

Deep Research Fund SICAV

Prospectus, Articles with Terms and Conditions of Investment including fund-specific Appendix

UCITS under Liechtenstein law having the legal form of an investment undertaking with variable capital (hereinafter called “the Investment Company”)

UCITS V

(single fund)

Status: 15 December 2021

LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft

Äulestrasse 80 · PO Box 1238 · 9490 Vaduz · Liechtenstein
Tel. +423 236 94 00 · Fax +423 236 94 06 · www.llb.li/fundservices

Overview of the organisation of the Investment Company

Investment Company	Deep Research Fund SICAV Äulestrasse 80 9490 Vaduz
Board of Directors of the Investment Company	Remo Di Giorgio Stefan Buchli
Management Company	LLB Fund Services AG Äulestrasse 80 FL-9490 Vaduz
Board of Directors of the Management Company	Current status pursuant to Commercial Register at Registered Domicile: Office of Justice (AJU), 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein
Management Board of the Management Company	Current status pursuant to the Commercial Register at the registered domicile: Office of Justice (AJU), 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein
Asset Manager	ANREPA ASSET Management AG Neuhofstrasse 12 CH-6340 Baar
Custodian	Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG Städtle 44 FL-9490 Vaduz
Promotor	ANREPA ASSET Management AG Neuhofstrasse 12 CH-6340 Baar
Auditor	Grant Thornton AG Accountholders 15 PO Box 663 FL-9494 Eschewal
Representative and Sales Agent in Switzerland	LLB Swiss Investment AG Claridenstrasse 20 CH-8002 Zürich
Payment Agent in Switzerland	Bank Linth LLB AG Zürcherstrasse 3 CH-8730 Uznach
Information Agent in Germany	DONNER & REUSCHEL Aktiengesellschaft Ballindamm 27 D-20095 Hamburg
Contact Office for Austria	LLB Fund Services AG Äulestrasse 80 FL-9490 Vaduz

Overview of the Investment Company

Name of the Investment Company	Deep Research Fund SICAV
Legal structure	UCITS in the legal form of an investment undertaking with variable capital under Liechtenstein law ("the Investment Company") pursuant to the Act of 28 June 2011 concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITSG)
Country of foundation	Liechtenstein
Foundation date of the Investment company	10 September 2012
Financial year	The financial year of the Investment Company begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December
Unit of account	Swiss franc (CHF)
Competent supervisory authority	Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (Finanzmarktaufsicht Liechtenstein ("FMA")); www.fma-li.li

Information for investors / sales restriction

Units in the Investment Company are acquired on the basis of the Prospectus, the Articles, the Terms and Conditions of Investment and the Key Investor Information Document (the "KIID") – as well as the latest annual report and, insofar as already published, the subsequent interim report. Only the information contained in the Prospectus in the Articles and in particular the in Terms and Conditions of Investment, including Appendix A, is valid. With the acquisition of units, these are deemed to have been approved by the investor.

This Prospectus does not represent an offer or an invitation to subscribe to units in the Investment Company by a person in a jurisdiction in which an offer of this nature or an invitation of this nature is unlawful or in which the person issuing an offer or an invitation of this nature is not qualified to do so, or does so vis-à-vis a person who may not lawfully receive an offer or an invitation of this nature. Information that is not contained in this Prospectus, the Articles and the Terms and Conditions of Investment or in publicly accessible documents is deemed to be unauthorised and unreliable. Potential investors should inform themselves about possible tax consequences, the legal preconditions and possible currency restrictions or control regulations that are applicable in the countries of their nationality, their domicile or their place of residence and that could be of significance to the subscription, the holding, the exchanging, the redemption or the alienation of units. Further tax considerations are set out in Fig. 11 "Tax regulations". Appendix B "Specific information for individual sales countries" contains information about sales in various countries. The units of the Investment Company are not licensed for sale in all countries of the world. The issue, the conversion and the redemption of units abroad are subject to the provisions that are in force in the respective foreign country.

Investors should read and take into account the risk description set out in Fig. 8 "Risk notice" before buying units in the fund.

Fund units may in particular not be offered, sold or delivered within the USA. The units have not been and are not registered in accordance with the United States Securities Act of the year 1933 in its valid version ("the Act of 1933") or in accordance with the securities laws of a federal state or a territorial corporation of the United States of America or of its territories, possessions or other districts subject to its legal sovereignty, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("the United States").

The units may not be offered, sold, or otherwise transferred in the United States of America to or on the behalf of US persons (within the meaning of the Act of 1933). Subsequent transfers of units in the United States or to US persons are not permitted. The units are offered and sold on the basis of an exemption from the registration regulations of the Act of 1933 pursuant to Regulation S of this Act.

The Management Company has not been and will not be registered either in accordance with the United States Investment Company Act of the year 1940 in its valid version or in accordance with any other US federal laws. This consequently means that the units may not be sold, offered or otherwise transferred in the United States of America to or on the behalf of US persons (within the meaning of the Act of 1933).

The units have neither been approved by the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or any other supervisory authority in the United States, nor has any such approval been rejected; in addition, neither the SEC nor any other supervisory authority in the United States has ruled on the accuracy or the reasonableness of this Prospectus or on the benefits of the units.

This Prospectus may not be circulated in the United States. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of the units may also be subject to restrictions under other legal systems.

Units of the fund may furthermore not be offered, sold or delivered to citizens of the USA or persons domiciled in the USA and/or other natural persons or legal entities whose income and/or revenues, irrespective of its origin, is subject to US income tax, financial institutions that are not subject to the provisions concerning the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA", in particular Sections 1471 – 1474 of the US Internal Revenue Code as well as a possible treaty with the United States of America concerning cooperation for the facilitated implementation of FATCA, insofar as applicable in each case), and are not insofar as necessary registered with the US Internal Revenue Service as a FATCA participant institution, as well as persons who pursuant to Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933 and/or the US Commodity Exchange Act in the respective valid version are deemed to be US persons. This means that the fund may in particular not be acquired by the following investors (this list is not definitive):

- US citizens, incl. holders of dual nationality;
- Persons who are resident or domiciled in the USA;
- Persons who are based in the USA (green card holders) and/or who live mainly in the USA;
- Companies, trusts, assets etc. domiciled in the USA;
- Companies that qualify as transparent for US tax purposes and have investors named in this section, as well as companies whose revenues from a consolidated perspective are attributable to investors named in this section for US tax purposes;

- Financial institutions that are not subject to the provisions pursuant to the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA", in particular Sections 1471 - 1474 of the US Internal Revenue Code as well as any possible treaty with the United States of America concerning cooperation for the facilitated implementation of FATCA, insofar as applicable in each case), and are not insofar as necessary registered with the US Internal Revenue Service as a FATCA participant institution; or
- US persons defined in the respective valid version of Regulation S of the United States Securities Act 1933.

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Part I: The Prospectus

The issue and redemption of units in the UCITS is performed on the basis of the current valid Articles, the Terms and Conditions of Investment and the Appendix A "Overview of the fund". The Articles and the Terms and Conditions of Investment are supplemented by the respective most recent annual report. If the reporting date of the annual report is more than eight months ago, the interim report must also be offered to the buyer. In good time before the acquisition of units, the Key Investor Information Document, "KIID" shall also be made available to investors free of charge.

It is not permitted to issue information or explanations that differ from the Prospectus, Articles, Terms and Conditions of Investment, Appendix A "Overview of the fund" or the Key Investor Information Document. The Investment Company shall not be liable if and to the extent that information or explanations are issued that differ from the current Prospectus, Articles, Terms and Conditions of Investment or the Key Investor Information Document.

In the present case, the Prospectus, the Articles and the Terms and Conditions of Investment, including Appendix A "Overview of the fund", are shown in a single document. The essential foundation document for the fund is the Articles and the Terms and Conditions of Investment, including Appendix A, "Overview of the fund". Only the Articles and the Terms and Condition of Investment including the special investment policy provisions set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund" are subject to the material legal appraisal of the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority.

1 Sales documents

The Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document (KIID), the Articles, the Terms and Conditions of Investment and Appendix A "Overview of the fund" as well as the most recent annual and interim reports, insofar as these have already been published, are available free of charge on a permanent data carrier from the Management Company, the Custodian, the payment agents and from all authorised sales agents in Liechtenstein and abroad as well as from the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association under www.lafv.li.

At the request of the investor, the aforementioned documents shall also be made available free of charge in paper form. Further information on the UCITS is available on the internet under www.llb.li/fundservices and from LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft, Äulestrasse 80, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein, during office hours.

2 The Articles and the Terms and Conditions of Investment

The Articles may be amended, while maintaining the company law provisions. The Terms and Conditions of Investment and Appendix A "Overview of the fund" may be amended or supplemented by the Management Company wholly or in part at any time. The aforementioned documents as well as their amendments must be approved by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA) in order to be valid. These shall be published in the organ of publication of the Investment Company and shall thereupon be binding for all investors. The organ of publication of the Investment Company is the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association www.lafv.li.

3 General information about the Investment Company

Deep Research Fund SICAV (hereinafter called: "SICAV") was founded as an open undertaking for collective investment in the legal form of an investment undertaking with variable capital on 10 September 2021 and is governed by the Act of 28 June 2011 concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (hereinafter called: "UCITSG").

On the basis of its Articles, the Investment Company has issued founder shares with a par value of CHF 1,000.00 each and bearer participation rights for investors (units) without par value. Investors participate in the assets and revenues of the UCITS in proportion with the number of units they have acquired. The investor shares do not certificate any right to take part in the Shareholders' Meeting, do not have any voting rights and furthermore do not incorporate any right to participate in the profit of the equity capital of the Investment Company.

The Investment Company is of indefinite duration and is not limited in terms of its financial totals. The management of the Investment Company entails above all investing the financial assets collected from the public on collective account in accordance with the principle of risk diversification in securities and/or in other liquid financial assets pursuant to Art. 51 UCITSG.

The Investment Company constitutes special assets for the benefit of investors. In the event of the dissolution or bankruptcy of the Management Company, the special assets will not be deemed part of the bankruptcy assets of the Management Company. In the event of the dissolution and the bankruptcy of the Investment Company, the assets administered for the purpose of collective capital investment on the account of investors shall not pass to the bankruptcy assets.

The assets in which the Management Company may invest the money and the provisions it must comply with are set out in the UCITSG, the Terms and Conditions of Investment and Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

The Terms and Conditions of Investment and Appendix A "Overview of the fund" and each of its amendments must – insofar as these constitute material legal amendments – be approved by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA) in order to be valid.

The securities and other assets of the UCITS are managed in the interest of investors. Only investors in the UCITS are entitled to the overall net assets in proportion to their number of units. Claims brought by investors and creditors against the UCITS or that arise at the time of foundation, during the existence or at the time of liquidation shall be limited to the net assets of the UCITS.

The Investment Company may at any time set up different unit classes with specific characteristics within the respective UCITS. The present Prospectus as well as the Articles and the Terms and Conditions of Investment including Appendix A "Overview of the fund" shall be updated each time each time an additional unit class is created.

4 Further information about the UCITS

Investors participate in the fund assets of the UCITS in proportion with the number of units that they have acquired.

The units are not certificated. Instead they shall be kept in book-entry form. That is to say, no certificates shall be issued. A meeting of investors is not planned. By subscribing to or acquiring units, the investor recognises the Articles, the Terms and Conditions of Investment and Appendix A "Overview of the fund". Investors, heirs or other authorised parties may not demand the splitting or the dissolution of the UCITS. Details about the UCITS are set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

All of the units of the UCITS essentially incorporate the same rights, unless the Management Company resolves to issue different unit classes within the UCITS.

Vis-à-vis third parties, the assets of the UCITS shall be liable merely for liabilities that were entered into by the UCITS.

This Prospectus, these Articles and the Terms and Conditions of Investment, including Appendix A "Overview of the fund" is applicable to the UCITS.

4.1 Duration of the UCITS

The duration of the UCITS is set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

4.2 Unit classes

The Management Company may resolve to form several unit classes within the UCITS.

The Investment Company is authorised to form several unit classes within the UCITS that for example may differ from the existing unit classes in terms of the utilisation of profits, the issue premium, the reference currency and the utilisation of currency hedging transactions, the management remuneration, the minimum investment sum or a combination of these criteria. The rights of investors who have acquired units in existing unit classes shall however remain unaffected.

Any possible unit classes that are created in conjunction with the UCITS, as well as the fees and remuneration associated with the units of the UCITS, are specified in Appendix A "Overview of the fund". Further information about the unit classes is set out in Fig. 9.2.

4.3 Performance of the UCITS to date

The performance of the UCITS or of the unit classes to date is set out on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association under www.lafv.li or in the KIID. The historical performance of a unit does not provide any guarantee of the current or future performance. The value of a unit 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.

5.2 Legal relationships

The legal relationships between investors and the Investment Company shall be in accordance with the Act of 28 June 2011 concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Securities ("UCITSG") and the Ordinance of 5 July 2011 concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Securities ("UCITSV") and, insofar as these do not contain regulations, in accordance with the provisions of the Liechtenstein Persons and Companies Act ("PGR") concerning companies limited by shares.

5.3 Investment Company

Company domicile: Vaduz

The Investment Company has appointed the third-party company named in Fig. 5.4 as the Management Company within the meaning of the UCITSG. In this conjunction, this third-party company shall assume the administration and ongoing management of the UCITS.

Board of Directors of the Investment Company

Chairman: Remo Di Giorgio

Member: Stefan Buchli

5.4 Management Company

On the basis of an appointment and delegation agreement, the Investment Company has appointed LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft (hereinafter called "the Management Company"), Äulestrasse 80, FL-9490 Vaduz, Public Register No. FL-0002.030.385-2, as the Management Company within the meaning of the UCITSG.

The Management Company was founded on 06 December 2000 in the form of a company limited by shares with domicile and head office in Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein, for an indefinite duration. On 30 January 2001 the Liechtenstein government granted the Management Company a licence to commence its business activities. Pursuant to Chapter III of the Act concerning Undertakings for Collective Investment, the Management Company has been licensed by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority and is included in the official list of Liechtenstein management companies.

The share capital of the Management Company amounts to CHF 2 million and is fully paid in.

The purpose of the Management Company is the management and distribution of undertakings for collective investment under Liechtenstein law.

The Management Company manages the UCITS on the account and in the exclusive interest of the Investment Company in accordance with the principle of risk diversification and in accordance with the provisions of the Terms and Conditions of Investment and Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

In accordance with the provisions of the delegation agreement concluded between the Investment Company and the Management Company, the Management Company has been furnished with far-reaching powers to perform all administrative and related actions on behalf of the Investment Company. It is in particular entitled on behalf of the Investment Company to buy, to sell, to subscribe and to exchange securities and other assets, as well as to exercise all rights which are directly or indirectly associated with the assets of the UCITS.

The purpose of the Management Company is the management and distribution of undertakings for collective investment under Liechtenstein law.

An overview of the UCITSs managed by the Management Company is to be found on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association under www.lafv.li.

The Management Company is subject to the statutory supervisory provisions that are applicable to their remuneration systems. In addition, the Remuneration Guidelines of Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG are also applicable. These define uniform group-wide standards for the structuring of remuneration systems. They contain inter alia the remuneration principles, e.g. for the structuring of the variable remuneration and the relevant remuneration parameters. Implementation of the Remuneration Guidelines is designed to take account of the long-term perspective of the remuneration systems, thereby avoiding false incentives to enter into excessive risks.

The remuneration system of LLB Fund Services AG is reviewed at least once per annum by the Group Internal Audit of Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG in respect of its appropriateness and adherence to all statutory supervisory conditions pertaining to remuneration.

A summary of the key content of the Remuneration Guideline is published on www.llb.li. This includes a description of the calculation methods for remuneration and other emoluments paid to specific categories of employees, as well as the identity of the persons responsible for allocating the remuneration and other emoluments. At the request of the investor, the information shall also be made available by the Management Company free of charge in paper form.

5.5 Board of Directors and Management Board of the Management Company

The respective current details of the members of the Board of Directors and Management Board are set out in the commercial register extracts of the Management Company.

5.6 Commercial register at the registered domicile: Office of Justice (AJU), 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein Asset Manager

ANREPA ASSET Management AG (hereinafter called "ANREPA") acts as the Asset Manager of the Investment Company.

ANREPA specialises in investment and asset management for institutional and private clients. ANREPA is an Asset Manager of collective capital investments and is prudentially supervised by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (Finanzmarktaufsicht – "FINMA").

The members of the Management Board of ANREPA have long-standing professional experience of managing private and institutional assets.

The Asset Manager is responsible in particular for independently implementing the investment policy on a daily basis and for exercising the day-to-day business of the UCITS as well as for other associated services subject to the supervision, control and responsibility of the Management Company. These duties are fulfilled in accordance with the principles of the investment policy and investment restrictions of the UCITS, as described in Appendix A "Overview of the fund" as well as the statutory investment restrictions.

The Asset Manager is entitled, at its own expense and on its own responsibility, to obtain advice from third parties, in particular from various investment consultants.

The precise execution of the commission is governed by an asset management agreement concluded between the Management Company and ANREPA.

5.7 Custodian

Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG, Städtle 44, FL-9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein, acts as the Custodian.

The Custodian holds the financial instruments that are capable of being held in custody on the account of the UCITS. It may wholly or in part use the services of other banks, financial institutions and recognised clearing houses that meet the statutory requirements for custody purposes.

The function of the Custodian and its liability shall be in accordance with the Act of 28 June 2011 concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITSG") and the corresponding Ordinance in the respective valid version, the custody agreement and the constituting documents of the UCITS. It operates independently of the Management Company and exclusively in the interest of investors.

UCITSG makes provision for a separation of the management and the custody of UCITS. The Custodian shall keep the financial instruments that are capable of being held in custody in separate accounts opened in the name of the UCITS or of the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS, and shall monitor whether the instructions issued by the Management Company pertaining to the assets correspond to the regulations of the UCITSG and the constituting documents. For this purpose, the Custodian shall monitor in particular adherence by the UCITS to the investment restrictions and debt limits.

On behalf of the Management Company it shall also maintain the register of units of the fund or sub-fund.

The responsibilities of the Custodian shall be in accordance with Art. 33 UCITSG. The Custodian shall ensure that

- the sale, issue, redemption, payout and cancellation of units of the UCITS correspond to the provisions of the UCITSG and the constituting documents,
- the valuation of the units of the UCITS is performed in accordance with the provisions of the UCITSG and the constituting documents,
- in the case of transactions with assets of the UCITS, the proceeds are remitted to the UCITS within the normal deadlines,
- the earnings of the UCITS are used in accordance with the provisions of the UCITSG and the constituting documents;
- the cash-flow of the UCITS is properly monitored, and in particular that steps are taken to ensure that all of the payments made by investors or in the name of investors when subscribing the units of a UCITS have been received, and that all of the financial resources of the UCITS have been recorded in accordance with the provisions of the UCITSG and the constituting documents.

Sub-custodian

The Custodian may assign the custodian task to other companies (sub-custodians).

Custody of the assets held on the account of the UCITS can be exercised by the sub-custodians listed on the website of Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG under www.llb.li.

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

Information about the Custodian

Investors in the UCITS have the opportunity at any time to inform themselves in person at the Custodian free of charge about the latest status of the duties and obligations of the Custodian, the sub-custodian, the possible conflicts of interest associated with the activity of the Custodian and the sub-custodian, as well as information about the UCITS using the above-specified contact data.

The Custodian is subject to the provisions of the Liechtenstein FATCA Treaty as well as the corresponding execution provisions set out in the Liechtenstein FATCA Act.

5.8 Auditors of the Management Company and of the Investment Company

The Investment Company and the Management Company must subject their business activities to an annual audit by auditors who are independent of them and who are recognised by the FMA pursuant to the UCITSG.

The auditor of the Management Company is: PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Vadianstrasse 25 a / Neumarkt 5, CH-9001 St. Gallen.

The auditor of the Investment Company is: Grant Thornton AG, Accountholders 15, PO Box 663, FL-9494 Eschewal.

6 General investment principles and investment restrictions

The fund assets shall be invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification within the meaning of the rules of the UCITSG and in accordance with the investment policy principles set out in § 21 et seq. of the Terms and Conditions of Investment and in Appendix A "Overview of the fund" as well as within the investment restrictions.

6.1 Objective of the investment policy

The objective of the investment policy of the UCITS is described in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

6.2 Investment policy of the UCITS

The specific investment policies of the UCITS are set in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

The general investment principles and investment restrictions set out in § 21 et seq. of the Terms and Conditions of Investment are applicable to the UCITS, insofar as no deviations or supplements for the UCITS are contained in Appendix A "Overview of the fund":

It is an actively managed fund without reference to a benchmark.

6.3 Unit of account / reference currency of the UCITS

The unit of account of the UCITS as well as the reference currency per unit class are specified in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

The unit of account is the currency in which the accounts of the UCITS are kept. The reference currency is the currency in which the performance and the net asset value of the unit classes are calculated. The investments are made in the currencies that are most suitable for the performance of the UCITS.

6.4 Profile of the typical investor

The profile of the typical investor in the UCITS is described in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

7 Investment regulations

7.1 Approved investments

The UCITS may invest the assets on the account of its investors exclusively in one or more of the following assets:

7.1.1 Securities and money market instruments:

- a) that are listed or traded on a regulated market within the meaning of Art. 4 Para. 1 Fig. 21 of the Directive 2014/65/EU;
- b) that are traded on another regulated market of an EEA member state that is recognised, open to the public and whose procedures are proper;

- c) that are officially listed on a securities exchange of a third-party state or that are traded on another market of a European, American, Asian, African or Oceanic country that is recognised, open to the public and whose procedures are proper.
- 7.1.2 Securities from new issues, insofar as:
- a) the issue conditions contain the obligation to achieve an official listing or trading at one of the securities exchanges mentioned under Fig. 7.1.1 a) to c) or at one of the regulated markets mentioned there, and
 - b) this approval is achieved at the latest before one year has passed since the issue.
- 7.1.3 Units in a UCITS and other undertakings for collective investment comparable to a UCITS within the meaning of Art. 3 Para. 1 Fig. 17 UCITSG, insofar as these are permitted pursuant to their constituting documents to invest no more than 10 % of their assets in units in another UCITS or comparable undertaking for collective investment;
- 7.1.4 Sight deposits or terminable deposits with a maximum maturity of twelve months at financial institutions whose registered domicile is located in an EEA member state or in a third-party state whose supervisory law is comparable to that of EEA law;
- 7.1.5 Derivatives whose underlying securities constitute investment instruments within the meaning of Art. 51 UCITSG or financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. In the event of transactions with OTC derivatives, the counterparties must be supervised financial institutions in an FMA-approved category and the OTC derivatives must be subject to a reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and must at all times be capable at the initiative of the Management Company of being alienated, liquidated or closed out by a counter transaction;
- 7.1.6 Money market instruments that are not traded on a regulated market, insofar as the issue or the issuer of these instruments is subject to regulations concerning investment and investor protection, provided that they are:
- a) issued or guaranteed by a central state, regional or local corporation or by the central bank of an EEA member state, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a third-party state or, insofar as this is a federal state, a member state of the federation or an international institution of a public-law character that at least belongs to an EEA member state;
 - b) traded by a company whose securities are traded on the regulated markets listed under Letter a);
 - c) issued or guaranteed by an institution that is subject to supervision pursuant to the criteria set out under EEA law by an institution whose supervisory law is comparable to EEA law, and that complies with this law; or
 - d) issued by an issuer that belongs to a category approved by the FMA, insofar as the same investor protection regulations apply to investments in these instruments of the letters a) to c) and the issuer is either a company with equity capital of at least EUR 10 million and that draws up and publishes its annual financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Directive 78/660/EEC, in Liechtenstein implemented through the PGR, or is a legal entity that is part of a group with responsibility for the financing of the corporate group with at least one listed company, or is a legal entity that is intended to finance the securities underlying its liabilities by using a credit line extended by a bank.
- 7.1.7 The Investment Company may additionally hold liquid assets.
- 7.1.8 The Investment Company may acquire moveable and unmoveable assets that are essential for the direct exercise of its activities.

7.2 Prohibited investments

The Investment Company may not:

- 7.2.1 invest more than 10 % of the assets of the UCITS in securities and money market instruments other than those specified in Fig. 7.1;
- 7.2.2 acquire precious metals or precious metal certificates;
- 7.2.3 perform uncovered short selling.

7.3 Investment limits

The following investment limits must be adhered to by the UCITS:

- 7.3.1 The UCITS may invest no more than 5 % of its assets in securities or money market instruments of the same issuer and no more than 20 % of its assets in deposits of the same issuer.
- 7.3.2 The default risk of transactions performed by the Investment Company with OTC derivatives with a bank as counterparty whose registered domicile is in an EEA member state or in a third-party state whose supervisory law is comparable to that of EEA law, may not exceed 10 % of the assets of the UCITS; in the case of other counterparties, the maximum default risk may not exceed 5 % of the assets.
- 7.3.3 Insofar as the total value of the securities and money market instruments of issuers in which the UCITS may in each case not invest more than 5 % of its assets does not exceed 40 % of its assets, the issuer limit specified in Fig. 7.3.1 is raised from 5 % to 10 %. The 40 % limit is not applicable to deposits or transactions with OTC derivatives with supervised financial institutions. In the event of the increase being exercised, the securities and money market instruments pursuant to Fig. 7.3.5 and the debentures pursuant to Fig. 7.3.6 shall not be taken into account.
- 7.3.4 Irrespective of the individual upper limits pursuant to Fig. 7.3.1 and 7.3.2, a UCITS may not combine the following if this would lead to an investment of more than 20 % of its assets in one and the same entity:
- securities or money market instruments issued by this entity;
 - deposits at this entity;
 - OTC derivatives acquired by this entity.
- 7.3.5 Insofar as the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EEA member state or by one of its territorial corporations, by a third-party state or by an international institution having the character of an institution under public law belonging to at least one EEA member state, then the upper limit specified in Fig. 7.3.1 shall be raised from 5 % to a maximum of 35 %.
- 7.3.6 Insofar as debentures are issued by a bank domiciled in an EEA member state that, on account of statutory regulations to protect the holders of these debentures is subject to special public supervision and in particular is required to invest the revenues from the issue of these debentures in assets that throughout the entire maturity of the debentures provide sufficient cover for the resulting liabilities and are primarily earmarked for the repayment of the capital and of the interest due in the event of the default of the issuer, then the upper limit specified in Fig. 7.3.1 for such debentures shall be raised from 5 % to a maximum of 25 %. In this event the total value of the investments may not exceed 80 % of the assets of the UCITS.
- 7.3.7 The limits specified in Figs. 7.3.1 to 7.3.6 may not be cumulated. The maximum issuer limit amounts to 35 % of the assets of the fund.
- 7.3.8 In derogation of Fig. 7.3.3 and in accordance with Art. 56 UCITSG as well as in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, up to 100 % of the assets may be invested in securities and money market instruments of different issues that are issued or guaranteed by one and the same state issuer. The fund must hold securities in at least six different issues, whereby the securities from a single issue may not exceed 30 % of the total sum of the assets.
- 7.3.9 The Investment Company may invest more than 35% of the value of the UCITS on behalf of the UCITS in debentures of the following issuers, insofar as the issuer or guarantor is one of the following public law corporations and organisations:
- all OECD states
 - all OECD public law corporations
 - African Development Bank
 - Asian Development Bank
 - Council of Europe Social Development Fund
 - Eurofima
 - European Atomic Energy Community

- European Bank for Reconstruction & Development
 - European Economic Community
 - European Investment Bank
 - European Patent Organization
 - IBRD (World Bank)
 - Inter-American Development Bank
 - International Finance Corporation
 - Nordic Investment Bank;
- 7.3.10 Companies that are part of the same group of companies are deemed to be a single issuer for the purpose of calculating the “investment limits” specified in Fig. 7.3 In the case of investments in securities and money market instruments of the same group of companies, the issuer limit shall be collectively lifted to 20 % of the assets of the UCITS.
- 7.3.11 A UCITS may invest up to 10% of its assets in units in other UCITSs or in other undertakings for collective investment that are comparable with a UCITS.
- 7.3.12 The UCITS may subscribe, acquire and/or hold units to be issued by or that have been issued by one or more other UCITS, insofar as:
- the target fund does not for its part invest in the UCITS that invests in this target fund; and
 - the proportion of the assets that the target fund that is planned to be acquired may invest, pursuant to its constituting documents, in units of other target funds of the same UCITS-comparable undertaking for collective investment, does not in overall terms exceed 10 %; and
 - the possible voting rights associated with the respective securities are suspended for as long as they are held by the respective UCITS, irrespective of a reasonable evaluation in the financial statements and in the periodic reports; and
 - in each case the value of these securities is taken into account in the calculation of the net asset value of the UCITS stipulated by the UCITSG for the purpose of verifying the minimum level of the net assets pursuant to the UCITSG, insofar as these securities are held by the UCITS; and
 - there is no duplication of the fees for the issue or redemption of units, on the one hand at the level of the UCITS that has invested in the target fund, or on the other at the level of the target fund.
- 7.3.13 If the investments pursuant to Fig. 11 account for a significant proportion of the assets of the UCITS, then the fund-specific appendix must provide information about the maximum level and the annual report must provide information about the maximum share of the management fees that are to be borne by the UCITS itself and by the undertaking for collective investment pursuant to Fig. 11 whose units have been acquired.
- 7.3.14 If units are managed directly or indirectly by the Investment Company of the UCITS or by a company with which the Management Company of the UCITS is affiliated through joint administration, control or qualified participation, then neither the Investment Company of the UCITS nor the other company may charge the fund assets for the issue or redemption of units.
- 7.3.15 An Investment Company shall not acquire for any of the UCITSs under its management voting shares of the same issuer with which it is able to exercise a significant influence over the management of the issuer. A significant influence is presumed to be established by holdings of 10 % or more of the voting shares in the issuer. If a lower limit exists for the acquisition of voting shares of the same issuer in another EEA member state, this shall be binding for the Investment Company if it acquires for a UCITS shares in an issuer domiciled in this EEA member state.
- 7.3.16 The UCITS may acquire financial instruments of the same issuer amounting to no more than:
- a) 10 % of the share capital of the issuer, insofar as this relates to non-voting shares;
 - b) 10 % of the total par value of the debentures or money market instruments of the issuer in circulation, insofar as this relates to debentures or money market instruments. This limit does not need to be adhered to if the total par value at the time of acquisition cannot be determined;

- c) 25 % of the units in the same undertaking, insofar as this relates to units of other UCITS or undertakings for collective investment that are comparable to UCITSs. This specific limit does not need to be adhered to if the total par value at the time of acquisition cannot be determined;

7.3.17 Fig. 7.3.14 and 7.3.15 are not to be applied:

- a) to securities and money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by a state issuer;
- b) to shares that the UCITS owns in the capital of a company of a third-party state that invests its assets essentially in securities of issuers that are domiciled in this third-party state, if the statutory regulations of this third-party state mean that a participation of this nature represents the only opportunity for the UCITS to invest in securities issued by issuers of this country. In this conjunction, the preconditions of the UCITSG must be observed;
- c) to shares of investment companies held in the capital of their subsidiaries that in the domiciliary country exclusively organise the redemption of shares at the request of investors on behalf of the Investment Company.

In addition to the listed restrictions pursuant to Fig. 7.3.1 – 7.3.17, further possible restrictions set out in Appendix A “Overview of the fund” must be observed.

Deviation from the investment limits shall be permitted in the following cases:

- 7.3.18 The fund does not have to adhere to the investment limits when exercising subscription rights arising out of securities or money market instruments that are associated with its assets.
- 7.3.19 In the event of the aforementioned limits being exceeded, the fund shall strive, as a matter of priority, to make sales to normalise this situation, while taking the interests of investors into account.
- 7.3.20 The fund is not required to adhere to the investment limits within the first six months following its licensing. The principle of risk diversification must continue to be observed.

Active investment limit breaches:

- 7.3.21 A loss that is suffered on account of an active breach of the investment limits/investment regulations must be reimbursed to the UCITS without delay in accordance with the respective valid code of conduct.

7.4 Borrowing limit as well as prohibition on issuing loans and sureties

- 7.4.1 The fund may not be pledged or otherwise encumbered, transferred for security or assigned for security, unless this constitutes borrowing within the meaning of the following Fig. 7.4.2 or the provision of security within the framework of the settlement of transactions in financial instruments.
- 7.4.2 Borrowing by the UCITS is limited to temporary loans, whereby the borrowing may not exceed 10 % of the assets of the fund; the limit does not apply to the acquisition of foreign currencies by means of a "back-to-back" loan.
- 7.4.3 A UCITS may not grant loans, nor may it provide third parties with sureties. Neither the UCITS nor investors shall be bound by arrangements that breach these prohibitions.
- 7.4.4 Fig. 7.4.3 does not represent an obstacle to the acquisition of financial instruments that have not yet been fully paid up.

Vis-a-vis the Custodian, the UCITS shall not be entitled to exercise the maximum permissible credit facility. The Custodian is exclusively responsible for deciding in accordance with its credit and risk policy whether, in what manner and to what extent a loan is to be granted. Under certain circumstances, this policy may change during the term of the UCITS.

7.5 Utilisation of derivatives, methods and instruments

The overall risk associated with derivatives may not exceed the total net value of the fund assets. The Investment Company or Management Company may perform investments in derivatives as part of its investment strategy within the limits stipulated in Art. 53 UCITSG, insofar as the overall risk of the underlying securities does not exceed the investment limits defined in Art. 54 UCITSG. When calculating this risk, the market value of the underlying securities, the default risk, future market fluctuations and the liquidation period of the positions shall be taken into account.

Insofar as this is not incompatible with the protection of investors and the public interest, investments made by the UCITS in index-based derivatives shall not be taken into account in relation to the upper limits stipulated under Art. 54 UCITSG.

With the approval of the FMA, subject to adherence to the provisions of the UCITSG, the UCITS may for the efficient management of the portfolios deploy methods and instruments that have securities and money market instruments as their object.

7.6 Risk management procedures

The Investment Company and the Management Company use a basic model to calculate the risks arising out of the investment instruments, in particular in relation to derivative financial instruments, thereby applying generally accepted calculation methods. It must ensure that the risk arising from derivative financial instruments at no time exceeds the total value of the portfolio and, in particular, that no positions are taken that represent an unlimited risk for the assets. When calculating the overall risk, both the credit default risk and the leverage effect achieved with derivative financial instruments must also be considered. Combinations of derivative financial instruments and securities must also fulfil these criteria at all times.

The Investment Company or the Management Company may in particular use the following derivative financial instruments, methods and instruments for the UCITS:

7.7 Derivative financial instruments

The Investment Company may use derivative transactions for the UCITS for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio control and to generate additional returns, and as part of the investment strategy. This may have the effect of raising the loss risk of the UCITS, at least temporarily.

The risk associated with derivative financial instruments may not exceed 100 % of the net fund assets. In this conjunction, the total risk may not exceed 200 % of the net fund assets. If a loan is taken out pursuant to UCITSG (Fig. 7.4.2), the overall risk may not exceed 210 % of the respective net fund assets.

The Investment Company may deploy exclusively the following basic forms of derivatives, or combinations thereof arising out of these derivatives or combinations of other assets that may be acquired for the UCITS, together with these derivatives in the UCITS:

- 7.7.1 Futures contracts on securities, money market instruments, financial indices within the meaning of Art. 9 Para.1 of the Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies;
- 7.7.2 Options or option certificates on securities, money market instruments, financial indices within the meaning of Art. 9 Para.1 of the Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies and on futures contracts pursuant to Fig 7.7.1, if:
 - a) exercise is possible either throughout the entire maturity or as at the end of the maturity, and;
 - b) the option value is a fraction or a multiple of the difference between the strike price and the market price of the underlying security, and is zero if the difference has the respective other minus or plus sign.
- 7.7.3 Interest rate swaps, currency swaps or interest currency swaps;
- 7.7.4 Options on swaps pursuant to Fig. 7.7.3, insofar as these exhibit the characteristics described under Fig. 7.7.2 (swaptopions);
- 7.7.5 Credit default swaps, insofar as these serve exclusively and demonstrably to hedge the credit risk of precisely attributable assets of the UCITS.

The aforementioned financial instruments may either be independent assets or integral parts of assets.

Futures contracts

The Investment Company may conclude futures contracts on the account of the UCITS within the framework of the investment principles on the securities and money market instruments that may be acquired for the UCITS as well as on financial indices within the meaning of Art. 9 Para. 1 of the Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. Futures contracts constitute unconditional binding agreements for both contracting parties to buy or to sell on a specific date, the due date, or within a specific period, a specific quantity of a specific underlying security at a price determined in advance.

Options

The Investment Company may conclude call options or put options on the account of the UCITS within the framework of the investment principles on the securities and money market instruments as well as on financial indices within the meaning of Art. 9 Para. 1 of the Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies, and may also trade in warrants. Option transactions entail granting a third party the right, in return for a fee (option premium), to demand the delivery or the acceptance of assets or the payment of a differential, or alternatively to acquire corresponding option rights, during a specific period or at the end of a specific period, at a price agreed in advance (strike price). The options or option certificates must require the exercise thereof during the overall maturity or at the end of the term. In addition, the option value must be a fraction or a multiple of the difference between the strike price and the market price of the underlying security, and is zero if the difference has the respective other minus or plus sign.

Swaps

The Investment Company may on the account of the UCITS and within the framework of the investment principles conclude interest rate swaps, currency swaps and interest-currency swaps. Swaps are exchange contracts where the payment flows or risks underlying the transaction are exchanged between the contracting parties.

Swaptions

"Swaptions" are options on swaps. Such swaptions may be acquired on the account of the UCITS only if these comprise a combination of the above-described options and swaps. A swaption constitutes the right, but not the obligation, to enter at a specific time or within a specific period into a swap whose terms and conditions have been precisely defined. In other respects the principles set out in conjunction with option transactions are applicable.

Credit default swaps

Credit default swaps are credit derivatives that make it possible to transfer one potential loan default volume to another. In return for assuming the credit default risk, the seller of the risk pays a premium to his contracting party. The Investment Company may only acquire simple, standardised credit default swaps for the UCITS that are deployed to hedge individual credit risks within the UCITS. In other respects the information set out under swaps is analogously applicable.

Financial instruments certificated in securities

The Investment Company may also acquire the above-described financial instruments if these are certificated in securities. In this conjunction, the transactions that are the object of the financial instruments may also be only partially contained in securities (e.g. warrant-linked bonds). The statements relating to opportunities and risks are correspondingly applicable to such certificated financial instruments, although subject to the caveat that the loss risk in the case of certificated financial instruments is limited to the value of the security.

OTC derivative transactions

The Investment Company may conclude derivative transactions that are approved for trade on a stock exchange or that are obtained from another organised market, as well as so-called over-the-counter (OTC) transactions.

The Investment Company may perform derivatives transactions that are not approved for trade on a stock exchange or obtained from another organised market only with suitable banks or financial services providers on the basis of standardised framework agreements. In the case of OTC derivative transactions, the counterparty risk relating to a contractual party shall be limited to 5 % of the value of the fund assets. If the contracting party is a bank domiciled in the European Union, the European Economic Area or a third-party state with a comparable level of supervision, then the counterparty risk may amount to up to 10 % of the value of the fund assets. OTC derivatives transactions that are performed with the central clearing office of a stock exchange or other organised market as contracting party, shall not be taken into account for the counterparty limit if the derivatives are subject to a daily valuation at market prices with a daily margin offset.

Claims of the fund against an intermediary trader shall however be taken into account for the limit, even if the derivative is traded on a stock exchange or other organised market.

The aforementioned methods and instruments may if necessary be extended by the Company if other instruments are offered on the market that correspond to the investment objective and if the UCITS is permitted to apply these.

7.8 Securities lending

No securities lending shall be performed.

7.9 Repurchase transactions

The Investment Company does not engage in any repurchase transactions.

7.10 Borrowing

Borrowing by a UCITS is limited to temporary loans, whereby the borrowing may not exceed 10 % of the assets of the UCITS; the limit does not apply to the acquisition of foreign currencies by means of a “back-to-back” loan.

7.11 Collateral policy and investment of collateral

General

In conjunction with transactions in OTC financial derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques, the Management Company can in the name and on the account of the fund take receipt of collateral in order to reduce its counterparty risk. Received collateral must be deposited for the fund with the Custodian or with its agent. This section describes the collateral policy applied by the Management Company in these cases. All of the assets received by the Management Company in the name and on the account of the fund (securities lending, securities repurchase transactions, reverse repurchase transactions) within the context of efficient portfolio management techniques shall be treated as collateral within the meaning of this section.

Approved collateral

The Management Company can use the collateral it receives to reduce the counterparty risk, provided that it adheres to the criteria set out in the respective applicable statutory provisions, regulations and guidelines issued by the FMA, above all in terms of liquidity, valuation, creditworthiness of the issuer, correlation, risks associated with the administration of collateral and realisability. Collateral should fulfil above all the following conditions:

Liquidity

Any collateral other than cash or sight deposits must be highly liquid at a transparent price and must be traded on a regulated market or within a multilateral trading system. In addition, collateral with a short settlement cycle is preferable to collateral with a long settlement cycle because it can be converted into cash more quickly.

Valuation

The value of the 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 Investment Company. This also applies to “mark to model” valuations and assets that are rarely traded.

Creditworthiness

The issuer of the collateral has a high credit rating. If a very high credit rating is not available, valuation discounts (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 collateral is not provided, issued or guaranteed by the counterparty or by an entity belonging to the counterparty group and does not show a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty. However, investors are advised that in difficult market environment experience has shown that the correlation between different issuers increases massively, regardless of the type of security.

Diversification of the collateral

The collateral received is sufficiently diversified in terms of countries, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification in terms of issuer concentration is deemed to be met if the UCITS receives collateral where the maximum exposure to any single issuer does not exceed 20% of the net asset value of the UCITS. In the event of collateral from several securities lending transactions, OTC derivative transactions and repurchase agreements attributable to the same issuer, issuer or guarantor, the total risk vis-à-vis this issuer shall be added together for the calculation of the overall risk limit. Notwithstanding this sub-section, UCITSs may be fully collateralised by various transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EEA member state, by one or more of its territorial corporations, by a third country or by an international public body of which at least one EEA member state is a member. This UCITS should hold securities issued within the context of at least six different issues and the securities from any one issue should not exceed 30% of the net asset value of the UCITS.

The UCITS may deviate from these regulations in accordance with the regulations set out above under 7.3.5 – 7.3.7.

Safekeeping and exploitation

Insofar as the ownership of the transferred collateral has been transferred to the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, the collateral received shall be held for safekeeping by the Custodian of the UCITS. 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 affiliated party.

Steps must be taken to ensure that the UCITS may at any time immediately realise the collateral without reference to or the consent of the counterparty.

Investment of the collateral

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

Collateral consisting of liquid assets (sight and terminable deposits) must be used exclusively in one of the following ways:

- Sight deposits pursuant to Art. 51 Para. 1 Letter d UCITSG with a maximum maturity of twelve months at financial institutions whose registered domicile is located in an EEA member state or in a third-party state whose supervisory law is comparable to that of the EEA;
- Debentures issued by governments with high credit ratings;
- Investments within the context 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 short maturity structure pursuant to ESMA/2014/937 Fig. 43 Letter j.

The reinvestment of sight deposits and terminable deposits must comply with the provisions regarding the risk diversification of non-cash collateral.

When assessing the value of collateral exposed to a non-negligible risk of fluctuation, the UCITS must apply prudential discount rates. The Management Company shall have a valuation discount policy for the UCITS for each type of asset received as collateral and shall take into account the characteristics of the assets, in particular the creditworthiness and price volatility of the respective assets and the results of the stress tests that have been performed. The valuation discount policy shall be documented and any decision to apply or not to apply a valuation discount in respect of the respective asset category shall be made clear.

Level of the collateral

The Management Company shall stipulate the necessary level of the collateral for transactions with OTC derivatives and for efficient portfolio management techniques by referring to the applicable limits set out in the Sales Prospectus for counterparty risks and taking account of the nature and the characteristics of the transactions, the creditworthiness and the identity of the counterparties as well as the prevailing market conditions.

Rules for haircuts (must be defined individually)

Collateral shall be valued daily on the basis of available market prices and taking account of reasonable conservative discounts (haircuts), that the Management Company prescribes for each investment class on the basis of its rules for haircuts. Depending upon the nature of the received collateral, these rules take account of various factors, such as for example the creditworthiness of the issuer, the duration, the currency, the price volatility of the assets and if necessary the result of liquidity stress tests that the Investment Company has conducted under normal and extraordinary liquidity conditions. The table set out below shows the haircuts that the Management Company considers reasonable on the day of this Prospectus. These respective values are subject to change.

<i>Collateral instrument</i>	<i>Valuation multiplier (%)</i>
<i>Cash (in the reference currency of the fund)</i>	95
<i>Cash (not in the reference currency of the fund)</i>	85
<i>Government bonds (debentures issued or expressly guaranteed by the following countries (does not, for example, contain any implicitly guaranteed liabilities): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the USA, insofar as these respective countries have a minimum rating of AA-/Aa3 and such debentures can be valued daily at market prices (mark to market).)</i>	
<i>Maturity ≤ 1 year</i>	90
<i>Maturity > 1 year and residual maturity ≤ 5 years</i>	85
<i>Maturity > 5 years and residual maturity ≤ 10 years</i>	80
<i>Corporate securities (debentures that have been issued or expressly guaranteed by a company (with the exception of financial institutions) and (i) have a minimum rating of AA-/Aa3, (ii) are furnished with a residual maturity of up to 10 years, and (iii) are denominated in USD, EUR or GBP)</i>	

<i>Collateral instrument</i>	<i>Valuation multiplier (%)</i>
<i>Maturity ≤ 1 year</i>	90
<i>Maturity > 1 year and residual maturity ≤ 5 years</i>	85
<i>Maturity > 5 years and residual maturity ≤ 10 years</i>	80

7.12 Use of benchmarks

ESMA maintains a benchmark register in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament. Supervised companies (such as management companies / AIFM) may use benchmarks within the meaning of the Benchmark Regulation within the EEA, insofar as the benchmark is provided by a registered administrator who is listed in the benchmark register or is listed as a third-state benchmark in the benchmark register.

Benchmarks may also be used by certain investment funds for comparative purposes or as references to measure the performance of an investment fund, whereby the investment funds may nevertheless freely and independently select the securities in which they invest. The benchmark index may change over time. In this case the constituting documents will be updated at the earliest opportunity.

The Management Company assumes no liability for the quality, accuracy or completeness of the data of the benchmark index. Furthermore, no liability is assumed that the respective benchmark index is managed in accordance with the described index method.

The Management Company has prepared a written plan of actions that it will take with respect to the UCITS or its sub-funds if the index changes significantly or ceases to be provided. Information about this plan is available free of charge upon request at the registered domicile of the Management Company.

The use of the benchmark of the fund is set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

7.13 Investments in units of other UCITSs or in other undertakings for collective investment that are comparable to a UCITS

A UCITS may invest up to 10% of its assets in units in other UCITSs or in other undertakings for collective investment that are comparable with a UCITS. These other undertakings for collective investment may, pursuant to their prospectuses or foundation documents, invest no more than 10% of their assets in units of another UCITS or of another comparable undertaking for collective investment. This consequently means the UCITS does not exhibit a fund-of-funds structure.

The attention of investors is drawn to the fact that additional indirect costs and fees are incurred and remuneration and fees are charged at the indirect investment level, although these are borne directly by 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 affiliated through joint administration, control or qualified participation, neither the Management Company of the UCITS nor the other company may charge the UCITS fees for the issue or redemption of units.

8 Risk notices

8.1 Fund-specific risks

The performance of the units is dependent upon the investment policy as well as the market performance of the individual UCITS investments, and cannot be determined in advance. In this conjunction it is important to draw attention to the fact that the value of the units can rise or fall relative to the issue price at any time. It cannot be guaranteed that the investor will receive back his invested capital.

The fund-specific risks of the UCITS are set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

8.2 General risks

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

All investments in UCITS entail risks. The risks may comprise or be associated inter alia with equity and bond market risks, exchange rate, interest rate change, credit and volatility risks as well as political risks. Each of these risks can also appear together with other risks. This section briefly examines a number of these risks. It is important to note, however, that this does not represent a definitive list of all possible risks.

Potential investors need to be aware of the risks associated with an investment in the units, and should take an investment decision only when they have been advised comprehensively by their legal, tax and financial advisers, auditors or other experts about the suitability of an investment in units in this Investment Company, taking account of their personal financial and tax situation as well as other circumstances, the information and the investment policy of the UCITS contained in the present Prospectus and in the Terms and Conditions of Investment.

Risks arising out of derivative financial instruments The UCITS may deploy derivative financial instruments. These may be used not only for hedging purposes, but may also represent part of the investment strategy. The use of derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes may alter the general risk profile by correspondingly lowering the opportunities and risks. The use of derivative financial instruments for investment purposes may alter the general risk profile by generating additional opportunities and risks.

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

On account of the particular features of the derivative financial instruments, the aforementioned risks may however manifest themselves in different ways and may on occasion be higher than the risks of an investment in the underlying instruments.

For this reason the deployment of derivatives requires not merely an understanding of the underlying instrument, but also thorough knowledge of the derivative itself.

Derivative financial instruments also entail the risk that the UCITS may suffer a loss if another party to the derivative financial instrument (as a rule a "counterparty") fails to fulfil their obligations.

In general, the credit risk for derivatives that are traded on a stock market is lower than the risk for OTC derivatives, as the clearing office acting as the issuer or counterparty of each derivative traded on the stock exchange assumes a settlement guarantee. In order to reduce the overall default risk, this guarantee is supported by a daily payment system maintained by the clearing office, which calculates the assets required to provide this cover. In the case of derivatives traded OTC, no comparable clearing office guarantee exists, and the Investment Company needs to take account of the creditworthiness of every counterparty of derivatives traded OTC when evaluating the potential credit risk.

In addition, liquidation risks also exist, as specific instruments may be difficult to buy or to sell. If derivatives transactions are particularly large, or if the corresponding market is not liquid (as can be the case for derivatives traded OTC), it may not be possible at all times to perform transactions comprehensively, or under certain circumstances the liquidation of a position may entail increased costs.

Further risks in conjunction with the deployment of derivatives constitute the incorrect price determination or valuation of derivatives. In addition, it is also possible that derivatives do not fully correlate with the underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Many derivatives are complex, and are often subjectively valued. Improper valuations may lead to increased payment claims from counterparties or to a loss in value for the UCITS. Derivatives do not always have a direct or parallel relationship with the value of the assets, interest rates or indices from which they are derived. For this reason the use of derivatives by the Investment Company does not always represent an effective means of achieving the investment objective of the UCITS, but instead can even have the reverse effect.

Risk arising out of collateral management in conjunction with OTC financial derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques If the Investment Company conducts OTC transactions, then this may expose it to risks in conjunction with the creditworthiness of the OTC counterparties: when concluding futures contracts, options and swap transactions, or using other derivative methods, the Investment Company is subject to the risk of an OTC counterparty failing (or being unable) to fulfil its obligations arising out of a specific contract or several contracts. The counterparty risk may be reduced by the deposition of a security. If the Investment Company owes a security in accordance with applicable agreements, then this shall be held for safekeeping by the or for the Custodian on behalf of the Investment Company. Incidents of bankruptcy and insolvency or other credit default events at the Custodian or within its sub-custodians or network of correspondence banks may cause the rights of the Investment Company in conjunction with the security to be shifted or limited in another manner. If the Investment Company owes the OTC counterparty a security in accordance with the applicable agreements, then a security of this nature must be assigned, as agreed between the Investment Company and the OTC counterparty, to the OTC counterparty. Cases of bankruptcy and insolvency or other credit default events affecting the OTC counterparty, the Custodian or within its network of sub-custodians or correspondence banks may cause the rights or the recognition of the Investment Company to be delayed, restricted or even excluded in respect of the security, thus obliging the Investment Company to fulfil its obligations within the framework of the OTC transaction irrespective of any possible securities that were provided to cover an obligation of this nature.

The risk associated with the management of collateral, in particular the operational or legal risk, 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 appropriate discounts, exceeds the amount of risk at all times.

A UCITS may suffer losses when investing the cash collateral that it has received. A loss of this nature may result from a decline in the value of the investments performed using the received cash collateral. If the value of the invested cash collateral falls, then this shall reduce the sum of the collateral available to the UCITS for returning to the counterparty when concluding the transaction. The UCITS would be required to cover the difference in value between the original received collateral and the sum available for returning to the counterparties that would lead to the UCITS suffering a loss.

Issuer's risk (creditworthiness risk)

The deterioration in the solvency or indeed the bankruptcy of an issuer may result in at least a partial loss for the assets.

Counterparty risk

The risk consists of the fact that the fulfilment of transactions that are concluded for the account of the assets are jeopardised by liquidity difficulties or the bankruptcy of the corresponding counterparty.

Monetary value risk

Inflation can reduce the value of the investments of the assets. The purchasing power of the invested capital sinks if the inflation rate is higher than the returns generated by the investments.

Economic risk

This is the risk of price losses brought about by a failure to take proper or correct account of economic developments at the time of the investment decision, resulting in investments being made in securities at the wrong time, or in securities being held during an unfavourable economic phase.

Country or transfer risk

Country risk refers to circumstances when a non-domestic debtor is unable to render his performances within the deadline or not at all, despite being solvent, on account of his domiciliary country being unwilling or unable to perform the transfer (e.g. on the grounds of currency restrictions, transfer risks, moratoriums or embargoes). This means, e.g. that payments to which the UCITS is entitled may remain unpaid, or may be performed in a currency that is no longer transferable on account of currency restrictions.

Operational risk

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

Settlement risk

Investments in unlisted securities, in particular, entail the risk of the settlement being executed by a transfer system in a manner contrary to expectations on account of a payment or delivery being delayed or performed in a manner other than that which had been agreed.

Liquidity risk

For the UCITS, assets may also be acquired that are not licensed on a stock exchange or included in another organised market. The acquisition of such assets entails the risk that problems may arise in particular when reselling the assets to third parties.

In the case of stocks of smaller companies (small caps), there is a risk of the market not being liquid during certain phases. A possible consequence of this may be that the stock cannot be traded at the desired time and/or not in the desired quantity and/or not at the expected price.

Assets that are traded on an organised market may also be subject to the risk that the market may be temporarily illiquid. This may mean that the assets cannot be sold at the desired time and/or in the desired quantity and/or not at the desired price.

Possible investment spectrum

Taking account of the investment principles and investment limits stipulated by the UCITSG and in the Terms and Conditions of Investment, which specify a very broad scope for the Investment Company, the actual investment policy may also aim to acquire predominantly specific types of assets, e.g. in only a small number of sectors, markets or regions/countries. This concentration on a small number of specific investment sectors may generate special opportunities, although these will also be offset by corresponding risks (e.g. market narrowness, high fluctuations bands within specific economic cycles). The annual report provides retrospective information about the investment policy for the past financial year.

Concentration risk

Further risks may be caused by the fact that the investments are concentrated in specific assets or markets. In this case the UCITS may be particularly heavily dependent upon the performance of these assets or markets.

Market risk (price risk)

This is a general risk associated with all investments, consisting of the fact that the value of a specific investment may change in a manner contrary to the interests of the UCITS.

Psychological market risk

Sentiment, opinions and rumour can trigger significant price falls, even though the profitability and the prospects of the companies in which investments have been made need not necessarily have undergone any lasting changes. Equities are particularly susceptible to psychological market risk.

Settlement risk

This is the loss risk of the UCITS resulting from the fact that a concluded transaction cannot be fulfilled as expected because a counterparty has failed to pay or to deliver, or because losses can arise due to errors at the operational level within the framework of the settlement of a transaction.

Legal and tax risk

The buying, holding or sale of UCITS investments may be subject to statutory fiscal regulations (e.g. deduction of withholding tax) outside the country of domicile of the Investment Company. Furthermore, the legal and tax treatment of the UCITS may change in an unforeseen and uncontrollable manner. A change in incorrectly ascertained UCITS taxation principles for past financial years (e.g. on the basis of external tax audits) may, in the case of an essentially disadvantageous tax correction for the investor, mean that the investor is required to bear the tax burden for past financial years arising out of the correction, even though he might not have even been invested in the UCITS at this time. On the other hand, it may be the case that the investor, in the event of an essentially beneficial tax correction for the current and for past financial years in which he had an interest in the UCITS, may no longer be able to benefit from the tax correction arising out of the redemption or alienation of the units before the implementation of the corresponding correction. In addition, a correction of tax data may mean that taxable earnings or taxable benefits may be assessed in an assessment period other than that in which they were actually attributed, which could have a negative impact on the individual investor.

Custody risk

Custody of assets entails a risk of loss, which may result from insolvency or breaches of due diligence by the Custodian or force majeure.

Entrepreneurial risk

Investments in equities represent a direct participation in the economic success or failure of a company. In extreme circumstances – e.g. bankruptcy – this may mean the complete loss of the value of the corresponding investment.

Currency risk

If the UCITS holds assets that are denominated in a foreign currency or foreign currencies, these will be exposed to a direct currency risk (insofar as foreign currency positions have not been hedged). Falling exchange rates reduce the value of foreign currency assets. On the other hand, the currency market also offers opportunities for profits. In addition to direct currency risks, there are also indirect currency risks. Internationally-active companies are dependent, to a greater or lesser extent, on exchange rate developments. This can also have an indirect impact on the performance of investments.

Change of investment policy and fees

A change of the investment policy within the statutory and contractually permitted investment spectrum could change the content of the risk associated with the UCITS. The Investment Company may change the investment policy of the UCITS within the applicable Terms and Conditions of Investment by amending the Prospectus and the Terms and Conditions of Investment including Appendix A at any time and to a significant extent.

Change of the Articles and of the Terms and Conditions of Investment

The Investment Company reserves the right to amend the Terms and Conditions of Investment at any time. Furthermore, pursuant to the Investment Terms and Conditions, it may comprehensively dissolve the UCITS or merge this with another UCITS. This consequently means that for investors there is a risk that the holding period they had planned cannot be realised.

Redemption suspension risk

It is essentially the case that investors may demand from the Investment Company the redemption of their units in accordance with the valuation interval of the UCITS. The Investment Company may however temporarily suspend the redemption of the units in the event of exceptional circumstances, and may then redeem the units only at a later date and in accordance with the then valid price (also see in detail "Suspension of the calculation, the redemption and the conversion of units"). This price may be lower than that prior to the suspension of the redemption.

Key persons risk

UCITSs whose investment result is very positive during a specific period also owe this success to the suitability of the acting persons and consequently the correct decisions of their management. The composition of the personnel of the fund management may however change. It is possible that new decision-makers may not act so successfully.

Interest rate change risk

Insofar as the UCITS invests in interest-bearing securities, it will be exposed to interest rate change risks. If the market interest rate rises, the market value of the interest-bearing securities can fall substantially. This applies in particular to the extent that the assets also include interest-bearing securities with longer residual maturities and low nominal interest returns.

Hedging risk

Unit classes whose reference currency is not the same as the portfolio currency may be hedged against exchange rate fluctuations (hedging). This is intended to protect investors in the respective unit class as far as possible against possible losses brought about by negative exchange rate developments. At the same time, however, they will not be able to benefit fully from positive exchange rate developments. Fluctuations in the volume hedged in the portfolio and ongoing subscriptions and redemptions mean that it is not always possible to maintain hedges at exactly the same level as the net asset value of the unit class that is being hedged. It is therefore possible that the net asset value per unit in a hedged unit class may not develop identically to the net asset value per unit in a non-hedged unit class.

Risks associated with the use of benchmarks

If a benchmark index is used, then a suitable alternative benchmark must be identified if the benchmark is changed or if the index provider does not comply with the Benchmark Regulation. In certain cases this may prove difficult or impossible. If a suitable substitute benchmark cannot be identified, this may have a negative impact on the relevant UCITS. Compliance with the Benchmark Regulation may also result in additional costs for the UCITS in question.

Sustainability risk

The EU defines a "sustainability risk" as an environmental, social or governance event or condition, the occurrence of which could have a material adverse effect, actual or potential, on the value of the investment. Sustainability risks can lead to a material deterioration in a company's financial profile, profitability or reputation and thus have a significant impact on the development of securities prices.

In order to achieve its investment objective, the UCITS shall invest in sustainable companies by means of exclusion and positive criteria. For this reason, for example, certain industries shall be excluded on a quantitative level (e.g. coal mining) and certain practices shall be excluded on a qualitative level. The companies are subjected to in-depth analysis, encompassing not only the practices and means of traditional equity analysis. The analysis is additionally expanded to include the part of the ESG analysis that encompasses sustainability risk. In this part, among other things, checks are conducted in respect of compliance with human rights, the crime of corruption, good business management, procurement practices for raw materials and semi-finished products, whether trade is conducted with dictatorial regimes. By this means, the sustainability risk is managed and it is ensured that the environmental as well as the social and "corporate governance" components of companies are taken into account when selecting shares. The investment policy of the UCITS favours companies that offer attractive return potential while minimising sustainability risk. This investment philosophy seeks to generate long-term financial value growth while contributing to sustainable development that cannot be measured in financial terms.

9 Investment in the Investment Company

9.1 Sales restrictions

The units of the Investment Company are not licensed for sale in all countries of the world.

The issue, the conversion and the redemption of units abroad are subject to the provisions that are in force in the respective foreign country.

Fund units may in particular not be offered, sold or delivered within the USA. The units have not been and are not registered in accordance with the United States Securities Act of the year 1933 in its valid version ("the Act of 1933") or in accordance with the securities laws of a federal state or a territorial corporation of the United States of America or of its territories, possessions or other districts subject to its legal sovereignty, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ("the United States").

The units may not be offered, sold, or otherwise transferred in the United States of America to or on the behalf of US persons (within the meaning of the Act of 1933). Subsequent transfers of units in the United States or to US persons are not permitted. The units are offered and sold on the basis of an exemption from the registration regulations of the Act of 1933 pursuant to Regulation S of this Act.

The Management Company has not been and will not be registered either in accordance with the United States Investment Company Act of the year 1940 in its valid version or in accordance with any other US federal laws. This consequently means that the units may not be sold, offered or otherwise transferred in the United States of America to or on the behalf of US persons (within the meaning of the Act of 1933).

The units have neither been approved by the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or any other supervisory authority in the United States, nor has any such approval been rejected; in addition, neither the SEC nor any other supervisory authority in the United States has ruled on the accuracy or the reasonableness of this Prospectus or on the benefits of the units.

This Prospectus may not be circulated in the United States. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of the units may also be subject to restrictions under other legal systems.

Units of the fund may furthermore not be offered, sold or delivered to citizens of the USA or persons domiciled in the USA and/or other natural persons or legal entities whose income and/or revenues, irrespective of its origin, is subject to US income tax, financial institutions that are not subject to the provisions concerning the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA", in particular Sections 1471 – 1474 of the US Internal Revenue Code as well as a possible treaty with the United States of America concerning cooperation for the facilitated implementation of FATCA, insofar as applicable in each case), and are not insofar as necessary registered with the US Internal Revenue Service as a FATCA participant institution, as well as persons who pursuant to Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933 and/or the US Commodity Exchange Act in the respective valid version are deemed to be US persons. This means that the fund may in particular not be acquired by the following investors (this list is not definitive):

- US citizens, incl. holders of dual nationality;
- Persons who are resident or domiciled in the USA;
- Persons who are based in the USA (green card holders) and/or who live mainly in the USA;
- Companies, trusts, assets etc. domiciled in the USA;
- Companies that qualify as transparent for US tax purposes and have investors named in this section, as well as companies whose revenues from a consolidated perspective are attributable to investors named in this section for US tax purposes;
- Financial institutions that are not subject to the provisions pursuant to the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA", in particular Sections 1471 - 1474 of the US Internal Revenue Code as well as any possible treaty with the United States of America concerning cooperation for the facilitated implementation of FATCA, insofar as applicable in each case), and are not insofar as necessary registered with the US Internal Revenue Service as a FATCA participant institution; or
- US persons defined in the respective valid version of Regulation S of the United States Securities Act 1933.

In general terms, units in the Investment Company may not be offered in jurisdictions and to persons in which or to whom this is not permitted.

9.2 General information about the units

The units shall be kept only in book-entry form. That is to say, no certificates shall be issued.

The Investment Company is entitled to form units of different classes within the UCITS as well as to abolish or to merge different classes.

The various unit classes may differ, for example, from the existing unit classes in terms of the utilisation of profits, the issue premium, the reference currency and the utilisation of currency hedging transactions, the fees, the minimum investment sum or a combination of these criteria. The rights of investors who have acquired units in existing unit classes shall however remain unaffected.

The unit classes that are created in conjunction with the UCITS, as well as the fees and remuneration associated with the units of the UCITS, are specified in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

In addition, certain other fees, remuneration and costs shall be settled using the assets of the UCITS. In this conjunction, see Figs. 11 and 12 (Tax regulations as well as Costs and fees).

The Management Company or the Custodian reserves the right to admit subscriptions from investors who do not meet the requirements for a unit class in individual cases.

9.3 Calculation of the net asset value per unit

The net asset value ("NAV") per unit of the UCITS/of a unit class shall be calculated by the Investment Company or by an authorised representative commissioned by the Investment Company on the respective valuation date, in each case as at the end of the month, and as at the end of the financial year.

The NAV of a unit in a unit class of the UCITS is expressed in the unit of account of the UCITS or, if different, in the reference currency of the corresponding unit class, and results from the proportion of the assets of this UCITS attributable to the respective unit class, less any possible debt obligations that are allocated to the same UCITS, divided by the number of units in the corresponding unit class that are in circulation. The respective figure shall be rounded off at the time of the issue and redemption of units as follows:

- to the nearest CHF 0.01 if this entails Swiss francs;
- to the nearest EUR 0.01 if this entails euros;
- to the nearest USD 0.01 if this entails US dollars;
- to the nearest JPY 1 if this entails yen;

The respective net fund assets shall be valued in accordance with the following principles:

1. Securities that are officially listed on a stock exchange shall be valued in accordance with the most recent available price. If a security is listed on several stock exchanges, the most recent available price of the respective stock exchange that represents the principal market for this security shall be relevant.
2. Securities that are not officially listed on a stock exchange, but that are traded on a market that is open to the public, shall be valued in accordance with the most recent available price. If a security is traded on various markets that are open to the public, then in case of doubt the most recently available price of the market that reports the highest liquidity shall be taken into account.
3. Securities or money market instruments with a residual maturity of less than 397 days may be depreciated or appreciated on a straight line basis with the difference between the purchase price (acquisition price) and the redemption price (price at the time of maturity). A valuation at the current market price may be omitted if the redemption price is known and fixed. Any possible credit rating changes shall also be taken into account.
4. Investments whose price is not market compliant and those assets that are not covered by Fig. 1, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 above shall be valued at the price that they would probably achieve if sold in good faith at the time of the valuation, which shall be determined in good faith by the Investment Company or under its direction or supervision by authorised representatives.
5. OTC derivatives shall be valued on a daily basis, using verifiable valuation principles to be stipulated by the Investment Company, at the price that they would probably achieve if sold in good faith at the time of the valuation, which shall be determined in good faith by the Investment Company or by the Management Company or under their direction or supervision by authorised representatives.
6. UCITSs or other undertakings for collective investment (UCI) shall be valued at the most recently ascertained and available inventory price. If the redemption of units has been suspended, or if no redemption price can be ascertained, then these units shall be valued like all other assets at the respective market price, which shall be determined by the Investment Company or Management Company in good faith using generally accepted valuation models that are verifiable by auditors.
7. If no trading price is available for the respective assets, then these assets shall be valued like all other legally permissible assets at the respective market value, which shall be determined by the Investment Company in good faith using generally accepted valuation models, verifiable by auditors, on the basis of the price that they would probably achieve.
8. Liquid assets shall be valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest.
9. The market price of securities and other investments that are denominated in a currency other than the respective fund currency shall be converted into the corresponding fund currency at the most recent mean rate of exchange.

The valuation shall be performed by the external Management Company.

The Investment Company or one of its authorised representatives shall be entitled, on a temporary basis, to apply other appropriate valuation principles to the fund assets if the aforementioned valuation criteria are deemed impossible or unreasonable as the result of extraordinary events. In the event of massive redemption orders, the Investment Company may value the units of the corresponding fund on the basis of the prices at which the necessary sales of securities would probably be performed. In this case, the same calculation method shall be applied for subscription and redemption applications that are submitted simultaneously.

9.4 Issue of units

Units of the UCITS may be acquired in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund" at the net asset value per unit of the corresponding unit class of the UCITS, plus the possible due issue premium and plus any possible taxes and duties.

The units are not certificated as securities.

Subscription applications must be submitted to the Custodian at the latest by the acceptance deadline. If a subscription application is received after the acceptance deadline, it shall be reserved for the following valuation date. In the case of applications placed with distribution agents in Liechtenstein and abroad, earlier deadlines for the subscriptions may be set to ensure the punctual forwarding of these applications to the Custodian in Liechtenstein. These deadlines may be obtained from the individual distribution agents.

Information about the issue date, the valuation interval, the acceptance deadline as well as the level of the possible due maximum issue premium is set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

Payment must be received within two bank working days following the valuation date.

The Investment Company shall ensure that the issue of units is settled on the basis of a net asset value per unit that is unknown to the investor at the time of the application (forward pricing). Excluded from this rule are only the sale of treasury units of the Investment Company via a stock exchange or another market that is open to the public.

All taxes and duties incurred in conjunction with the issue of units shall also be charged to the investor. If units are acquired through banks that have not been entrusted with the distribution of the units, it shall not be possible to exclude the possibility that such banks may impose additional transaction charges.

If the payment is made in a currency other than the reference currency, the equivalent sum derived from the conversion of the payment currency into the reference currency, less any possible charges, shall be used to acquire units.

The minimum investment that must be held by an investor in a specific unit class is set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

The Investment Company may furthermore also decide to suspend the issue of units on a complete or temporary basis if new investments might hinder the attainment of the investment objective.

At the request of an investor, units may with the approval of the Investment Company also be subscribed in return for the assignment of investments at the respective daily rate (contribution of tangible assets or payment in specie). The Investment Company is not obliged to accept an order of this nature.

Contributions in kind shall be assessed and evaluated by the Investment Company on the basis of objective criteria. The assigned investments must be in accordance with the investment policy of the UCITS, and a current investment interest in the stocks must exist in the view of the Management Company. The value of the contributions in kind must be assessed by the Auditors. All costs incurred in this conjunction (including the cost of the auditor, other expenses as well as possible taxes and duties) shall be borne by the respective investor and may not be charged to the respective assets.

The issue of units shall in particular be temporarily suspended if the net asset value per unit ceases to be calculated. If units cease to be issued, then investors shall be informed without delay in the organ of publication as well as in the media specified in the Prospectus and in the Articles and the Terms and Conditions of Investment or by means of permanent data carriers (letter, fax, e-mail or comparable) about the reason and the timing of the cessation.

9.5 Redemption of units

Units of a UCITS shall be redeemed on the acceptance deadline for unit transactions in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund" at the net asset value per unit of the corresponding unit class of the UCITS, less the possible due redemption premium and any possible taxes and duties.

Redemption applications must be submitted to the Custodian at the latest by the acceptance deadline. If a redemption application is received after the acceptance deadline, it shall be reserved for the following redemption date. In the case of applications placed with distribution agents in Liechtenstein and abroad, earlier deadlines for the subscriptions may be

set to ensure the punctual forwarding of these applications to the Custodian in Liechtenstein. These deadlines may be obtained from the individual distribution agents.

Information about the redemption date, the valuation interval, the acceptance deadline as well as the level of the possible due maximum redemption premium is set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

As it is necessary to ensure that the assets of the UCITS contain a reasonable proportion of liquid assets, units will be paid out within two bank working days following the calculation of the redemption price. This shall not apply in the event that in accordance with statutory regulations, such as for example foreign exchange and transfer restrictions or due to other circumstances that lie beyond the control of the Custodian, the transfer of the redemption sum is rendered impossible.

If the payment, at the request of the investor, is to be performed in a currency other than the currency in which the respective units have been invested, the sum that is to be paid out shall be calculated in accordance with the proceeds of the conversion from the reference currency into the payment currency, less any fees.

With the payment of the redemption price, the corresponding unit shall be extinguished.

The Investment Company and/or the Custodian may redeem units unilaterally in return for payment of the redemption price, insofar as this is deemed necessary in the interest of or for the protection of investors, of the Investment Company, in particular if:

- a) there is a suspicion that by acquiring the units the respective investor is engaging in "market timing", "late trading" or other market techniques that could be detrimental to investors as a whole;
- b) the investor does not meet the conditions for the acquisition of the units; or
- c) the units are distributed in a state in which the UCITS is not licensed for distribution or have been acquired by a person for whom the acquisition of the units is not permitted.

The Investment 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 of the application (forward pricing). Excluded from this are only sales of treasury units of the company via a stock exchange or other market open to the public.

If the execution of a redemption application means that the holding of the respective investor falls below the minimum investment in the corresponding unit class specified in Appendix A "Overview of the fund", then the Investment Company may without issuing further notification to the investor treat his redemption application as an application to redeem all of the units in this unit class held by the corresponding investor.

The redemption of fund units may be suspended if Fig. 9.7 is applicable.

Material expenses are not permitted.

9.6 Conversion of units

A conversion of units into another unit class is possible only insofar as the investor fulfils the conditions for the direct acquisition of the units in the respective unit class.

Insofar as different unit classes are offered, units may be converted from one unit class into units of another unit class. No conversion fee shall be imposed for conversion within a UCITS. If a conversion of units is not possible for specific unit classes, then this shall be mentioned for the respective Unit class in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

In certain cases, when converting from one unit class to another, duties, taxes and stamp duties may be incurred in certain countries.

The Investment Company or The Management Company may at any time reject a conversion application for a unit class if this is deemed to be in the interest of the Investment Company or in the interest of investors, in particular if:

1. there is a suspicion that by acquiring the units the respective investor is engaging in "market timing", "late trading" or other market techniques that could be detrimental to investors as a whole;
2. the investor does not meet the conditions for the acquisition of the units; or
3. the units are distributed in a state in which the UCITS or the respective unit class is not licensed for distribution or have been acquired by a person for whom the acquisition of the units is not permitted.

The Investment Company or the Management Company respectively 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 of the order (forward pricing).

9.7 Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and the issue, the redemption and the conversion of units

The Investment Company or the Management Company respectively may temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value and/or the issue, the redemption and the conversion of units in the UCITS, insofar as this is deemed to be in the interest of investors, in particular:

- a) if a market that forms the basis for the valuation of a significant proportion of the UCITS assets is unexpectedly closed or if trade on such a market is restricted or suspended;
- b) in the event of political, economic or other emergencies; or
- c) if transactions cannot be executed for the Investment Company due to restrictions on the transfer of assets.

The Investment Company may furthermore also decide to suspend the issue of units on a complete or temporary basis if new investments might hinder the attainment of the investment objective.

The issue of units shall in particular be temporarily suspended if the net asset value per unit ceases to be calculated. If units cease to be issued, then investors shall be informed without delay in the organ of publication as well as in the media specified in the Prospectus and in the Terms and Conditions of Investment or by means of permanent data carriers (letter, fax, e-mail or comparable) about the reason and the timing of the cessation.

In addition, the Investment Company shall be entitled, provided that the interests of investors are safeguarded, to execute substantial redemptions only, i.e. to temporarily suspend the redemption, after it proves possible to sell corresponding assets of the UCITS without delay while safeguarding the interests of investors.

So long as the redemption of the units is suspended, no new units of this UCITS shall be issued.

The Investment Company shall take steps to ensure that sufficient liquid assets are available to the fund to enable it to redeem units at the request of investors without delay under normal circumstances.

The Investment Company shall without delay report the suspension of the redemption and payout of units to the FMA and by appropriate means to investors. Subscription and redemption orders shall be settled following recommencement of the calculation of the net asset value. Investors may withdraw their subscription or redemption applications prior to the recommencement of trading in the units.

10 Appropriation of profits

The profit of a UCITS consists of the net income as well as the realised capital gains.

The Management Company may distribute the profit generated by a UCITS or a unit class to investors in this UCITS or in this unit class, or may reinvest this profit in the UCITS or respective unit class.

Reinvested:

The profit generated by the UCITS or unit class that is subject to a profit utilisation of the type "REINV" pursuant to Appendix A "Overview of the fund" shall be reinvested on an ongoing basis.

Distributed:

The profit generated by the UCITS or unit classes that is subject to a profit utilisation of the type "DISTR" pursuant to Appendix A "Overview of the fund" shall be distributed on an annual basis. The Management Company may decide at its own discretion about the level of the distribution.

A part of the net profit of the UCITS may be carried forward to the new account.

Distributions shall be paid out on the units that have been issued on the distribution day.

No interest shall be paid on declared distributions from the time of their due date onwards.

11 Tax regulations

11.1 Investment Company and fund assets

All Liechtenstein funds having the legal form of an investment undertaking with variable capital are fully subject to tax in Liechtenstein and are subject to income tax. Income from the managed assets represents tax-free income. When determining the modified equity capital, only the equity capital shall be applied that is not attributable to the assets under management. Income tax amounts to 12.5% of the taxable net profit.

Issue and sales duties¹

The issue of founders' shares or shares in the share capital (as part of the equity capital) of an investment undertaking with variable capital (AGmvK) is not subject to issue levies or founding levies. The same applies to the issue of units in the assets under management. The transfer of the ownership of units in the assets under management for pecuniary consideration is subject to sales duty, insofar as one party or a broker is a domestic securities trader. The redemption of founders' shares or units in the share capital as well as of units in the assets under management is exempted from sales tax. In the legal form of an investment undertaking with variable capital, the fund is deemed to constitute an investor that is exempted from sales tax.

Withholding taxes and/or payment agent taxes

Income as well as capital gains, whether distributed or reinvested, depending on the entity in question that holds the units of the UCITS directly or indirectly, may be partially or wholly subject to a so-called payment agent tax (e.g. flat-rate withholding tax, European savings income tax, Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act).

The fund in the legal form of an investment undertaking with variable capital is not subject to any withholding tax obligation in the Principality of Liechtenstein, and in particular is not subject to any coupon tax or withholding tax obligation. Non-domestic earnings and capital gains generated by the fund in the legal form of the investment undertaking with variable capital may be subject to the respective withholding tax deductions of the country of investment. Any possible double taxation conventions remain reserved.

The Investment Company has the following tax status:

Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI)

In respect of the UCITS, a Liechtenstein paying agent may be obliged to report unitholders to the local tax authorities or to carry out the corresponding statutory reporting in accordance with the AIA agreements.

FATCA

The UCITS is subject to the provisions of the Liechtenstein FATCA Treaty as well as the corresponding execution provisions set out 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 units as assets, and these are subject to asset tax. Any possible income distributions or reinvested income of the fund in the legal form of the investment undertaking with variable capital are exempted from income tax. Capital gains realised from the sale of units are exempted from income tax. Capital losses cannot be deducted from taxable earnings.

11.3 Persons with tax domicile outside Liechtenstein

In the case of investors domiciled outside the Principality of Liechtenstein, the tax burden and the other fiscal consequences of holding or buying or selling investor units shall be in accordance with the statutory tax regulations of the respective country of domicile as well as in particular in relation to applicable withholding tax, in accordance with the rules of the domiciliary country of the Payment Agent.

Disclaimer

This tax information is based upon the current known legal situation and practice. Changes to legislation, jurisprudence or the rulings and practice of tax authorities remain expressly reserved.

Investors are advised to consult their own professional advisers with regard to the applicable tax consequences. Neither the Investment Company, the Management Company, the Asset Manager, the Custodian Bank nor their agents can accept responsibility for the individual tax consequences that may arise as a result of the investor buying, selling or holding units.

12 Costs and fees

12.1 Costs and fees payable by the investor

12.1.1 Issue premium

¹ Pursuant to the Customs Union between Switzerland and Liechtenstein, Swiss stamp duty legislation is also applicable in Liechtenstein. Within the meaning of Swiss stamp duty legislation, the Principality of Liechtenstein is consequently treated as domestic territory.

To cover the costs incurred by the placement of the units, the Investment Company may impose an issue commission on the net asset value of the newly-issued units payable to the Investment Company, to the Custodian and/or to the sales agents or intermediaries in Liechtenstein or abroad in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

12.1.2 Redemption premium

To cover the costs incurred by the redemption of the units, the Investment Company may impose a redemption commission on the net asset value of the units payable to the Investment Company, to the Custodian and/or to the sales agents or intermediaries in Liechtenstein or abroad in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

12.1.3 Conversion fee

In respect of the conversion from one unit class to another unit class, insofar as this is requested by the investor, the Investment Company shall impose a fee on the net asset value of the original unit class in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

12.2 Costs and fees payable by the UCITS

12.2.1 Fees that are dependent upon the assets

Management remuneration

The Investment Company shall charge an annual remuneration in respect of the management, risk management and administration of the UCITS in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund". This shall be calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the UCITS, shall be deferred on the valuation reporting date and shall be charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. The level of the management remuneration shall be specified in the annual report.

Custodian fee

In return for fulfilling its responsibilities arising out of the custodian agreement, the Custodian shall receive remuneration in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund". This shall be calculated on the basis of the average net assets, shall be deferred on the valuation reporting date and shall be charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. The level of the Custodian remuneration shall be specified in the annual report.

Asset management fee

Insofar as an Asset Manager has been contractually engaged, the Asset Manager may receive remuneration from the fund assets in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund". This shall be calculated on the basis of the average net assets, shall be deferred on the valuation reporting date and shall be charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. In addition, the Asset Manager may also receive a performance-based remuneration from the respective net fund assets ("performance fee"). The level of the management fee shall be specified in the annual report.

Advisory fee

Insofar as an investment advisor has been commissioned, the investment manager may receive remuneration whose maximum level, calculation and payment is set out in the respective Appendix A "Overview of the fund". In addition, the investment advisor may also receive a performance-based remuneration from the respective net fund assets ("performance fee"). The level of the advisory fee shall be specified in the annual report.

Distributor fee

Insofar as a distribution agent has been contractually commissioned, the distribution agent may receive remuneration from the fund assets whose maximum level, calculation and payment is set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund". This shall be calculated on the basis of the average net assets, shall be deferred on the valuation reporting date and shall be charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. The level of the distributor fee shall be specified in the annual report.

12.2.2 Fees that are independent of the assets:

The Investment Company and the Custodian are also entitled to the reimbursement of the following expenses that they incur in the exercise of their function:

- a) The cost of preparing, printing and distributing the annual and interim reports, as well as further publications prescribed by law;
- b) The cost of legal consultancy and the exercise of rights incurred by the Management Company or the Custodian when acting in the interests of investors;

- c) The cost of publishing the notices of the UCITS addressed to investors in the organs of publication and possible additional newspapers or electronic media chosen by the Investment Company, including the publication of prices;
- d) Fees and the cost of licences as well as for the supervision of the UCITS in Liechtenstein and abroad;
- e) All taxes imposed on the assets of the UCITS as well as on the income and expenses of the UCITS;
- f) Fees incurred in conjunction with any possible listing of the UCITS and with the securing of a distribution licence in Liechtenstein and abroad (e.g. consultancy, legal, translation costs);
- g) Charges, costs and fees incurred in conjunction with the determination and publication of tax factors in the countries of the EU/EEA and/or all countries where distribution licences exist and/or private placements are made, in accordance with the effective overheads incurred at market rates;
- h) Fees and costs arising out of other legal or regulatory requirements to be complied with by the Management Company in the course of implementing the investment strategy (such as reporting and other costs arising during the course of compliance with the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR, EU Regulation 648/2012);
- i) Costs of the auditors of the Investment Company and remuneration paid to managing bodies or agents of the Investment Company for the performance of duties under company law, in particular fees paid to the Board of Directors.
- j) Fees for payment agents, representatives and other delegates with comparable functions in Liechtenstein and abroad;
- k) A reasonable share of the cost of printed materials and advertising incurred in direct association with the offering and sale of units;
- l) Fees of the auditor and of tax advisers, insofar as these expenses are incurred in the interest of investors;
- m) Internal and external costs of reclaiming non-domestic withholding taxes, insofar as this can be performed on the account of the UCITS or of the respective sub-fund. With regard to the recovery of non-domestic withholding taxes, it should be noted that the Management Company does not undertake to recover such taxes and any such recovery will only be made if the procedure is justified on the basis of the criteria of materiality of the amounts and proportionality of the costs in relation to the possible amount to be recovered. With respect to investments that are the subject of securities lending, the Management Company shall not reclaim withholding tax;
- n) Costs relating to the valuation of special investments (e.g. expert opinions) and associated overheads of the Management Company;
- o) Cost of specialist expertise and specialist advice within the context of the purchase and sale of fund assets in the best interest of investors, in particular in the field of unlisted assets, and the associated overheads of the Management Company;
- p) Cost of potential sub-custodians of the fund assets in the event that parts thereof are not kept for safekeeping directly at the Custodian;
- q) Cost of establishing and maintaining additional counterparties, if this is in the interest of investors up to a maximum sum of CHF 10,000.00.
- r) Royalties for the use of any possible benchmarks.
- s) Cost and expense of regular reports provided inter alia to insurers, pension funds and other financial services companies (e.g. GroMiKV, Solvency II, VAG, MiFID II, ESG- / SRI reports or sustainability ratings, etc.)
- t) External cost of assessing the sustainability ratings (ESG research) of the assets of the UCITS or of its target investments

The level of the expenses shall be specified in the annual report.

Transaction costs

In addition, the UCITS shall bear all ancillary costs arising out of the management of the assets in conjunction with the acquisition and sale of the investments (standard market brokerage fees, commission, duties) as well as all taxes imposed on the assets of the UCITS as well as on its earnings and expenses (e.g. withholding taxes on non-domestic earnings). The UCITS shall furthermore bear any possible external costs, i.e. fees charged by third parties that are incurred when buying and selling the investments. These costs shall be offset directly against the cost and sales value of the investments concerned.

Counter-performances that are included in a fixed flat fee may not be additionally charged as separate expenses. Any possible compensation for commissioned third parties shall however already be included in these fees.

Any possible costs for currency hedging of unit classes

The possible cost of currency hedging of unit classes shall be allocated to the corresponding unit class.

Service fee

A periodic service fee pursuant to Appendix A "Overview of the fund" shall be imposed for additional services rendered by the Custodian and Management Company.

Liquidation fees

In the event of the dissolution of the UCITS, the Investment Company may charge a liquidation fee amounting to no more than CHF 10,000.00, payable to the Investment Company.

Extraordinary management costs

In addition, the Investment Company may charge the fund assets costs for extraordinary management activities.

Extraordinary management costs comprise the expenses incurred exclusively for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of investors, which are incurred during the course of the regular business activities, and which were not foreseeable at the time of the foundation of the UCITS. Extraordinary management costs comprise in particular the cost of legal compliance in the interest of the UCITS or of the investors. Furthermore, this is deemed to include any possible necessary extraordinary management activities pursuant to UCITSG and UCITSV (e.g. amendments of the fund documents).

Inducements

In conjunction with the acquisition and the sale of assets and rights on behalf of the UCITS, the Management Company, the Custodian as well as any possible commissioned agents shall ensure in particular that any inducement benefits directly or indirectly the UCITS. The Custodian is entitled to retain an amount not exceeding 30% of the inducement benefits.

Current fees (total expense ratio, TER)

The total sum of the current fees before any possible performance fee and before any possible extraordinary administrative fees shall be calculated in accordance with general principles set out in the code of conduct, and comprise, with the exception of the transaction costs, all costs and fees that are charged to the assets of the UCITS on an ongoing basis.

The overall costs incurred by the fund or respective unit class on annual basis (total expense ratio, TER) shall be reported in the annual and interim report as well as in conjunction with the publication of the interim or annual report on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association under www.lafv.li.

One-off costs charged to investors

Issue, redemption and conversion fees as well as any possible associated taxes and duties shall be payable by the investor.

Performance-related fee (performance fee)

In addition, the Investment Company may charge a performance fee. The extent to which a performance fee shall be charged is set out in detail in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

Foundation costs

The cost of founding the UCITS and the initial issue of units shall be amortised over a period of five years at the expense of the assets of the fund.

13 Notification of investors and shareholders

The organ of publication of the UCITS is the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association www.lafv.li.

All communications to investors and shareholders, including in respect of amendments of the Articles, the Terms and Conditions of Investment and Appendix A "Overview of the fund", shall be published on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association (www.lafv.li) as the organ of publication of the UCITS as well as in the other media and data carriers specified in the Prospectus.

The net asset value as well as the issue and redemption price of the units of the UCITS or unit class respectively shall be reported on each valuation date on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association (www.lafv.li) as the organ of publication of the UCITS as well as in the other media and permanent data carriers specified in the Prospectus (letter, fax, e-mail or similar).

The annual report, audited by an auditor and the interim report, which does not need to be audited by an auditor, shall be made available to investors free of charge at the headquarters of the Investment Company and of the Custodian.

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

14.1 Duration

The Investment Company has been established for an indefinite period.

14.2 Dissolution

In general

The provisions relating to the dissolution of the Investment Company are also applicable to its unit classes.

Dissolution resolution

The Investment Company may be dissolved at the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting. The resolution must be conducted in accordance with the statutory provisions pertaining to amendments of the Articles.

Unit classes may be dissolved by means of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors.

Investors may not demand the dissolution of the Investment Company or unit class.

The resolution concerning the dissolution of the UCITS or of a unit class shall be published on the website of the Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association LAFV (www.lafv.li) as the organ of publication of the Investment Company as well as in the media and on permanent data carriers as specified in the Prospectus, Articles and Terms and Conditions of Investment (letter, fax, e-mail or similar). Unless otherwise resolved by the Board of Directors, the Investment Company shall not issue, redeem or convert any further units in the Investment Company between the date of the passing of the resolution concerning the dissolution and the execution of the dissolution resolution. In the dissolution the Investment Company shall realise the assets in the best interests of investors and shall commission the Custodian to distribute the net liquidation proceeds of the Investment Company or unit class amongst investors in proportion to their number of units.

Reasons for the dissolution

Insofar as the net asset value of the Investment Company falls below a level that is necessary for cost-effective management, as well as in the event of a significant change in the political, economic or monetary policy environment or within the framework of a rationalisation, the Investment Company may resolve to redeem or to annul all units of the Investment Company or of a unit class at the net asset value (taking account of the actual realisation prices and realisation costs of the investments) of the valuation date on which the corresponding resolution becomes effective.

Cost of the dissolution

The cost of the dissolution of the UCITS shall be borne by assets of the fund.

The cost of the dissolution of the Investment Company shall be borne by the founder shareholders.

Dissolution and bankruptcy of the Investment Company or of the Custodian

In the event of the dissolution and of the bankruptcy of the Investment Company, the assets managed for the purpose of collective capital investment on the account of investors shall not become part of its liquidation assets and shall not be dissolved together with its own assets. The Investment Company constitutes special assets for the benefit of its investors. Each of the special assets must be transferred to another management or investment company with the approval of the FMA or dissolved by means of separate satisfaction for the benefit of investors in the Investment Company. The restructuring of the UCITS from an Investment Company managed externally to an Investment Company managed internally remains reserved.

In the event of the bankruptcy of the Custodian, the managed assets of the Investment Company must be transferred with the approval of the FMA to another custodian or dissolved by means of separate satisfaction for the benefit of investors of the Investment Company.

Termination of the appointment agreement or of the custodian agreement

In the event of termination of the appointment agreement between the Investment Company and of the Management Company managing it, each special asset shall be transferred to another management company with the approval of the FMA or dissolved by way of separate satisfaction in favour of investors of the Investment Company. The restructuring of the UCITS from an Investment Company managed externally to an Investment Company managed internally remains reserved.

In the event of the termination of the custodian agreement, the managed assets of the Investment Company must be transferred with the approval of the FMA to another custodian or dissolved by means of separate satisfaction for the benefit of investors of the Investment Company.

14.3 Merger

Within the meaning of Art. 38 UCITSG, the Investment Company may at any time and at its complete discretion, subject to the approval of the corresponding supervisory authority, resolve to merge with one or other UCITS, irrespective of the legal form of the other UCITS and irrespective of whether the other UCITS is domiciled in Liechtenstein or not. The resolution shall require a simple majority, without requiring a minimum quorum. The resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting to merge the Investment Company shall be published in accordance with the statutory provisions. Unit classes of the Investment Company may be merged with each other, and the UCITS as well as the unit classes may be merged with one or more other UCITSS or its sub-funds and unit classes.

The Investment Company and unit classes may also be split.

The statutory provisions set out under Art. 36 et seq. UCITSG as well as the provisions of the associated ordinances are applicable.

Information for investors, approval and investor rights

Investors shall be informed in a reasonable manner and in detail about the planned merger. The information for investors must enable investors to draw well-founded conclusions about the repercussions of the procedure on their investments and on the exercise of their rights pursuant to Arts. 44 and 45 UCITSG.

Investors do not have any right of co-determination in respect of structural measures.

Cost of the merger

Legal consultancy, consultancy or administrative costs associated with the preparation of the merger shall be charged neither to the fund assets involved in the merger nor to investors.

In the case of structural measures pursuant to Art. 49 lit. a to c UCITSG, this shall be analogously applicable.

If a UCITS exists in the form of a master UCITS, then a merger shall become effective only if the UCITS provides its investors and the responsible public authorities of the originating member state of its feeder UCITS up to 60 days before the proposed effective date with the information stipulated by law. In this event, the UCITS shall furthermore grant the feeder UCITS the opportunity, before the merger becomes effective, to redeem or to pay out all units, unless the responsible public authority of the originating member state of the feeder UCITS approves the investment in units of the master UCITS resulting from the merger.

15 Applicable law, place of jurisdiction and relevant language

The Investment Company is governed by Liechtenstein law. The exclusive place of jurisdiction for all disputes between investors, the Investment Company and the Custodian is Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

The Investment Company and/or the Custodian may however, in respect of claims brought by investors from these countries, subject themselves to the place of jurisdiction of the countries in which units are offered and sold. Other mandatory statutory places of jurisdiction remain reserved.

The legally-binding language for the Prospectus, the Articles, the Terms and Conditions of Investment as well as for Appendix A "Overview of the fund" is the German language.

The present Prospectus shall come into force on 4 June 2021.

16 Specific information for individual distribution countries

Under applicable law in the Principality of Liechtenstein, the foundation documents shall be approved by the FMA. This approval relates only to details 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 non-domestic law, is not subject to checks by the FMA and is excluded from the approval.

The Management Company:

LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

The Custodian:

Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

Part II Articles for the investment company under third-party management

Preamble

Insofar as a matter is not regulated by these Articles, the legal relationships between investors, the Investment Company and the Management Company shall be in accordance with the Act of 28 June 2011 concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITSG") and the Ordinance of 5 July 2011 concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITSV") and, insofar as these do not contain regulations, in accordance with the provisions of the Liechtenstein Persons and Companies Act ("PGR") concerning companies limited by shares or establishments or in accordance with those of the Liechtenstein European Company Act ("SEG") concerning European companies.

I. General provisions

Art. 1 Name of the Investment Company

Under the name Deep Research Fund SICAV ("the Investment Company") exists an Investment Company in the form of a company limited by shares with variable share capital.

Art. 2 Registered domicile of the Investment Company

The company is domiciled in Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein.

Art. 3 Purpose of the Investment Company

The exclusive purpose of the Investment Company is asset management on the account of investors by investing in approved assets in accordance with the principle of risk diversification pursuant to the Liechtenstein Act concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITSG").

Taking account of the restrictions set out in the UCITSG, the Investment Company may take all other measures and perform all actions that it considers reasonable to achieve its Company purpose.

Art. 4 Duration of the Investment Company

The Investment Company has been established for an indefinite period.

II. Share capital and shares

Art. 5 Share capital (founder shares)

The share capital (equity capital) of the Investment Company is denominated in Swiss francs and amounts to CHF 65,000 (in words: sixty five thousand Swiss francs).

The share capital may be increased by gradually issuing new shares to previous shareholders or third parties, and the share capital may be reduced by the gradual, comprehensive or partial repayment of the share capital by buying back shares, without it thereby being necessary to adhere to the procedure pertaining to raising or reducing the share capital. When new shares are issued, the subscription entitlement of existing shareholders shall be waived.

In place of individual founder shares, the Board of Directors may issue share certificates to cover any number of founder shares or may decide not to issue any share certificates.

Art. 6 Investor shares (units)

Founder shares are bearer shares with a par value of CHF 1,000.00 each that are issued to the founders of the Investment Company. These certificate the right to take part in the Shareholders' Meeting and entitle the holder to exercise voting rights at the Shareholders' Meeting.

Investor shares (units) are bearer shares without par value that are issued to the public. These do not certificate any right to take part in the Shareholders' Meeting, do not have any voting rights and furthermore do not incorporate any right to participate in the profit of the equity capital of the Investment Company.

The Shareholders' Meeting may at any time convert bearer shares into registered shares or registered shares into bearer shares.

The assets of the founder shareholders are kept separate from the assets of investors.

The units shall be issued in the form of certification and denomination specified by the Investment Company and in the fund-specific Appendix to the Articles.

The Investment Company may arrange the certification in the form of global certificates.

There is no entitlement to the issue of effective securities. The unit types are specified for the UCITS in the fund-specific Appendix to the Terms and Conditions of Investment.

For the purpose of facilitating transferability, the units shall be held in collective safekeeping.

In the event of the issue of new units, there shall not be a general right of subscription.

All of the units of a UCITS essentially have the same rights, unless the Board of Directors resolves to issue different unit classes within the UCITS.

The Board of Directors may resolve to issue one or more unit classes within the UCITS.

The characteristics and rights of the unit classes may differ in terms of the utilisation of their revenues, fee structure or other specific aspects. From the day of their issue onwards, all units shall be equally entitled to the revenues, price gains and liquidation proceeds of their respective unit class. Insofar as unit classes are formed for the UCITS, this shall be realised specifying the particular characteristics or rights in the fund-specific Appendix to the Terms and Conditions of Investment.

III. Governing bodies of the Investment Company

The organs of the Investment Company are the Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors and the Auditors.

A. Shareholders' Meeting

Art. 7 Rights of the Shareholders' Meeting

The supreme governing body of the Investment Company is the Shareholders' Meeting.

It has the following powers:

1. electing the Board of Directors and the Auditors;
2. approving the income statement, the balance sheet and the annual report;
3. passing resolutions pertaining to the use of the net profit, in particular the setting of the dividends;
4. the discharge of the Board of Directors;
5. passing resolutions regarding the acceptance of the Articles as well as with respect to the dissolution or merger of the Investment Company;
6. passing resolutions regarding the amendment of the Articles, whereby a simple majority shall suffice (however, the prior approval of the FMA shall be required);
7. passing resolutions on all matters that are reserved for the Shareholders' Meeting by law or the Articles, or which are presented to it by the Board of Directors.

Art. 8 Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting

The entitlement to take part in the Shareholders' Meeting shall be in accordance with Art. 5 and 6 of these Articles.

The ordinary Shareholders' Meeting shall be convened within six months of the end of a financial year at the company domicile or at any other location specified in the invitation.

If all founder shares are present or represented, and if no objection is raised, then they may also form a Shareholders' Meeting without observing the formal requirements for convening such meetings, and all matters that fall within the remit of the Shareholders' Meeting may be validly discussed and valid resolutions may be passed (Universal Meeting).

Art. 9 Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings

Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings may be convened at any time in the manner prescribed by law.

If all founder shares are present or represented, and if no objection is raised, then they may also form an extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting without observing the formal requirements for convening such meetings, and all matters that fall within the remit of this meeting may be validly discussed and valid resolutions may be passed (Universal Meeting).

Art. 10 Convening

The Shareholders' Meeting shall be convened by the Board of Directors in accordance with the law, internal guidelines and the Articles.

The invitation must be issued at least twenty days prior to the date of the meeting, specifying the items on the agenda.

Art. 11 Organisation

The Shareholders' Meeting shall be presided over by the Chair of the Board of Directors. In his absence, it shall be chaired by another member of the Board of Directors nominated by the Company, or by another chairman elected by the Shareholders' Meeting.

The Chair shall appoint the keeper of the minutes and the vote counter. The former must sign the minutes of the meetings together with the Chair.

Art. 12 Passing of resolutions and voting rights

Each founder share shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote. Each shareholder may either represent their shares themselves or may arrange to be represented by a third party proxy, who does not need to be a shareholder.

The Shareholders' Meeting shall conduct its ballots and shall pass its resolutions with an absolute majority of the share votes represented, unless mandatory statutory provisions stipulate otherwise.

In the event of a parity of votes, the Chair shall have a casting vote.

If an election cannot be completed in the first ballot, there shall be a second ballot in which a simple majority shall decide.

Elections and votes shall take place openly, unless the Chair or one of the founding shareholders requests a secret ballot.

B. Board of Directors

Art. 13 Composition

The Board of Directors shall consist of one or more natural persons or legal entities.

As a rule, the Board of Directors shall be elected on the occasion of the ordinary Shareholders' Meeting. The members of the Board of Directors shall remain in office until the Shareholders' Meeting completes a new ballot. Prior resignation or dismissal remain reserved.

If a member of the Board of Directors steps down before the end of his period of office, then the remaining members of the Board of Directors may appoint a provisional successor until the following Shareholders' Meeting. The successor appointed by this means shall complete the period of office of his predecessor.

The members of the Board of Directors may be re-elected at any time.

Art. 14 Self constitution

The Board of Directors shall constitute itself. It shall elect the Chair and the Deputy Chair (deputy) from amongst its ranks.

Art. 15 Tasks

The Board of Directors is entrusted with the ultimate direction of the Investment Company as well as with the supervision and control of the management.

It shall represent the Investment Company externally and shall attend to all matters that are not reserved for another managing body of the Investment Company or third party by law, the Articles, a particular regulation or a separate agreement.

The Board of Directors is entitled to appoint a management company, a custodian as well as an investment committee.

Art. 16 Appointment of the management

The Board of Directors is entitled, on its own responsibility and with a separate legal agreement to appoint a management company with approval pursuant to UCITSG to act as a management company, in accordance with the Articles, insofar as relevant, in accordance with the provisions of the UCITSG, the Ordinance and other relevant statutory provisions pertaining to management. The same also applies to management companies approved in another EEA member state that have a domestic branch office or are entitled to render corresponding activities within the context of cross border services. By virtue of this legal agreement the Management Company shall provide the Investment Company with management services in accordance with the Articles.

The Board of Directors shall in every case be responsible for stipulating the investment policy of the fund assets, taking fundamental decisions about the issue and redemption of founder shares as well as decisions about structural measures of the UCITS or of individual unit classes.

Art. 17 Passing of resolutions and meetings

The Board of Directors shall meet at the invitation of the Chair or of his deputy.

Each member of the Board of Directors may demand that the Chair call a meeting without delay, stating the reasons for this.

The Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum insofar as the majority of its members are present.

Resolutions shall be passed by a simple majority of votes cast. Resolutions may also be passed by circular means, insofar as no member demands an oral deliberation. Circular resolutions must be recorded in the minutes of the following meeting.

The Chair shall have a vote, and in the event of a parity of votes shall have the casting vote.

Minutes must be kept of the deliberations and resolutions of the Board of Directors. The minutes must be signed by the Chair and by the keeper of the minutes.

Art. 18 Representation of the Investment Company

The signatory authorities of the members of the Board of Directors shall be determined by the Shareholders' Meeting. In other respects the Board of Directors shall arrange and award the signatory authorities.

Art. 19 Incompatibility provisions/conflict of interest

1. No legal agreement, no settlement or other legal transaction that the Investment Company concludes with other investment companies shall be rendered invalid by the fact that one or more members of the Board of Directors or managing directors of the Investment Company have interests or holdings in another investment company, or by the fact that they are members of the board of directors, partners, directors, managing directors, authorised representatives or employees of the other investment company.
2. This member of the Board of Directors, director, managing director or authorised representative of the Investment Company who is simultaneously a member of the board of directors, a director, managing director, authorised representative or employee of another company with which the Investment Company has concluded legal agreements or with which it maintains business relations of another nature, shall not as a consequence lose the right to advise, to coordinate and to act in respect of matters relating to any such legal agreement or business transactions.
3. If a member of the Board of Directors, director or authorised representative has a personal interest in a matter concerning the Investment Company, then this member of the Board of Directors, director or authorised representative of the Investment Company must inform the Board of Directors about this personal interest and shall not take part in the consultations or vote concerning this matter. A report about this matter and about the personal interest of the member of the Board of Directors, director or authorised representative must be made at the next Shareholders' Meeting. If this person nevertheless casts a vote, then this vote shall be null and void.

The term "personal interest" as used in the above paragraph is not applicable to a relationship or an interest that arises only because the legal transaction is concluded between the Investment Company on the one hand and the Management Company, the Custodian or any other company specified by the Investment Company on the other.

C. Auditor

Art. 20 Duties and appointment of the Auditors

The audit of the annual reports of the Investment Company must be assigned to an auditor licensed in the Principality of Liechtenstein and appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting. The Auditor shall be appointed for a period of one year, may be re-elected and may be dismissed by the Shareholders' Meeting at any time.

IV. The founding of the Investment Company

Art. 21 Foundation costs

The cost of founding the UCITS and the initial issue of units shall be amortised over a period of 5 years at the expense of the assets at the time of foundation.

Art. 22 Notification of the founder shareholders

Communications sent to the founder shareholders shall be sent by post, e-mail or by comparable means.

Art. 23 Notification of investors and third parties

All communications to investors, including the amendments of the Articles, shall be published on the website of the Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association LAFV as well as in the media and on permanent data carriers as specified in the Prospectus and Articles (letter, fax, e-mail or similar).

Communications for third parties shall also be posted on the website of the Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association LAFV, the organ of publication of the company.

Art. 24 Financial year

The financial year of the Investment Company begins on 1 January of each year and ends on 31 December of the year.

V. Dissolution of the Investment Company

Art. 25 Dissolution resolution

The Investment Company may be dissolved at the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting. The resolution must be conducted in accordance with the statutory provisions pertaining to amendments of the Articles.

Art. 26 Cost of the dissolution

The cost of the dissolution shall be borne by the net assets of the Investment Company.

Art. 27 Dissolution and bankruptcy of the Investment Company

In the event of the dissolution and of the bankruptcy of the Investment Company, the assets managed for the purpose of collective capital investment on the account of investors shall not become part of its liquidation assets and shall not be dissolved together with its own assets. The Investment Company constitutes special assets for the benefit of its investors. Each of the special assets must be transferred to another management or investment company with the approval of the FMA or dissolved by means of separate satisfaction for the benefit of investors in the Investment Company. The restructuring of the UCITS from an Investment Company managed externally to an Investment Company managed internally remains reserved.

VI. Concluding provisions

Art. 28 Applicable law, place of jurisdiction and relevant language

The Investment Company is governed by Liechtenstein law. The place of jurisdiction for all disputes is Vaduz.

The legally-binding language for these Articles is the German language.

Art. 29 Coming into force

These Articles are set to come into force once they have been entered in the Commercial Register.

The Management Company:

LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

The Custodian:

Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

Part III: Terms and Conditions of Investment for the Investment Company under third-party management

Insofar as a matter is not regulated by these Terms and Conditions of Investment, the legal relationships between investors, and the Investment Company and the Management Company shall be in accordance with Articles, the Act of 28 June 2011 concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Securities ("UCITSG") and the Ordinance of 5 July 2011 concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Securities ("UCITSV") and, insofar as these do not contain regulations, in accordance with the provisions of the Liechtenstein Persons and Companies Act ("PGR") concerning companies limited by shares or establishments.

A. General provisions

§ 1 Custodian

The Investment Company has appointed a bank or securities company domiciled or based in the Principality of Liechtenstein as the Custodian of the UCITS. The assets of the UCITS may be held for safekeeping by different custodians. The Custodian exercises its function in accordance with the UCITSG, the custodian agreement as well as these Terms and Conditions of Investment.

§ 2 Assignment of tasks

Subject to adherence to the provisions of the UCITSG and the UCITSV, the Investment Company may assign a part of its responsibilities to third parties for the purpose of efficient management. The precise execution of the commission shall in each case be set out in an agreement concluded between the Management Company and the commissioned agent.

§ 3 Calculation of the net asset value per unit

The net asset value ("NAV") per unit of the UCITS or unit class shall be calculated by the Investment Company or by an authorised representative of the Investment Company on the respective valuation date and as at the end of the financial year.

The NAV of a unit in a unit class of the UCITS is expressed in the unit of account of the UCITS or, if different, in the reference currency of the corresponding unit class, and results from the proportion of the assets of the UCITS attributable to the respective unit class, less any possible debt obligations of the same UCITS attributable to the same unit class, divided by the number of units in the corresponding unit class that are in circulation. The respective figure shall be rounded off at the time of the issue and redemption of units as follows:

- to the nearest CHF 0.01 if this entails Swiss francs;
- to the nearest EUR 0.01 if this entails euros;
- to the nearest USD 0.01 if this entails US dollars;
- to the nearest JPY 1 if this entails yen;

The respective net fund assets shall be valued in accordance with the following principles:

1. Securities that are officially listed on a stock exchange shall be valued in accordance with the most recent available price. If a security is listed on several stock exchanges, the most recent available price of the respective stock exchange that represents the principal market for this security shall be relevant.
2. Securities that are not officially listed on a stock exchange, but that are traded on a market that is open to the public, shall be valued in accordance with the most recent available price. If a security is traded on various markets that are open to the public, then in case of doubt the most recently available price of the market that reports the highest liquidity shall be taken into account.
3. Securities or money market instruments with a residual maturity of less than 397 days may be depreciated or appreciated on a straight line basis with the difference between the purchase price (acquisition price) and the redemption price (price at the time of maturity). A valuation at the current market price may be omitted if the redemption price is known and fixed. Any possible credit rating changes shall also be taken into account.
4. Investments whose price is not market compliant and those assets that are not covered by Fig. 1, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 above shall be valued at the price that they would probably achieve if sold in good faith at the time of the valuation, which shall be determined in good faith by the management of the Management Company or under their direction or supervision by authorised representatives.
5. OTC derivatives shall be valued on a daily basis, using verifiable valuation principles to be stipulated by the Investment Company, at the price that they would probably achieve if sold in good faith at the time of the valuation, which shall be determined in good faith by the Management Company or under their direction or supervision by authorised representatives.

6. UCITSs or undertakings for collective investment (UCI) shall be valued at the most recently ascertained and available inventory value. If the redemption of units has been suspended, or if no redemption price can be ascertained, then these units shall be valued like all other assets at the respective market price, which shall be determined by the Investment Company in good faith using generally accepted valuation models that are verifiable by auditors.
7. If no trading price is available for the respective assets, then these assets shall be valued like all other legally permissible assets at the respective market value, which shall be determined by the Investment Company in good faith using generally accepted valuation models, verifiable by auditors, on the basis of the price that they would probably achieve.
8. Liquid assets shall be valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest.
9. The market value of securities and other investments that are denominated in a currency other than the fund currency shall be converted into the corresponding fund currency at the most recent mean rate of exchange. The valuation shall be performed by the Management Company.

The Investment Company or one of its authorised representatives shall be entitled, on a temporary basis, to apply other appropriate valuation principles to the fund assets of the UCITS if the aforementioned valuation criteria are deemed impossible or unreasonable as the result of extraordinary events. In the event of massive redemption applications, the Management Company may value the units of the fund assets on the basis of the prices at which the necessary sales of securities would probably be performed. In this case, the same calculation method shall be applied for subscription and redemption applications that are submitted simultaneously.

The further principles are described in detail, fully and transparently in the Prospectus. This means that effective checks can be performed by the Custodian, the Investment Company and the Auditors.

§ 4 Issue of units

Units shall be issued on the acceptance deadline for unit transactions in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund" at the net asset value per unit of the corresponding unit class of the UCITS, plus the possible due issue premium and plus any possible taxes and duties.

The units are not certificated as securities.

Subscription applications must be submitted to the Custodian at the latest by the acceptance deadline. If a subscription application is received after the acceptance deadline, then it shall be reserved for the following issue date. In the case of applications placed with distribution agents in Liechtenstein and abroad, earlier deadlines for the subscriptions may be set to ensure the punctual forwarding of these applications to the Custodian in Liechtenstein. These deadlines may be obtained from the individual distribution agents. Information about the issue date, the acceptance deadline as well as the level of the possible due maximum issue premium is set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

The payment must be received within two bank working days following the valuation date on which the issue price of the units was stipulated.

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

All taxes and duties incurred in conjunction with the issue of units shall also be charged to the investor. If units are acquired through banks that have not been entrusted with the distribution of the units, it shall not be possible to exclude the possibility that such banks may impose additional transaction charges.

If the payment is made in a currency other than the reference currency, the equivalent sum derived from the conversion of the payment currency into the reference currency, less any possible charges, shall be used to acquire units.

The minimum investment that must be held by an investor in a specific unit class is set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

Contributions in kind are permitted and shall be assessed and evaluated by the Investment Company on the basis of objective criteria. The procedures and the principles applicable to the provision of contributions in kind are described in greater detail in the Prospectus. The intrinsic value of the contribution in kind must be assessed by the Auditor and the cost of this assessment may not be charged to the assets of the UCITS.

The Custodian and/or the Investment Company may reject a subscription application at any time or may temporarily restrict, suspend or definitively discontinue the issue of units, if this is deemed necessary in the interest of investors, in the public interest, to protect the Management Company or the UCITS or investors. In this case the Custodian shall reimburse incoming payments on subscription applications that have not yet been executed, without interest. If necessary, this shall be performed with the support of the Payment Agents.

The issue of fund units may be suspended if § 9 is applicable.

§ 5 Redemption of units

Units shall be redeemed on the acceptance deadline for unit transactions in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund" at the net asset value per unit of the corresponding unit class of the UCITS, less the possible due redemption premium and any possible taxes and duties.

Redemption applications must be submitted to the Custodian at the latest by the acceptance deadline. If a redemption application is received after the acceptance deadline, it shall be reserved for the following redemption date. In the case of applications placed with distribution agents in Liechtenstein and abroad, earlier deadlines for the subscriptions may be set to ensure the punctual forwarding of these applications to the Custodian in Liechtenstein. These deadlines may be obtained from the individual distribution agents. Information about the redemption date, the acceptance deadline as well as the level of the possible due maximum redemption premium is set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

As it is necessary to ensure that the assets of the UCITS contain a reasonable proportion of liquid assets, units will be paid out within two bank working days following the calculation of the redemption price. This shall not apply in the event that in accordance with statutory regulations, such as for example foreign exchange and transfer restrictions or due to other circumstances that lie beyond the control of the Custodian, the transfer of the redemption sum is rendered impossible.

If the payment, at the request of the investor, is to be performed in a currency other than the currency in which the respective units have been invested, the sum that is to be paid out shall be calculated in accordance with the proceeds of the conversion from the reference currency into the payment currency, less any fees and duties.

With the payment of the redemption price, the corresponding unit shall be extinguished.

The Investment Company and/or the Custodian may withdraw units unilaterally in return for payment of the redemption price, insofar as this is deemed necessary in the interest of or for the protection of investors, of the Investment Company or of the UCITS, in particular if:

- a) there is a suspicion that by acquiring the units the respective investor is engaging in "market timing", "late trading" or other market techniques that could be detrimental to investors as a whole;
- b) the investor does not meet the conditions for the acquisition of the units; or
- c) the units are distributed in a state in which the UCITS is not licensed for distribution or have been acquired by a person for whom the acquisition of the units is not permitted.

The Investment 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 of the application (forward pricing).

The redemption of fund units may be suspended if § 9 is applicable.

Material expenses are not permitted.

§ 6 Conversion of units

A conversion of units into another unit class is possible only insofar as the investor fulfils the conditions for the direct acquisition of the units in the respective unit class.

Insofar as different unit classes are offered, units may also be converted from one unit class to another unit class. A conversion fee may be charged for the conversion from one unit class to another unit class in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

If a conversion of units is not possible for specific unit classes, then this shall be mentioned for the respective unit class in the fund-specific Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

The number of units into which investors may convert their holdings is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

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

A = the number of units of the possible unit class into which the conversion is to be made

B = the number of units in the possible unit class out of which the conversion is to be made

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

D = foreign exchange rate between any possible unit classes. If both unit classes are valued in the same unit of account, this coefficient is 1.

E = net asset value of the units of the possible unit class into which the conversion is to be made, plus taxes, fees or other duties

In certain cases, when converting from one unit class to another, duties, taxes and stamp duties may be incurred in certain countries.

The Investment Company may at any time reject a conversion application for a unit class if this is deemed to be in the interest of the Investment Company or in the interest of investors, in particular if:

1. there is a suspicion that by acquiring the units the respective investor is engaging in “market timing”, “late trading” “or other market techniques that could be detrimental to investors as a whole;
2. the investor does not meet the conditions for the acquisition of the units; or
3. the units are distributed in a state in which the UCITS is not licensed for distribution or have been acquired by a person for whom the acquisition of the units is not permitted.

The Investment 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 of the application (forward pricing).

The conversion of fund units may be suspended if § 9 is applicable.

§ 7 Late trading and market timing

If it is suspected that an applicant is engaged in late trading or market trading, the Investment Company and/or the Custodian shall refuse to accept the subscription, conversion or redemption application until the applicant has removed any doubt about his application.

Late trading

Late trading means the acceptance of a subscription, conversion or redemption application that is received after the acceptance deadline for the applications (cut-off time) of the respective day, whereby the execution thereof is performed in accordance with the price based upon the NAV applicable on this date. By engaging in late trading, an investor may profit from his knowledge of events or information that were published after the acceptance deadline for the orders, but that is not yet reflected by the price at which the order of the investor is to be settled. As a consequence, this investor has an advantage over investors who have adhered to the official acceptance deadline. The benefit for this investor can be even greater if he is able to combine the late trading with market timing.

Market timing

Market timing means the arbitrage process that an investor uses systematically to subscribe and redeem or convert units in the same UCITS or in the same unit class, by exploiting time differences and/or system errors or weaknesses to calculate the net asset value of the UCITS or of the unit class.

§ 8 Prevention of money laundering and terrorism finance

The Investment Company and the Custodian are obliged to observe the regulations of the Liechtenstein Due Diligence Act (“Sorgfaltspflichtgesetz”) and of the associated Due Diligence Ordinance (“Sorgfaltspflichtverordnung”) as well as the guidelines of the FMA in the respective valid version applicable in the Principality of Liechtenstein. The Investment Company is also responsible for ensuring that the domestic distribution agents undertake to adhere to the aforementioned regulations.

Insofar as domestic distribution agents accept money directly from investors, they are obliged in their capacity as parties bound by due diligence regulations in accordance with the provisions of the Liechtenstein Due Diligence Act and the Liechtenstein Due Diligence Ordinance, to identify the subscribers, to determine the beneficial owner, to draw up a profile of the business relationship and to adhere to all applicable local regulations designed to prevent money laundering.

In addition, the distribution agents are also required to observe all of the regulations that are in place in the respective distribution countries to prevent money laundering and terrorism finance.

§ 9 Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and the issue, the redemption and the conversion of units

The Investment Company may temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value and/or the issue, the redemption and the conversion of units in the UCITS, insofar as this is deemed to be in the interest of investors, in particular:

- a) if a market that forms the basis for the valuation of a significant proportion of the asset of the UCITS is closed or if trade on such a market is restricted or suspended;
- b) in the event of political, economic or other emergencies; or

c) if transactions cannot be executed for the UCITS due to restrictions on the transfer of assets;

The Investment Company may furthermore also decide to suspend the issue of units on a complete or temporary basis if new investments might hinder the attainment of the investment objective.

The issue of units shall in particular be temporarily suspended if the net asset value per unit ceases to be calculated. If units cease to be issued, then investors shall be informed without delay in the organ of publication as well as in the media specified in the Prospectus, Articles and in the Terms and Conditions of Investment or by means of permanent data carriers (letter, fax, e-mail or comparable) about the reason and the timing of the cessation.

In addition, the Investment Company shall be entitled, provided that the interests of investors are safeguarded, to execute substantial redemptions only, i.e. to temporarily suspend the redemption, after it proves possible to sell corresponding assets of the UCITS without delay while safeguarding the interests of investors.

So long as the redemption of the units is suspended, no new units of this UCITS shall be issued. The conversion of units whose redemption is temporarily restricted is not possible.

The Investment Company shall take steps to ensure that sufficient liquid assets are available to the fund to enable it to redeem or to convert units at the request of investors without delay under normal circumstances.

The Investment Company shall without delay report the suspension of the redemption and payout of units to the FMA and by appropriate means to investors. Subscription, redemption or conversion applications shall be settled following recommencement of the calculation of the net asset value. Investors may withdraw their subscription, redemption or conversion applications prior to the recommencement of trading in the units.

§ 10 Sales restrictions

The UCITS units are not licensed for distribution in all countries of the world. The issue, the conversion and the redemption of units abroad are subject to the provisions that are in force in the respective foreign country. Further details are set out in the Prospectus.

B. Structural measures

§ 11 Merger

Within the meaning of Art. 38 UCITSG, the Investment Company may at any time and at its complete discretion, subject to the approval of the corresponding supervisory authority, resolve to merge with one or other UCITS, irrespective of the legal form of the other UCITS and irrespective of whether the other UCITS is domiciled in Liechtenstein or not. The resolution shall require a simple majority, without requiring a minimum quorum. The resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting to merge the Investment Company shall be published in accordance with the statutory provisions. Unit classes of the Investment Company may also be merged with each other, while the UCITS and the unit classes may be merged with one or more other UCITS or their sub-funds and unit classes.

All of the assets of the Investment Company may, subject to the approval of the corresponding supervisory authority, be transferred at the end of the financial year (transfer reporting date) to another existing UCITS or to a UCITS that is being newly founded by the merger. The Investment Company may also be merged with a UCITS that was established in another EU or EEA state and that likewise corresponds to the criteria of Directive 2009/65/EC. Subject to the approval of the Liechtenstein Market Authority (FMA), another transfer reporting date may be stipulated. As at the end of the financial year or as at another transfer reporting date, all of the assets of another UCITS or of a non-domestic directive-compliant UCITS may be transferred to a UCITS. Furthermore, it is also possible that only the assets of a non-domestic directive-compliant UCITS are transferred to the Investment Company, i.e. without its liabilities.

The investors have the opportunity up to five working days prior to the planned transfer reporting date either to redeem their units without paying a redemption premium, or exchange their units for units of another UCITS that is also managed by the Management Company and that has a similar investment policy to that of the Investment Company that is to be merged.

On the transfer reporting date the values of the transferring and of the transferred special assets or UCITS shall be calculated, the conversion ratio shall be specified and the overall procedure shall be checked by the auditor. The conversion ratio shall be determined by the ratio of the net asset value of the transferring and of the transferred special assets at the time of the transfer. Investors shall receive the number of units in the new special assets corresponding to the value of their units in the special assets that are being transferred. It is also possible for investors in the special assets that are being transferred to be paid up to 10 percent of the value of their units in cash. If the merger takes place during the current financial year of the special assets that are being transferred, its Management Company must draw up a report as at the transfer reporting date that corresponds to the criteria of an annual report.

The Management Company shall report in the organ of publication of the Investment Company, the website of the Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association LAFV www.lafv.li, once the Investment Company has merged with another UCITS

and once the merger has become effective. Should the Investment Company cease to exist as the consequence of a merger, the announcement shall be performed by the Management Company that manages the acquired or newly-founded UCITS.

The transfer of all of the assets of this Investment Company to another domestic UCITS or to another non-domestic UCITS shall be performed only with the approval of the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA).

The Investment Company and its unit classes may also be split.

§ 12 Investor notification, approval and investor rights

Investors shall be informed in a reasonable manner and in detail about the planned merger. The information for investors must enable investors to draw well-founded conclusions about the repercussions of the procedure on their investments and on the exercise of their rights pursuant to Arts. 44 and 45 UCITSG.

Investors do not have any right of co-determination in respect of structural measures.

§ 13 Cost of the merger

Legal consultancy, consultancy or administrative costs associated with the preparation and execution of the merger shall be charged neither to the UCITS involved in the merger nor to investors.

In the case of structural measures pursuant to Art. 49 lit. a to c UCITSG, this shall be analogously applicable.

If a UCITS exists in the form of a master UCITS, then a merger shall become effective only if the respective UCITS provides its investors and the responsible public authorities of the originating member state of its feeder UCITS up to 60 days before the proposed effective date with the information stipulated by law. In this event, the UCITS in question shall furthermore grant the feeder UCITS the opportunity, before the merger becomes effective, to redeem or to pay out all units, unless the responsible public authority of the originating member state of the feeder UCITS does not approve the investment in units of the master UCITS resulting from the merger.

C. Dissolution of the Investment Company and of its unit classes

§ 14 General

The provisions relating to the dissolution of the Investment Company are also applicable to its unit classes.

Investors shall be informed about the resolution passed by the Management Company in the same manner as described in the preceding section "Structural measures".

§ 15 Dissolution resolution

The dissolution of the UCITS shall be performed on a mandatory basis in the cases for which provision has been made by law.

The Investment Company may be dissolved at the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting. Unit classes may be dissolved by means of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors. The rules applicable to the dissolution of the SICAV itself are set out in Art. 25 of the Articles.

Investors, heirs and other authorised individuals may not demand the splitting of dissolution of the Investment Company or of a unit class.

The resolution concerning the dissolution of the Investment Company or of a unit class shall be published on the website of the Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association LAFV (www.lafv.li) as well as in the media and on permanent data carriers as specified in the Prospectus, Articles and Terms and Conditions of Investment (letter, fax, e-mail or similar). From the day of the dissolution resolution onwards, no further units shall be issued, converted or redeemed.

In the event of the dissolution of the Investment Company, the Management Company may liquidate the assets of the Investment Company without delay in the best interests of investors. In other respects, the liquidation of the Investment Company shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the Liechtenstein Persons and Companies Act (Personen- und Gesellschaftsrecht - "PGR").

If the Management Company dissolves a unit class without dissolving the Investment Company, then all of the units of this class shall be redeemed on the basis of their net asset value applicable at the time. This redemption shall be published by the Management Company, and the redemption price shall be paid out to the former investors by the Custodian.

§ 16 Reasons for the dissolution

Insofar as the net assets of the Investment Company fall below a level that is necessary for cost-effective management, as well as in the event of a significant change in the political, economic or monetary policy environment or within the

framework of a rationalisation, the Management Company may resolve to redeem or to annul all units of the UCITS or of a unit class at the net asset value (taking account of the actual realisation prices and realisation costs of the investments) of the valuation date on which the corresponding resolution becomes effective.

§ 17 Cost of the dissolution

The cost of the dissolution shall be borne by the founder shareholders.

§ 18 Dissolution and bankruptcy of the Management Company of the Custodian

The Investment Company constitutes special assets for the benefit of its investors. The special assets must be transferred to another management or investment company with the approval of the FMA or dissolved by means of separate satisfaction for the benefit of investors in the Investment Company. The restructuring of the Investment Company from an Investment Company managed externally to an Investment Company managed internally remains reserved.

In the event of the bankruptcy of the Custodian, the managed assets of the Investment Company must be transferred with the approval of the FMA to another custodian or dissolved by means of separate satisfaction for the benefit of investors of the Investment Company.

§ 19 Termination of the appointment agreement or of the Custodian Agreement

In the event of termination of the appointment agreement between the Investment Company and of the Management Company managing it, each special asset shall be transferred to another management company with the approval of the FMA or dissolved by way of separate satisfaction in favour of investors of the Investment Company. The restructuring of the UCITS from an Investment Company managed externally to an Investment Company managed internally remains reserved.

In the event of the termination of the custodian agreement, the managed assets of the Investment Company must be transferred with the approval of the FMA to another custodian or dissolved by means of separate satisfaction for the benefit of investors of the Investment Company.

D. Unit classes and formation of sub-funds

§ 20 Unit classes and formation of sub-funds

The Investment Company may resolve to form several unit classes within the UCITS.

Unit classes may be established that differ from the existing unit classes in terms of the utilisation of profits, the issue premium, the reference currency and the utilisation of currency hedging transactions, the management remuneration, the minimum investment sum or a combination of these characteristics. The rights of investors who have acquired units in existing unit classes shall however remain unaffected.

The unit classes that are created in conjunction with the UCITS, as well as the fees and remuneration associated with the units of the UCITS, are specified in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

The UCITS is not an umbrella structure and consequently no sub-funds exist. The Investment Company may resolve at any time to convert the UCITS into an umbrella structure and consequently to establish sub-funds at any time. In this event the Prospectus must be amended accordingly.

E. General investment principles and investment restrictions

§ 21 Investment policy

The specific investment policies of the UCITS are set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

The following general investment principles and investment restrictions are applicable to the UCITS, insofar as no deviations or supplements for the UCITS are contained in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

It is an actively managed fund without reference to a benchmark.

§ 22 General investment principles and investment restrictions

The respective fund assets shall be invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification within the meaning of the rules of the UCITSG and in accordance with the below-described investment policy principles as well as within the investment restrictions.

§ 23 Approved investments

The UCITS may invest the assets on the account of its investors exclusively in one or more of the following assets:

1. Securities and money market instruments:

- a) that are listed or traded on a regulated market within the meaning of Art. 4 Para. 1 Fig. 21 of the Directive 2014/65/EU;
 - b) that are traded on another regulated market of an EEA member state that is recognised, open to the public and whose procedures are proper;
 - c) which are officially listed on a securities exchange of a third-party state or that are traded on another global market that is recognised, open to the public and whose procedures are proper.
2. Securities from new issues, insofar as:
- a) The issue conditions contain the obligation to achieve an official listing or trading at one of the securities exchanges mentioned under Fig. 1 a) to c) or at one of the regulated markets mentioned there, and
 - b) This approval is achieved at the latest before one year has passed since the issue.
3. Units in a UCITS and other comparable undertakings for collective investment within the meaning of Art. 3 Para. 1 Fig. 17 UCITSG, insofar as these are permitted pursuant to their constituting documents to invest no more than 10 % of their assets in units in another UCITS or comparable undertaking for collective investment;
4. Sight deposits or terminable deposits with a maximum maturity of twelve months at financial institutions whose registered domicile is located in an EEA member state or in a third-party state whose supervisory law is comparable to that of EEA law;
5. Derivatives whose underlying instrument within the meaning of this article constitutes investment instruments or financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. In the event of transactions with OTC derivatives, the counterparties must be supervised financial institutions in an FMA-approved category and the OTC derivatives must be subject to a reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and must at all times be capable at the initiative of the UCITS of being alienated, liquidated or closed out by a counter transaction;
6. Money market instruments that are not traded on a regulated market, insofar as the issue or the issuer of these instruments is subject to regulations concerning investment and investor protection, provided that they are:
- a) issued or guaranteed by a central state, regional or local corporation or by the central bank of an EEA member state, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a third-party state or, insofar as this is a federal state, a member state of the federation or an international institution of a public-law character that at least belongs to an EEA member state;
 - b) by a company whose securities are traded on the regulated markets listed under Letter a);
 - c) issued or guaranteed by an institution that is subject to supervision pursuant to the criteria set out under EEA law by an institution whose supervisory law is comparable to EEA law, and that complies with this law; or
 - d) issued by an issuer that belongs to a category approved by the FMA, insofar as the same investor protection regulations apply to investments in these instruments of the letters 1 to 3 and the issuer is either a company with equity capital of at least EUR 10 million and that draws up and publishes its annual financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Directive 78/660/EEC, in Liechtenstein implemented and published through the PGR, or is a legal entity that is part of a group with responsibility for the financing of the corporate group with at least one listed company, or is a legal entity that is intended to finance the securities underlying its liabilities by using a credit line extended by a bank.

The Investment Company may additionally hold liquid assets.

§ 24 Prohibited investments

The Investment Company may not:

- 1. invest more than 10 % of the assets in securities and money market instruments other than those specified in § 23;
- 2. acquire precious metals or precious metal certificates;
- 3. perform uncovered short selling.

§ 25 Utilisation of derivatives, methods and instruments

The overall risk associated with derivatives may not exceed the total net value of the fund assets. As part of the investment strategy, the Investment Company may invest in derivatives within the limits stipulated in Art. 53 UCITSG. When calculating this risk, the market value of the underlying securities, the default risk, future market fluctuations and the liquidation period of the positions shall be taken into account. The fund may perform investments in derivatives as part of its

investment strategy within the limits stipulated in Art. 53 UCITSG, insofar as the overall risk of the underlying securities does not exceed the investment limits defined in Art. 54 UCITSG.

Insofar as this is not incompatible with the protection of investors and the public interest, investments made by the UCITS in index-based derivatives shall not be taken into account in relation to the upper limits stipulated under Art. 54 UCITSG.

If a derivative is embedded in a security or money market instrument, this must also be taken into account in respect of adherence to the provisions of Art. 54 UCITSG.

With the approval of the FMA, subject to adherence to the provisions of the UCITSG, the Investment Company may deploy methods and instruments that have securities and money market instruments as their object.

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

§ 26 Investment limits

The following investment limits must be adhered to by the UCITS:

1. The fund may invest no more than 5 % of its assets in securities or money market instruments of the same issuer and no more than 20 % of its assets in deposits of the same issuer.
2. The default risk of transactions performed by the UCITS with OTC derivatives with a bank as counterparty whose registered domicile is in an EEA member state or in a third-party state whose supervisory law is comparable to that of EEA law, may not exceed 10 % of the assets of the UCITS; in the case of other counterparties, the maximum default risk may not exceed 5 % of the assets.
3. Insofar as the total value of the securities and money market instruments of issuers in which the UCITS may in each case not invest more than 5 % of its assets does not exceed 40 % of its assets, the issuer limit specified in Para. 1 is raised from 5 % to 10 %. The 40 % limit is not applicable to deposits or transactions with OTC derivatives with supervised financial institutions. In the event of the increase being exercised, the securities and money market instruments pursuant to Fig. 5 and the debentures pursuant to Fig. 6 shall not be taken into account.
4. Irrespective of the individual upper limits pursuant to Fig. 1 and 2, the UCITS may not combine the following if this would lead to an investment of more than 20 % of its assets in one and the same entity:
 - a) securities or money market instruments issued by this entity;
 - b) deposits at this entity;
 - c) OTC derivatives acquired by this entity.
5. Insofar as the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EEA member state or by one of its territorial corporations, by a third-party state or by an international institution having the character of a public institution belonging to at least one EEA member state, the upper limit specified in Para. 1 shall be raised from 5 % to a maximum of 35 %.
6. Insofar as debentures are issued by a bank domiciled in an EEA member state that, on account of statutory regulations to protect the holders of these debentures is subject to special public supervision and in particular is required to invest the revenues from the issue of these debentures in assets that throughout the entire maturity of the debentures provide sufficient cover for the resulting liabilities and are primarily earmarked for the repayment of the capital and of the interest due in the event of the default of the issuer, the upper limit specified in Para. 1 for such debentures shall be raised from 5 % to a maximum of 25 %. In this event the total value of the investments may not exceed 80 % of the assets of the UCITS.
7. The limits specified in Figs. 1 to 6 may not be cumulated. The maximum issuer limit amounts to 35 % of the assets of the fund.

If the FMA exemption is applicable, this limit may also exceed 35 %. This must be clearly stated in the Prospectus as well as in the advertising material. The Investment Company is entitled, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, to invest up to 100 % of a UCITS in securities and money market instruments of the same issuer, insofar as these are issued or guaranteed by a state, a public-law corporation from the OECD or by international organisations having the character of a public-law institution. These securities and money market instruments must be divided into at least six different issues, whereby the securities or money market instruments from one and the same issue may not exceed 30 % of the total sum of the assets of a UCITS. The aforementioned securities and money market instruments shall not be taken into account when applying the 40 % limit pursuant to Fig. 3. In this conjunction, these investments encompass in particular corporate and government bonds.

8. Companies that are part of the same group of companies are deemed to be a single issuer for the purpose of calculating the investment limits specified in this Article. In the case of investments in securities and money market instruments of the same group of companies, the issuer limit shall be collectively lifted to 20 % of the assets of the UCITS.
9. A UCITS may invest up to 10% of its assets in units in other UCITSs or in other undertakings for collective investment that are comparable with a UCITS.
10. A UCITS may invest no more than 20% of its assets in equities and/or bonds of one and the same issuer if, in accordance with the investment policy of the UCITS, the objective is to track a specific equity or bond index recognised by the FMA. The precondition for this is that
 - the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
 - the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it relates;
 - the index is published in a reasonable manner.

This limit amounts to 35%, insofar as this is justified on the basis of extraordinary market conditions, and in particular on regulated markets that are strongly dominated by specific securities or money market instruments. An investment up to this upper limit is possible only for a single issuer.

If the limits specified under § 23 of these Terms and Conditions of Investment are exceeded unintentionally or as the consequence of the exercise of subscription rights, then the Investment Company must strive through its sales as a matter of priority to normalise this situation, taking account of the interests of investors. UCITSs may deviate from the regulations of this chapter “Investment policy provisions” during the first six months following of the approval. The principle of risk diversification must continue to be observed.

11. The UCITS may subscribe, acquire and/or hold units to be issued by or that have been issued by one or more other UCITS, insofar as:
 - the target fund does not for its part invest in the UCITS that invests in this target fund; and
 - the proportion of the assets that the target fund that is planned to be acquired may invest, pursuant to its constituting documents, in units of other target funds of the same UCITS-comparable undertaking for collective investment, does not in overall terms exceed 10 %; and
 - the possible voting rights associated with the respective securities are suspended for as long as they are held by the respective UCITS, irrespective of a reasonable evaluation in the financial statements and in the periodic reports; and
 - in each case the value of these securities is taken into account in the calculation of the net asset value of the UCITS stipulated by the UCITSG for the purpose of verifying the minimum level of the net assets pursuant to the UCITSG, insofar as these securities are held by the UCITS; and
 - there is no duplication of the fees for the issue or redemption of units, on the one hand at the level of the UCITS that has invested in the target fund, or on the other at the level of the target fund.
12. If the investments pursuant to Fig. 9 account for a significant proportion of the assets of the UCITS, then the fund-specific appendix must provide information about the maximum level and the annual report must provide information about the maximum share of the management fees that are to be borne by the UCITS itself and by the undertaking for collective investment pursuant to Fig. 9 whose units have been acquired.
13. If units are managed directly or indirectly by the Investment Company/Management Company or by a company with which the Investment Company/Management Company is affiliated through joint administration, control or qualified participation, then neither the Investment Company/Management Company nor the other company may charge fees for the issue or redemption of units to the fund assets.
14. An Investment Company shall not acquire for any of the UCITSs under its management voting shares of the same issuer with which it is able to exercise a significant influence over the management of the issuer. A significant influence is presumed to be established by holdings of 10 % or more of the voting shares in the issuer. If a lower limit exists for the acquisition of voting shares of the same issuer in another EEA member state, this shall be binding for the Investment Company if it acquires for a UCITS shares in an issuer domiciled in this EEA member state.
15. For the UCITS, financial instruments of the same issuer may be acquired amounting to no more than:
 - a) 10 % of the share capital of the issuer, insofar as this relates to non-voting shares;
 - 10 % of the total par value of the debentures or money market instruments of the issuer in circulation, insofar as this relates to debentures or money market instruments. This limit does not need to be adhered to if the total par value at the time of acquisition cannot be determined;

- b) 25% of the shares in the same undertaking, insofar as this relates to units of other UCITS or undertakings for collective investment that are comparable to UCITSs. This specific limit does not need to be adhered to if the total par value at the time of acquisition cannot be determined;

16. Fig. 14 and 15 are not to be applied:

- a) to securities and money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by a state issuer;
- b) to shares that a UCITS owns in the capital of a company of a third-party state that invests its assets essentially in securities of issuers that are domiciled in this third-party state, if the statutory regulations of this third-party state mean that a participation of this nature represents the only opportunity for the UCITS to invest in securities issued by issuers of this country. In this conjunction, the preconditions of the UCITSG must be observed;
- c) to shares of investment companies held in the capital of their subsidiaries that in the domiciliary country exclusively organise the redemption of shares at the request of investors on behalf of the Investment Company.

In addition to the listed restrictions pursuant to § 25, Fig. 1 – 16, further possible restrictions set out in Appendix A “Overview of the fund” must be observed.

Deviation from the investment limits shall be permitted in the following cases:

1. A fund does not have to adhere to the investment limits when exercising subscription rights arising out of securities or money market instruments that are associated with its assets.
2. In the event of the aforementioned limits being exceeded, the fund shall strive, as a matter of priority, to make sales to normalise this situation, while taking the interests of investors into account.
3. A fund is not required to adhere to the investment limits within the first six months following its licensing. The principle of risk diversification must continue to be observed.

Active investment limit breaches

A loss that is suffered on account of an active breach of the investment limits/investment regulations must be reimbursed to the UCITS without delay in accordance with the respective valid code of conduct.

Borrowing limit as well as prohibition on issuing loans and sureties

Fund assets may not be pledged or otherwise encumbered, transferred for security or assigned for security, unless this constitutes borrowing within the meaning of the following paragraph or the provision of security within the framework of the settlement of transactions in financial instruments.

Borrowing by a UCITS is limited to temporary loans, whereby the borrowing may not exceed 10% of the assets of the UCITS; the limit does not apply to the acquisition of foreign currencies by means of a “back-to-back” loan.

The UCITS may not grant loans, nor may it provide third parties with sureties. Neither the Investment Company fund nor investors shall be bound by arrangements that breach these prohibitions.

The aforementioned paragraph does not represent an obstacle to the acquisition of financial instruments that have not yet been fully paid up.

Special methods and instruments relating to securities and money market instruments

As specified under § 23 Fig. 5 of these Terms and Conditions of Investment, the Investment Company may, subject to the conditions stipulated by statute and within the limits stipulated by statute, use special methods and financial instruments as a central element for achieving the investment policy for the UCITS whose underlying securities are securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments.

The Investment Company must apply a risk management procedure that enables it at all times to monitor and to measure the risk associated with the investment positions as well as their share of the overall risk profile of the investment portfolio; it must furthermore apply a procedure that facilitates a precise and independent assessment of the value of the OTC derivatives. The Investment Company must report to the FMA at least once per annum, providing information that describes the actual situation of the derivatives deployed for the UCITS under its management, of the underlying risks, the investment limits and the methods that are applied to estimate the risks associated with the derivative transactions.

The Investment Company is furthermore permitted, while adhering to the conditions and limits stipulated by the FMA, to use the methods and instruments relating to the securities and money market instruments, insofar as the purpose of the utilisation of these methods and instruments is to ensure the efficient administration of the portfolio. If these transactions relate to the utilisation of derivatives, the conditions and limits must be in accordance with the provisions of the UCITSG.

Under no circumstances may the UCITS deviate from its investment objectives with these transactions.

The Investment Company shall ensure that the overall risk associated with derivatives does not exceed the total net value of the UCITS. When calculating the risks, the market value of the underlying securities, the default risk, future foreseeable market developments and the liquidation period of the positions shall be taken into account.

The Investment Company may perform investments in derivatives as part of its investment strategy in accordance with § 23 Fig. 5, insofar as the overall risk of the underlying securities does not exceed the investment limits defined in Art. 26 "Investment limits". Investments of a UCITS in index-based derivatives do not have to be taken into account in respect of the investment limits specified in § 26 "Investment limits".

If a derivative is embedded in a security or money market instrument, then this must also be taken into account in respect of adherence to the provisions of § 26 "Investment limits".

The Investment Company may also lend parts of the securities portfolio of the UCITS to third parties ("securities lending"). In general terms, securities lending transactions may only be performed over recognised clearing organisations such as Clearstream International or Euroclear, as well as over first-class banks, securities companies, financial services institutions or insurers that specialise in securities lending, with their defined operating conditions. In the case of a securities lending transaction, the Investment Company or the Custodian of the UCITS must essentially receive securities whose value corresponds at least to the total value of the loaned securities and the possible accrued interest. These securities must be issued in an approved form of financial securities. Such securities are not required if the securities lending is performed through Clearstream International or Euroclear or another comparable organisation that guarantees the UCITS the reimbursement of the value of the loaned securities.

The Investment Company may not engage in any repurchase transactions.

F. Costs and fees

§ 27 Current fees

Fees that are dependent upon the assets:

Management remuneration

The Investment Company shall charge an annual remuneration in respect of the management, risk management and administration of the UCITS in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund". This shall be calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the UCITS, shall be deferred on the valuation reporting date and shall be charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. The level of the management remuneration of the UCITS/unit class shall be specified in the annual report.

Custodian fee

In return for fulfilling its responsibilities arising out of the custodian agreement, the Custodian shall receive remuneration in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund". This shall be calculated on the basis of the average net assets, shall be deferred on the valuation reporting date and shall be charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. The level of the custodian fee of the UCITS/unit class shall be specified in the annual report.

Asset management fee

Insofar as an Asset Manager has been contractually engaged, the Asset Manager may receive remuneration from the fund assets in accordance with Appendix A "Overview of the fund". This shall be calculated on the basis of the average net assets, shall be deferred on the valuation reporting date and shall be charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. In addition, the Asset Manager may also receive a performance-based remuneration from the respective net fund assets ("performance fee"). The level of the asset management fee of the UCITS/unit class shall be specified in the annual report.

Advisory fee

Insofar as an investment advisor has been commissioned, the investment manager may receive remuneration whose maximum level, calculation and payment is set out in the respective Appendix A "Overview of the fund". In addition, the investment advisor may also receive a performance-based remuneration from the respective net fund assets ("performance fee"). The level of the advisory fee of the UCITS/unit class shall be specified in the annual report.

Distributor fee

Insofar as a distribution agent has been contractually commissioned, the distribution agent may receive remuneration from the assets whose maximum level, calculation and payment is set out in Appendix A "Overview of the fund". This shall be calculated on the basis of the average net assets, shall be deferred on the valuation reporting date and shall be charged pro rata temporis at the end of each quarter. The level of the distributor fee of the UCITS/unit class shall be specified in the annual report.

Fees that are independent of the assets:

The Investment Company and the Custodian are also entitled to the reimbursement of the following expenses that they incur in the exercise of their function:

- a) The cost of preparing, printing and distributing the annual and interim reports, as well as further publications prescribed by law;
- b) The cost of legal consultancy and the exercise of rights incurred by the Management Company or the Custodian when acting in the interests of investors;
- c) The cost of publishing the notices of the UCITS addressed to investors in the organs of publication and possible additional newspapers or electronic media chosen by the Investment Company, including the publication of prices;
- d) Fees and the cost of licences as well as for the supervision of the UCITS in Liechtenstein and abroad;
- e) All taxes imposed on the assets of the UCITS as well as on the income and expenses of the UCITS;
- f) Fees incurred in conjunction with any possible listing of the UCITS and with the securing of a distribution licence in Liechtenstein and abroad (e.g. consultancy, legal, translation costs);
- g) Charges, costs and fees incurred in conjunction with the determination and publication of tax factors in the countries of the EU/EEA and/or all countries where distribution licences exist and/or private placements are made, in accordance with the effective overheads incurred at market rates;

- h) Fees and costs arising out of other legal or regulatory requirements to be complied with by the Management Company in the course of implementing the investment strategy (such as reporting and other costs arising during the course of compliance with the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR, EU Regulation 648/2012);
- i) Costs of the auditors of the Investment Company and remuneration paid to managing bodies or agents of the Investment Company for the performance of duties under company law, in particular fees paid to the Board of Directors.
- j) Fees for payment agents, representatives and other delegates with comparable functions in Liechtenstein and abroad;
- k) A reasonable share of the cost of printed materials and advertising incurred in direct association with the offering and sale of units;
- l) Fees of the auditor and of tax advisers, insofar as these expenses are incurred in the interest of investors;
- m) Internal and external costs of reclaiming non-domestic withholding taxes, insofar as this can be performed on the account of the UCITS or of the respective sub-fund. With regard to the recovery of non-domestic withholding taxes, it should be noted that the Management Company does not undertake to recover such taxes and any such recovery will only be made if the procedure is justified on the basis of the criteria of materiality of the amounts and proportionality of the costs in relation to the possible amount to be recovered. With respect to investments that are the subject of securities lending, the Management Company shall not reclaim withholding tax;
- n) Costs relating to the valuation of special investments (e.g. expert opinions) and associated overheads of the Management Company;
- o) Cost of specialist expertise and specialist advice within the context of the purchase and sale of fund assets in the best interest of investors, in particular in the field of unlisted assets, and the associated overheads of the Management Company;
- p) Cost of potential sub-custodians of the fund assets in the event that parts thereof are not kept for safekeeping directly at the Custodian;
- q) Cost of establishing and maintaining additional counterparties, if this is in the interest of investors up to a maximum sum of CHF 10,000.00.
- r) Royalties for the use of any possible benchmarks.
- s) Cost and expense of regular reports provided inter alia to insurers, pension funds and other financial services companies (e.g. GroMiKV, Solvency II, VAG, MiFID II, ESG- / SRI reports or sustainability ratings, etc.)
- t) External cost of assessing the sustainability ratings (ESG research) of the assets of the UCITS or of its target investments

The respective applicable level of the expenses of the UCITS/unit class shall be specified in the annual report.

Transaction costs

In addition, the UCITS shall bear all ancillary costs arising out of the management of the assets in conjunction with the acquisition and sale of the investments (standard market brokerage fees, commission, duties) as well as all taxes imposed on the assets of the UCITS as well as on its earnings and expenses (e.g. withholding taxes on non-domestic earnings). The UCITS shall furthermore bear any possible external costs, i.e. fees charged by third parties that are incurred when buying and selling the investments. These costs shall be offset directly against the cost and sales value of the investments concerned. In addition, any possible currency hedging costs shall also be charged to the respective unit classes.

Counter-performances that are included in a fixed flat fee may not be additionally charged as separate expenses. Any possible compensation for commissioned third parties shall however already be included in these fees.

Any possible costs for currency hedging of unit classes

The possible cost of currency hedging of unit classes shall be allocated to the corresponding unit class.

Service fee

A periodic service fee pursuant to Appendix A "Overview of the fund" shall be imposed for additional services rendered by the Custodian and Management Company.

Liquidation fees

In the event of the dissolution of the UCITS, the Investment Company may charge a liquidation fee amounting to no more than CHF 10,000.00, payable to the Investment Company.

Extraordinary management costs

In addition, the Management Company may charge the fund assets costs for extraordinary management activities.

Extraordinary management costs comprise the expenses incurred exclusively for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of investors, which are incurred during the course of the regular business activities, and which were not foreseeable at the time of the foundation of the UCITS. Extraordinary management costs comprise in particular the cost of legal compliance in the interest of the Investment Company or of investors. Furthermore, this is deemed to include any possible necessary extraordinary management activities pursuant to UCITSG and UCITSV (e.g. amendments of the fund documents).

Inducements

In conjunction with the acquisition and the sale of assets and rights on behalf of the UCITS, the Management Company, the Custodian as well as any possible commissioned agents shall ensure in particular that any inducement benefits directly or indirectly the UCITS.

Total expense ratio (TER)

The total sum of the current fees before any possible performance fee and before any possible extraordinary administrative fees shall be calculated in accordance with general principles set out in the code of conduct, and comprise, with the exception of the transaction costs, all costs and fees that are charged to the assets of the UCITS on an ongoing basis.

The overall costs incurred by the fund or respective unit class on annual basis (total expense ratio, TER) shall be reported in the annual and interim report as well as in conjunction with the publication of the interim or annual report on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association under www.lafv.li.

§ 28 One-off costs charged to investors

Issue, redemption and conversion fees as well as any possible associated taxes and duties shall be payable by the investor.

§ 29 Performance fee

In addition, the Investment Company may charge a performance fee. The extent to which a performance fee shall be charged is set out in detail in Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

§ 30 Foundation costs

The cost of founding the Investment Company and the initial issue of units shall be amortised over a period of 5 years at the expense of the assets.

§ 31 Utilisation of profits

The profit of the UCITS consists of the net income as well as the realised capital gains.

The Board of Directors may distribute the profit generated by a UCITS or a unit class to investors in this UCITS or in this unit class, or may reinvest this profit in the UCITS or respective unit class.

Reinvested:

The profit generated by the UCITS or unit class that is subject to a profit utilisation of the type "REINV" pursuant to Appendix A "Overview of the fund" shall be reinvested on an ongoing basis.

Distributed:

The profit generated by the UCITS or unit classes that is subject to a profit utilisation of the type "DISTR" pursuant to Appendix A "Overview of the fund" shall be distributed on an annual basis. The Management Company may decide at its own discretion about the level of the distribution.

A part of the net profit of the fund may be carried forward to the new account.

Realised capital gains arising out of the alienation of tangible assets and rights shall be retained for reinvestment by the Investment Company.

Distributions shall be paid out on the units that have been issued on the distribution day.

No interest shall be paid on declared distributions from the time of their due date onwards.

§ 32 Inducements

The Management Company may pay distributors compensation to cover overheads incurred in conjunction with the distribution of the fund in accordance with the provisions set out in the constituting documents.

Insofar as the Management Company receives inducements for the fund from third parties in conjunction with the introduction of investors, the acquisition/distribution of collective capital investments, certificates, notes etc. (hereinafter called "Products"), it shall pass these comprehensively to the fund.

The level of such inducements may differ according to the particular product and product provider. The level of portfolio payments shall as a rule be determined by the level of the volume of a product or of a product type held by the Management Company. The level thereof normally corresponds to a percentage share of the management fees charged for the respective product, as is periodically remunerated during the holding period. In addition, distribution commission from securities issuers may also be provided in the form of discounts on the issue price (percentage discount) or in the form of one-off payments, the level of which corresponds to a percentage share of the issue price. Unless otherwise agreed, the investor may at any time before or following the rendering of the service (purchase of the product) demand from the Management Company further details about the agreements concluded with third parties in respect of such inducements. The entitlement to information relating to transactions that have already been performed is however limited to the period of 12 months preceding the enquiry. The investor expressly waives any entitlement to further information. If the investor does not demand any further details prior to the rendering of the performance, or if he draws the performance after having obtained further details, he waives any possible surrender entitlement within the meaning of § 1009 of the General Civil Code (Allgemeines Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch – "ABGB").

§ 33 Information for investors

The organ of publication of the UCITS is the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association (www.lafv.li) as well as other media specified in the Prospectus.

All communications to investors and shareholders, including in respect of amendments of the Articles, the Terms and Conditions of Investment and Appendix A "Overview of the fund", shall be published on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association (www.lafv.li) as the organ of publication of the UCITS as well as in the other media and data carriers specified in the Prospectus.

The net asset value as well as the issue and redemption price of the units of the Investment Company or of the unit class shall be reported on each valuation date on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association (www.lafv.li) as the organ of publication of the Investment Company as well as in the other media and permanent data carriers specified in the prospectus (letter, fax, e-mail or similar).

The annual report, audited by an auditor and the interim report, which does not need to be audited, shall be made available to investors free of charge at the headquarters of the Investment Company and of the Custodian.

§ 33 Reports

The Investment Company shall draw up an audited annual report for each UCITS as well as an interim report in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Principality of Liechtenstein.

At the latest four months after the end of each financial year, the Investment 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 Investment Company shall publish an unaudited interim report.

Additional audited and unaudited six-monthly reports may also be drawn up.

§ 34 Limitation period

The claims of investors against the Investment Company, the liquidator, trustee or the Custodian shall be statute-barred once the period of five years has passed following the occurrence of the damage, although at the latest one year after the redemption of the unit or after the damage becomes known.

The legally-binding language for these Articles and these Terms and Conditions of Investment is the German language.

§ 35 Coming into force

These Terms and Conditions of Investment shall come into force on 4 June 2021.

The Management Company:

LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

The Custodian:

Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

Appendix A: Overview of the fund

The Terms and Conditions of Investment and this Appendix represent a significant single entity and for this reason supplement each other.

1 Master data and information relating to the UCITS

Name of the investment fund	Deep Research Fund SICAV			
Unit classes ²	Class A	Class S	Class B	Class T
Securities number	30705431	33851019	33851022	33851026
ISIN number	LI0307054317	LI0338510196	LI0338510220	LI0338510261
Suitable as a UCITS target fund	Yes			
Duration of the UCITS	Indefinite			
Listing	No			
Unit of account of the UCITS	Swiss franc (CHF)			
Reference currency of the unit classes	Swiss franc (CHF)	Swiss franc (CHF)	Euro (EUR)	Euro (EUR)
Minimum investment	1 unit	CHF 5 million	1 unit	EUR 5 million
Initial issue price	CHF 1,000	CHF 1,000	EUR 1,000	EUR 1,000
Initial subscription date	4 January 2016	7 October 2016	4 November 2016	7 October 2016
Paid up date (initial valuation date)	4 January 2016 (initial valuation date 6 January 2016)	10 October 2016 (initial valuation date 12 January 2016)	23 November 2016 (initial valuation date 28 November 2016)	10 October 2016 (initial valuation date 12 January 2016)
Valuation date ^{3 4}	On each bank working day in Liechtenstein			
Valuation interval	Daily			
Acceptance deadline for unit transactions	2 p.m. (CET)			
Issue/redemption date	Each valuation date			
Valuation date for issue and redemption date (T+2)	Two bank working days following calculation of the net asset value/NAV			
Denomination	Fractions possible	Fractions possible	Fractions possible	Fractions possible
Certification	Book-entry / no issue of certificates			
End of financial year	in each case as at 31 December			
End of the first financial year	31.12.2016	31.12.2016	31.12.2016	31.12.2016
Appropriation of profits	Reinvested	Reinvested	Reinvested	Reinvested

² The specific criteria that must be fulfilled by the investor when purchasing units in a specific unit class are set out in Fig. 9 (participation in the Investment Company).

³ If the valuation date falls on a bank holiday in Liechtenstein, the valuation date shall be moved to the next following bank working day in Liechtenstein.

⁴ The respective issue and redemption date shall be as at the end of the month, if not a Friday, and on 31 December. 31 December is relevant for the annual report of the investment fund.

Costs charged to the investor

Issue premium	none	none	none	none
Redemption premium	none	none	none	none

Costs charged to the assets of the UCITS^{5 6}

Fee for asset management and distribution ⁷	1.20% p.a.	0.60% p.a.	1.20% p.a.	0.60% p.a.
Performance fee ⁷	none	none	none	none
Hurdle rate	none	none	none	none
High watermark	none	none	none	none
Maximum fee for administration, Custodian and risk management ⁷	0.15 % p.a. plus maximum CHF 70,000.00 p.a.			
Maximum service fee ⁷	CHF 2,500.00 p.a.			

Use of benchmarks

Benchmark	The UCITS does not have a benchmark.
Index tracking	No, actively managed

⁵ Plus taxes and other costs: Transaction costs as well as expenses that the Management Company and the Custodian incur in the exercise of their functions. Details are shown in the Prospectus under Figs. 11 (Tax regulations) and 12.2 (Costs and fees borne by the UCITS).

⁶ In the event of the dissolution of the UCITS, the Management Company may charge a liquidation fee amounting to no more than CHF 10,000.00, payable to the Management Company.

⁷ The commission or fee effectively charged is shown in the interim report and annual report.

Name of the investment fund	Deep Research Fund SICAV			
Unit classes ⁸	Class I	Class J	Class K	Class U
Securities number	47479709	47479714	47479716	47479717
ISIN number	LI0474797094	LI0474797144	LI0474797169	LI0474797177
Suitable as a UCITS target fund	Yes			
Duration of the UCITS	Indefinite			
Listing	No			
Unit of account of the UCITS	Swiss franc (CHF)			
Reference currency of the unit classes	Swiss franc (CHF)	Euro (EUR)	US dollar (USD)	US dollar (USD)
Minimum investment	CHF 500,000.00	EUR 500,000.00	USD 500,000.00	USD 5 million
Initial issue price	CHF 1,000	EUR 1,000	USD 1,000	USD 1,000
Initial subscription date	27 May 2019	27 February 2020	10 January 2020	tbd
Paid up date (initial valuation date)	03 June 2019 (06 June 2019)	21 January 2021 (26 January 2021)	13 January 2020 (16 January 2020)	tbd
Valuation date ^{9 10}	On each bank working day in Liechtenstein			
Valuation interval	Daily			
Acceptance deadline for unit transactions	2 p.m. (CET)			
Issue/redemption date	Each valuation date			
Valuation date for issue and redemption date (T+2)	Two bank working days following calculation of the net asset value/NAV			
Denomination	Fractions possible	Fractions possible	Fractions possible	Fractions possible
Certification	Book-entry / no issue of certificates			
End of financial year	in each case as at 31 December			
End of the first financial year	31 Dec. 2019	31 Dec. 2021	31 Dec. 2020	tbd
Appropriation of profits	Reinvested	Reinvested	Reinvested	Reinvested

Costs charged to the investor

Issue premium	none	none	none	none
Redemption premium	none	none	none	none

⁸ The specific criteria that must be fulfilled by the investor when purchasing units in a specific unit class are set out in Fig. 9 (participation in the Investment Company).

⁹ If the valuation date falls on a bank holiday in Liechtenstein, the valuation date shall be moved to the next following bank working day in Liechtenstein.

¹⁰ The respective issue and redemption date shall be as at the end of the month, if not a Friday, and on 31 December. 31 December is relevant for the annual report of the investment fund.

Costs charged to the assets of the UCITS^{11 12}

Fee for asset management and distribution ¹³	0.90% p.a.	0.90% p.a.	0.90% p.a.	0.60% p.a.
Performance fee ¹³	none	none	none	none
Hurdle rate	none	none	none	none
High watermark	none	none	none	none
Maximum fee for administration, Custodian and risk management ¹³	0.15 % p.a. plus maximum CHF 70,000.00 p.a.			
Maximum service fee ¹³	CHF 2,500.00 p.a.			

Use of benchmarks

Benchmark	The UCITS does not have a benchmark.
Index tracking	No, actively managed

¹¹ Plus taxes and other costs: Transaction costs as well as expenses that the Management Company and the Custodian incur in the exercise of their functions. Details are shown in the Prospectus under Figs. 11 (Tax regulations) and 12.2 (Costs and fees borne by the UCITS).

¹² In the event of the dissolution of the UCITS, the Management Company may charge a liquidation fee amounting to no more than CHF 10,000.00, payable to the Management Company.

¹³ The commission or fee effectively charged is shown in the interim report and annual report.

2 Assignment of responsibilities

2.1 Asset Manager

The investment decisions have been delegated to ANREPA ASSET Management AG, Neuhofstrasse 12, CH-6340 Baar

3 Custodian

Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG, Städtle 44, FL-9490 Vaduz, has been appointed as the Custodian for this UCITS

4 Auditor

Grant Thornton AG, Bahnhofstrasse 15, PO Box 663, FL-9494 Schaan, has been appointed as the Auditor for this UCITS.

5 Investment principles of the UCITS

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

5.1 Investment objective and investment policy

The investment objective of the UCITS (investment fund) is to maximise returns by investing in global equities traded on a regulated market and selected on the basis of long-term fundamental analysis.

In selecting individual stocks, the focus shall be on business models that are characterised by an acceptable risk profile and above-average growth prospects. The investment decision and monitoring of the investment are based on clearly defined processes.

The UCITS shall invest, after deducting liquid assets, at least 51% of its total assets in equities, with the individual equity positions being weighted equally in principle. The fund shall invest the remaining assets in the form of money market investments and fixed-interest investments.

The UCITS may invest up to 10% of its assets in units in other UCITSs or in other undertakings for collective investment that are comparable with a UCITS.

Sustainability

The investment fund is a product under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector, also referred to as “light green” products.

In a globalised economy, the success of corporate strategies increasingly depends on ESG factors (ESG = environment, social, governance). Integrating these factors into financial analysis and risk management can help increase profitability and mitigate the high risk of unpredictable events and systemic risk. For this reason, the UCITS takes account of sustainability aspects in the investment process, which in turn offer the opportunity to achieve financial targets while contributing to broader objectives such as the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement or the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The investment objective of the UCITS is to maximise returns by investing in global equities traded on a regulated market and selected on the basis of long-term fundamental analysis. In selecting individual stocks, the focus lies on business models that are characterised by an acceptable risk profile and good growth prospects. The investment decision and monitoring of the investment are based on clearly defined processes. Sustainability criteria are taken into account at every step of the process. Sustainability means striving for economic success and long-term value creation while taking non-financial factors into account. These include ecological and social aspects as well as aspects of corporate governance. These factors are clearly defined in the process, systematically integrated (e.g. through negative and positive selection, other sustainability approaches) and quantitatively and qualitatively analysed. Both the financial analysis and the analysis in the sustainable ESG field are conducted entirely in-house.

This sustainable investment policy can only be implemented effectively if the process in question is monitored on an ongoing basis. The internal sustainability policy is binding and the corresponding processes are measurable and transparent. Transparency is the key to the successful implementation of sustainability criteria; reporting is comprehensible, standardised and measurable. Specific sustainable KPIs form the basis of monitoring and are integrated into the portfolio management and reporting system. By this means, specific sustainability indicators (e.g. the average sustainability rating of the portfolio) or violations of the defined investment policy (e.g. a blacklisted company appears in the portfolio) can be avoided.

The investment process also ensures that, in addition to ESG factors, material ESG risks and opportunities are included in the analysis and influence investment decisions. This analysis includes gathering information on how an investment

target takes environmental, social and governance factors into account and the impact of their consideration. By integrating material sustainability factors, the UCITS can actively manage and monitor material risks and can thus be as efficient as possible for the benefit of clients and other stakeholders.

Consideration of sustainability factors in the UCITS entails the possibility that its performance may deviate in comparison to funds with similar equity strategies but which deliberately dispense with the filter of sustainability factors in their process. The UCITS does not use market indices as benchmarks. The principle of "avoidance of significant adverse impacts" only applies to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining part of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

5.2 Unit of account / reference currency of the UCITS

The unit of account of the UCITS as well as the reference currency per unit class are specified in the table "Master data and information relating to the UCITS" in lit. 1 of this Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

The unit of account is the currency in which the accounts of the UCITS are kept. The reference currency is the currency in which the performance and the net asset value of the unit classes are calculated. The investments are made in the currencies that are most suitable for the performance of the UCITS.

5.3 Profile of the typical investor

The fund is suitable for investors with a long-term investment horizon who wish to invest in a diversified portfolio of worldwide equity securities.

6 Valuation

7 The valuation is performed by the Management Company. Risks and risk profiles of the UCITS

The fund is particularly suitable for risk-conscious investors with a longer-term investment horizon who wish to participate in the performance of the global equity market by means of a focused, growth-oriented portfolio.

7.1 UCITS-specific risks

The performance of the units is dependent upon the investment policy as well as the market performance of the individual fund investments, and cannot be determined in advance. In this conjunction it is important to draw attention to the fact that the value of the units can rise or fall relative to the issue price at any time. It cannot be guaranteed that investor will receive back their invested capital.

Due to the fact that the overwhelming majority of the fund assets are to be invested in investment securities and investment book-entry securities, this investment type has a market and issuer risk that can have a negative impact on the net assets. In addition, further risks such as for example the currency risk and the change in interest risk may materialise. The use of derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging can also lead to heightened risks.

The risk associated with derivative financial instruments may not exceed 100 % of the net assets. In this conjunction, the overall risk associated with derivative financial instruments may not exceed 200 % of the net assets. If a loan is taken out pursuant to UCITSG (Prospectus Fig. 7.4.2), the overall risk may not exceed 210 % of the net assets.

The Investment Company applies the commitment approach as a risk management procedure.

7.2 General risks

In addition to the specific risks, the investments may also be exposed to general risks. An exemplary and not definitive list is shown under Fig. 8.2 of the Prospectus.

8 Costs that are reimbursed from the UCITS

An overview of the costs which are reimbursed from the UCITS and its unit classes is set out in the table "Master data and information relating to the UCITS" from lit. 1 of the present Appendix A "Overview of the fund".

The Management Company:

LLB Fund Services Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

The Custodian:

Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

Appendix B: Specific information for individual distribution countries

Under applicable law in the Principality of Liechtenstein, the foundation documents shall be approved by the FMA. This approval relates only to details relating to the implementation of the provisions of the UCITSG. For this reason the following, Appendix B to the Prospectus "Specific information for individual distribution countries", which is based on non-domestic law, is not subject to checks by the FMA and is excluded from the approval.

1 Distribution in Switzerland

1.1 Representative

The Representative in Switzerland is LLB Swiss Investment AG, Claridenstrasse 20, CH-8002 Zürich.

1.2 Payment agent

The Payment Agent for Switzerland is Bank Linth LLB AG, Zürcherstrasse 3, CH-8730 Uznach.

1.3 Source of the relevant documents and publications

Investors may obtain the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Documents (KIID) or the basic information sheet as well as the annual and interim reports from the representative well as from the Payment Agent in Switzerland free of charge.

1.4 Publications

In Switzerland, publications relating to non-domestic collective investment schemes are performed on the electronic platform www.fundinfo.com.

The issue and redemption price as well as the net asset price with the reference "excluding commission" shall be published on the electronic platform www.fundinfo.com at the time of each issue and redemption of units.

1.5 Payment of incentives and discounts

The Management Company as well as its representatives may pay incentives to compensate the distribution activity 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, production of advertising material, training of sales staff, etc.

Incentives do not constitute discounts, even if they are ultimately passed on to investors wholly or in part.

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

The Management Company and its representatives shall not pay any discounts for sales in Switzerland in order to reduce the fees and costs payable by the fund that are attributable to the investor.

1.6 Place of performance and place of jurisdiction

For units offered in Switzerland, the place of performance and the place of jurisdiction is the registered domicile of the representative. The place of jurisdiction shall be the registered domicile of the representative or the registered domicile or place of residence of the investor.

2 Distribution in the Federal Republic of Germany

The Management Company reported its plans to distribute the UCITS units to the public in the Federal Republic of Germany to the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority, and has been entitled to distribute these to the public following completion of the notification procedure.

2.1 Information agent in the Federal Republic of Germany

DONNER & REUSCHEL Aktiengesellschaft, Ballindamm 27, D-20095 Hamburg has been appointed as the information agent in Germany. Investors domiciled in Germany may obtain the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document (KIID), the Trust Agreement as well as the respective latest annual report and, insofar as this has also been published, the latest interim report from the German information agent free of charge – the aforementioned documents are available in each case in paper form – as well as the current issue, redemption and conversion price of the units.

2.2 Publications

The issue and redemption price and other information for investors shall be published on the electronic platform www.fundinfo.com. Investors in Germany shall also be informed pursuant to § 167 KAGB by means of permanent data carriers about:

- a) the suspension of the redemption of the units of an investment fund,
- b) the termination of the management of an investment fund or its settlement,
- c) Changes to the Trust Agreement that are incompatible with the previous investment principles, which touch upon the essential investor rights or which affect the remuneration and expenses reimbursement that may be drawn from the investment assets,
- d) the merger of investment assets in the form of merger information that must be provided pursuant to Art. 43 of the Directive 2009/65/EC, and
- e) the conversion of an investment undertaking into a feeder fund or the modification of a master fund in the form of information that must be drawn in accordance with Art. 64 of the Directive 2009/65/EC.

2.3 Tax information

Investors and potential investors are urgently advised to obtain advice from their tax advisers in respect of the German and non-German tax consequences of acquiring and holding units in the fund as well as disposing of the units or of the rights arising therefrom. The Management Company shall not assume any liability for the establishment of specific tax results. The nature of the taxation and the level of the taxable earnings are subject to the assessment of the federal tax authorities (Bundesamt für Finanzen).

3 Distribution in Austria

The following information is provided for potential investors in the Republic of Austria, by providing further details and supplementary information to that contained in this Prospectus in respect of distribution in the Republic of Austria.

3.1 Contact Office for Austria

The contact office in Austria, in accordance with provisions of EU Directive 2019/1160 Art. 92, is:

LLB Fund Services AG

Äulestrasse 80

FL-9490 Vaduz

The Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document (KIID), the Trust Agreement as well as the respective latest annual report and – insofar as this has already been published – the latest interim report are available from the aforementioned agent. The issue, redemption and conversion prices may also be requested of the agent free of charge.

3.2 Publications

All issue and redemption prices of the UCITS and all other announcements shall be published in the organ of publication www.fundinfo.com as well as on the website of the Management Company.

Neither the UCITS, the Management Company, nor the manager of the UCITS are subject to the supervision of the Federal Finance Ministry (Bundesministerium für Finanzen), the FMA or any other state supervision exercised by an Austrian public authority.

The German text of this Prospectus, of the Key Investor Information Document and of the Trust Agreement as well as of any other documents and publication are authoritative.