual report.

**Costs borne by investors** <sup>56</sup>

Share class <sup>7</sup>	- EUR -	- USD -	- Swiss franc -	- YEN -
Max. front-end load	5	5	5	5
Max. redemption fee in favour of the sub-fund's assets	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Max. conversion fee when switching from one share class to another share class	None	None	None	None
Max. service fee	CHF 2,500 per annum			

**Costs charged to the sub-fund's assets** <sup>5</sup>

Share class	- EUR	- USD	- CHF	- YEN -
Max. fee for asset management and distribution	1.25% p.a.	1.25% p.a.	1.25% p.a.	1.25% p.a.
Max. management, risk management, administration and custody	0.20% p.a. plus max. CHF 30,000 p.a.			
Performance fee	None			

**Use of benchmarks**

Benchmark	The sub-fund has no benchmark.
Index tracking	No, actively managed.

<sup>5</sup> The commission or fee actually charged is disclosed in the half-yearly and annual reports.

<sup>6</sup> In the event of the dissolution of the UCITS, the management company may charge a liquidation fee of up to CHF 10,000 in its favour.

<sup>7</sup> The specific requirements to be met by investors for the purchase of shares in a particular share class are set out in section 9 (Participation in the UCITS).

## **1.2 Transfer of duties**

### **1.2.1 Asset manager**

Investment decisions for this sub-fund are delegated to Valex Capital AG, Talstrasse 37, CH-8808 Pfäffikon.

## **1.3 Custodian**

Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG, Städtle 44, 9490 Vaduz, has been appointed as the custodian for this sub-fund.

## **1.4 Auditor**

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Kornhausstrasse 25, 9000 St. Gallen, has been appointed as auditor for this sub-fund.

## **1.5 Investment principles of the sub-fund**

The following provisions govern the sub-fund-specific investment principles of the sub-fund.

### **1.5.1 Investment objective and investment policy**

The investment objective of the sub-fund is primarily to preserve real capital and achieve long-term capital growth through interest and dividend income and capital appreciation. This is an actively managed sub-fund with no reference to a benchmark. There can be no assurance that the investment objective will be achieved.

The sub-fund pursues a balanced investment strategy with the Swiss franc as its reference currency. The currency designations contained in the name of the sub-fund or share class merely indicate the currency in which the net asset value of the sub-fund or share class is calculated and not necessarily the investment currencies of the sub-fund.

Investments may be made worldwide, in all freely tradable currencies and in all economic sectors and industries. The asset manager invests the sub-fund's assets in those investments which, in its opinion, are best suited to achieving the sub-fund's investment objective.

The sub-fund invests in a broadly diversified securities portfolio consisting of equities, bonds and other investments permitted for UCITS, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification. Other permissible investments include, but are not limited to, shares in real estate companies, UCITS and UCITS-like real estate investment and infrastructure funds, certificates on precious metals and precious metal accounts, whereby the right to physical delivery is excluded in all cases.

The sub-fund invests at least 25% and at most 85% of its assets worldwide, directly or indirectly, in equities or equity-like securities and in the other permissible investments mentioned above. When selecting equity positions, the asset manager takes into account the quality of management, the earnings situation, the existing growth potential and the market position of the company.

Furthermore, the sub-fund invests the remaining portion of its assets (at least 15% and at most 75%) worldwide in liquidity and money market claims, as well as directly or indirectly in fixed or variable-rate debt securities and similar securities. In doing so, structural changes (e.g. demographics, interest rate environment, technology, etc.) are to be taken into account.

The sub-fund may use derivatives for the efficient management of the fund's assets in order to achieve higher returns or hedge risks.

The currency risk of investments denominated in a foreign currency from the perspective of the sub-fund's reference currency is generally hedged to a large extent. If the sub-fund has several share classes denominated in different currencies, hedging is carried out against the currency of the relevant share class.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Due to the investment policy and investment objective applied in fund management, the fund does not take into account environmental/social criteria, nor does it seek to make sustainable investments. The impact of sustainability risks on the fund's return is considered irrelevant.

## **1.6 Accounting/reference currency of the sub-fund**

The accounting currency of the sub-fund and the reference currency per share class are specified in the table "Sub-fund master data and information" in section 1 of this Appendix A "Sub-fund overview".

The accounting currency is the currency in which the sub-fund's accounts are kept. The reference currency is the currency in which the performance and net asset value of the share classes are calculated. Investments are made in the currencies that are most suitable for the performance of the respective sub-fund.

### **1.7 Profile of the typical investor**

The sub-fund is suitable for investors with a medium to long-term investment horizon who wish to achieve capital growth in the medium term with a broadly diversified portfolio and who are aware of the risks associated with the equity and capital markets.

### **1.8 Valuation**

The valuation is carried out by the management company.

### **1.9 Risks and risk profiles of the sub-fund**

#### **Sub-fund-specific risks**

The performance of the shares depends on the investment policy and market performance of the fund's individual investments and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the shares may rise or fall at any time relative to the issue price. There is no guarantee that investors will recover their invested capital.

Due to the predominant investment of the fund's assets in fixed-income securities, this type of investment is subject to market and issuer risk, which may have a negative impact on the net asset value. In addition, other risks such as currency risk and interest rate risk may arise. The use of derivative financial instruments that are not used for hedging purposes may lead to increased risks.

The risk associated with derivative financial instruments may not exceed 100% of the sub-fund's net assets. The total risk associated with derivative financial instruments may not exceed 200% of the sub-fund's net assets. In the case of borrowing permitted under UCITSG (prospectus section 7.4.2), the total risk may not exceed 210% of the net assets.

The management company uses the commitment approach as its risk management procedure.

#### **General risks**

In addition to specific risks, the investments of the respective sub-fund may be subject to general risks. An illustrative and non-exhaustive list can be found in section 8.2 of the prospectus.

### **1.10 Costs reimbursed by the sub-fund**

An overview of the costs reimbursed from the UCITS and its share classes can be found in the table "Master data and information on the UCITS" in section 1 of this Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

### **1.11 Performance-related remuneration/performance fee**

The management company does not charge a performance fee.

The management company:

LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

The custodian:

Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

## 2 Red Stone Income Fund

### 2.1 Master data and information on the sub-fund and its share classes

<b>Fund name</b>	<b>Red Stone Income Fund</b>		
Share class <sup>8</sup>	- EUR	- USD	- CHF
Security number	129328585	129328586	129328584
ISIN number	LI1293285857	LI1293285865	LI1293285840
Suitable as a UCITS target fund	Yes		
Duration of the UCITS	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
Listing	No	No	No
Sub-fund's billing currency	Swiss franc (CHF)		
Reference currency of the share classes	Euro (EUR)	US dollar (USD)	Swiss franc (CHF)
Minimum investment	1 share	1 share	1 share
Initial issue price	EUR 100	USD 100	CHF 100
Initial subscription date	3 November 2023	5 September 2024	8 May 2024
Liberation (first value date)	8 November 2023	09.09.2024	10 May 2024
Valuation date <sup>910</sup>	Friday		
Assessment interval	Weekly		
Closing date for share transactions	Thursday, 2 p.m. (CET)		
Value date Issue and redemption day (T+2)	Two banking days after calculation of the net asset value/NAV		
Denomination	Fractions possible, 3 decimal places		
Securitisation	Book-entry / no issue of certificates		
End of financial year	31 December		
End of first financial year	31 December 2024		
Appropriation of profits	retained earnings	retained	reinvested

#### Costs borne by investors <sup>1112</sup>

Share class	Class EUR	Class USD	Class CHF
Max. front-end load	5	5	5
Max. redemption fee	0.5	0.5	0.5

<sup>8</sup> The specific requirements to be met by investors for the purchase of shares in a particular share class are set out in section 9 (Participation in the UCITS).

<sup>9</sup> If the valuation date falls on a bank holiday in Liechtenstein, the valuation date shall be moved to the next following banking day in Liechtenstein.

<sup>10</sup> There is no issue and redemption day on 31 December. This valuation day is decisive for the sub-fund's annual report.

<sup>11</sup> The commission or fee actually charged is disclosed in the half-yearly and annual reports.

<sup>12</sup> In the event of the dissolution of the UCITS, the management company may charge a liquidation fee of up to CHF 10,000 in its favour.

in favour of the sub-fund's assets			
Maximum conversion fee when switching from one share class to another share class	None	None	None
Max. service fee	CHF 2,500 per annum		

#### Costs charged to the sub-fund's assets <sup>5</sup>

Share class	Class EUR	Class USD	Class CHF
Max. fee for asset management and distribution	1.25% p.a.	1.25% per annum	1.25% p.a.
Max. management, risk management, administration and custody	0.20% p.a. plus max. CHF 30,000 p.a.		
Performance fee	None		

#### Use of benchmarks

Benchmark	The sub-fund has no benchmark.
Index tracking	No, actively managed.

## 2.2 Delegation of responsibilities

### 2.2.1 Asset manager

Investment decisions for this sub-fund are delegated to Valex Capital AG, Talstrasse 37, CH-8808 Pfäffikon.

### 2.3 Custodian

Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG, Städtle 44, 9490 Vaduz, has been appointed as the custodian for this sub-fund.

### 2.4 Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Kornhausstrasse 25, 9000 St. Gallen, has been appointed as auditor for this sub-fund.

## 2.5 Investment principles of the sub-fund

The following provisions govern the sub-fund-specific investment principles of the sub-fund.

### 2.5.1 Investment objective and investment policy

The investment objective of the sub-fund is primarily to preserve capital in real terms and to generate regular income. It is an actively managed sub-fund without reference to a benchmark. No assurance can be given that the investment objective will be achieved.

The sub-fund pursues an income-oriented investment strategy with the Swiss franc as its reference currency. The currency designations contained in the name of the sub-fund or share class merely indicate the currency in which the net asset value of the sub-fund or share class is calculated and not necessarily the investment currencies of the sub-fund.

Investments may be made worldwide, in all freely tradable currencies and in all economic sectors and industries. The asset manager invests the sub-fund's assets in those investments which, in its opinion, are most suitable for achieving the sub-fund's investment objective.

The sub-fund invests in a broadly diversified securities portfolio consisting of equities, bonds and other investments permitted for UCITS, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification. Other permissible investments include, but are not limited to, shares in real estate companies, UCITS and UCITS-like real estate investment and infrastructure funds, certificates on precious metals and precious metal accounts, whereby the right to physical delivery is excluded in all cases.

The sub-fund invests at least 0% and at most 50% of its assets worldwide, directly or indirectly, in equities or equity-like securities and in the other permitted investments mentioned above. When selecting equity positions, the asset manager takes into account the quality of management, earnings, existing growth potential and the market position of the company.

Furthermore, the sub-fund invests the remaining portion of its assets (at least 50% and at most 100%) worldwide in liquidity and money market claims, as well as directly or indirectly in fixed or variable-rate debt securities and similar securities. In doing so, structural changes (e.g. demographics, interest rate environment, technology, etc.) are to be taken into account.

The sub-fund may use derivatives for the efficient management of the fund's assets in order to achieve higher returns or hedge risks.

The currency risk of investments denominated in a foreign currency from the perspective of the sub-fund's reference currency is generally hedged to a large extent. If the sub-fund has several share classes denominated in different currencies, hedging is carried out against the currency of the relevant share class.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Due to the investment policy and investment objective applied in fund management, the fund does not take into account environmental/social criteria, nor does it seek to make sustainable investments. The impact of sustainability risks on the fund's return is considered irrelevant.

## **2.6 Accounting/reference currency of the sub-fund**

The accounting currency of the sub-fund and the reference currency per share class are specified in the table "Sub-fund master data and information" in section 1 of this Appendix A "Sub-fund overview".

The accounting currency is the currency in which the sub-fund's accounts are kept. The reference currency is the currency in which the performance and net asset value of the share classes are calculated. Investments are made in the currencies that are most suitable for the performance of the respective sub-fund.

## **2.7 Profile of the typical investor**

The sub-fund is suitable for investors with a medium to long-term investment horizon who wish to achieve capital growth in the medium term with a broadly diversified portfolio and who are aware of the risks of the equity and capital markets.

## **2.8 Valuation**

Valuation is carried out by the management company.

## **2.9 Risks and risk profiles of the sub-fund**

### **Sub-fund-specific risks**

The performance of the shares depends on the investment policy and market performance of the fund's individual investments and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the shares may rise or fall at any time relative to the issue price. There is no guarantee that investors will recover their invested capital.

Due to the fact that the fund's assets are predominantly invested in fixed-income securities, this type of investment is subject to market and issuer risk, which may have a negative impact on the net asset value. Other risks, such as currency risk and interest rate risk, may also arise. The use of derivative financial instruments that are not used for hedging purposes may result in increased risks.

The risk associated with derivative financial instruments may not exceed 100% of the sub-fund's net assets. The total risk associated with derivative financial instruments may not exceed 200% of the sub-fund's net assets. In the case of borrowing permitted under UCITSG (prospectus section 7.4.2), the total risk may not exceed 210% of the net assets.

The management company uses the commitment approach as its risk management procedure.

### **General risks**

In addition to specific risks, the investments of the respective sub-fund may be subject to general risks. An illustrative and non-exhaustive list can be found in section 8.2 of the prospectus.

#### **2.10 Costs reimbursed by the sub-fund**

An overview of the costs reimbursed from the UCITS and its share classes can be found in the table "Master data and information on the UCITS" in section 1 of this Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

#### **2.11 Performance-related remuneration/performance fee**

The management company does not charge a performance fee.

The management company:

LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

The custodian:

Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

## **Appendix B: Specific information for individual distribution countries**

Under current law in the Principality of Liechtenstein, the constituent documents are approved by the FMA. This approval only applies to information relating to the implementation of the provisions of the UCITSG. For this reason, the following Annex B to the prospectus, "Specific information for individual distribution countries", which is based on foreign law, is not subject to review by the FMA and is excluded from approval.

### **1 Distribution in Switzerland**

#### **1.1 Representative**

The representative in Switzerland is LLB Swiss Investment AG, Claridenstrasse 20, P.O. Box, 8002 Zurich.

#### **1.2 Paying agent**

The paying agent in Switzerland is LLB (Switzerland) AG, Zürcherstrasse 3, 8730 Uznach.

#### **1.3 Where to obtain the relevant documents**

The prospectus, key investor information document (KIID) or basic information sheet, as well as the annual and semi-annual reports, can be obtained free of charge from the representative and the paying agent in Switzerland.

#### **1.4 Publications**

Publications relating to foreign collective investment schemes are made available in Switzerland on the electronic platform [www.fundinfo.com](http://www.fundinfo.com).

The issue and redemption prices and the net asset value, marked "exclusive of commissions", are published on the electronic platform [www.fundinfo.com](http://www.fundinfo.com).

#### **1.5 Payment of retrocessions and discounts**

The management company and its agents may pay retrocessions to compensate for the distribution of fund units in Switzerland. This compensation may be used in particular to cover the following services: the organisation of road shows, participation in events and trade fairs, the production of advertising material, the training of sales staff, etc.

Retrocessions are not considered discounts, even if they are ultimately passed on to investors in whole or in part.

Disclosure of the receipt of retrocessions is governed by the relevant provisions of the FIDLEG.

The management company and its agents do not pay any rebates in connection with distribution in Switzerland in order to reduce the fees and costs charged to the fund and borne by the investor.

#### **1.6 Place of performance and jurisdiction**

For shares offered in Switzerland, the place of performance is the registered office of the representative. The place of jurisdiction is the registered office of the representative or the registered office or place of residence of the investor.

## **2 Distribution in the Federal Republic of Germany**

The management company intends to distribute the units of the UCITS publicly in the Federal Republic of Germany, has notified the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and has been authorised to distribute publicly since completion of the notification process.

### **2.1 Institution/contact point in the Federal Republic of Germany**

The institution/contact point in Germany pursuant to Section 306a of the German Investment Code (KAGB) is:

LLB Fund Services AG  
Äulestrasse 80  
9490 Vaduz  
Email fundservices@llb.li

The prospectus, key investor information (PRIIP KID), the trust agreement and the latest annual report – and, if published below, the latest half-yearly report – can be obtained free of charge in paper form from the above-mentioned office. The issue, redemption and exchange prices can also be obtained there free of charge.

Subscription, payment, redemption and exchange requests for the shares are processed in accordance with the sales documents. Investors are informed by the institution how the aforementioned orders can be placed and how redemption proceeds are paid out.

The management company shall establish appropriate procedures and arrangements to safeguard investor rights in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC in conjunction with Section 28 (2) of the KAGB. Investors can obtain information on this from the institution.

The institution acts as a contact point for communication with BaFin.

### **2.2 Publications**

The issue and redemption prices, sales documents and other information for investors are published on the electronic platform [www.fundinfo.com](http://www.fundinfo.com).

Investors in Germany will also be informed in accordance with Section 167 of the German Investment Code (KAGB) by means of a durable medium about:

- a) the suspension of the redemption of units of an investment fund,
- b) the termination of the management of an investment fund or its liquidation
- c) changes to the trust agreement that are incompatible with the previous investment principles, affect the essential rights of investors or relate to the remuneration and reimbursement of expenses that can be withdrawn from the investment fund,
- d) the merger of investment funds in the form of merger information to be prepared in accordance with Article 43 of Directive 2009/65/EC, and
- e) the conversion of an investment fund into a feeder fund or changes to a master fund in the form of information to be prepared in accordance with Article 64 of Directive 2009/65/EC.

### **2.3 Tax information**

Investors and interested parties are strongly advised to consult their tax advisor regarding the German and non-German tax consequences of acquiring and holding shares in the fund and of disposing of the shares or the rights arising therefrom. The management company accepts no liability for the occurrence of certain tax consequences. The type of taxation and the amount of taxable income are subject to review by the Federal Finance Office.