

# ABSALON

*Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable*

Registered Office  
15, rue de Flaxweiler,  
L-6776 Grevenmacher  
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

**PROSPECTUS**

**DECEMBER 2023**

**ABSALON has the structure of an umbrella fund (the “Company” or the “Fund”) and offers various classes of Shares each relating to a separate portfolio (the “Sub-Fund(s)”) as specified in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund in Appendix.**

**The distribution of this Prospectus is not authorised unless (as and when available) accompanied by the Key Information Document (“PRIIPs-KID”) latest available annual report and accounts of the Company and by the latest semi-annual report if published thereafter.**

**No person is authorised to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Prospectus, and any subscription and / or purchase made by any person on the basis of statements or representations not contained in or inconsistent with the information contained in this Prospectus shall be solely at the risk of the subscriber / purchaser.**

**Subscriptions can only be accepted if they are based on the Prospectus or on the PRIIPs-KID. No information other than that contained in this Prospectus or in the PRIIPs-KID may be given.**

**Investors should note however that some Sub-Funds or Share classes may not be available to all investors.**

**The Fund retains the right to offer only one or more share classes for purchase by investors in any particular jurisdiction in order to conform to local law, customs or business practice or for fiscal or any other reason.**

**The Fund may further reserve one or more Sub-Funds or share classes to Institutional Investors (within the meaning of article 174 of the 2010 Law as interpreted from time to time by the CSSF) only.**

**The Restriction on Ownership of Shares is described in the relevant Appendix.**

**Distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares may be subject to restrictions in certain jurisdictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer for sale or an invitation to purchase in a jurisdiction in which such an offer or invitation is not permitted, or in which the offer would be directed at persons to whom distributing such an offer or invitation would be prohibited by law.**

## **US-Persons, Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standard (CRS)**

The Company is not registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or any similar or analogous regulatory scheme enacted by any other jurisdiction except as described herein. In addition, the shares of the Company are not registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or under any similar or analogous provision of law enacted by any other jurisdiction except as described herein. Therefore, shares in the Company must not be offered, sold, transferred or delivered in the United States of America, its territories or possessions, neither for or on account of US persons (in the context of the definitions for the purposes of US federal laws on securities, goods and taxes, including Regulation S in relation to the United States Securities Act of 1933; together "US-Persons"), except in a transaction which does not violate the applicable legislation. Any documents related to the Company must not be circulated in the United States of America.

In Luxembourg, the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) is based on the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the United States and Luxembourg (hereinafter referred to as "IGA Luxembourg-USA") as implemented into Luxembourg law by the law of 24 July 2015 relating to FATCA (the "FATCA-Law"). According to the FATCA-Law, Luxembourg Financial Institutions may be required to collect and report information about financial accounts of US Persons to the competent tax authorities.

According to the current national Luxembourg FATCA legislation, the Company is qualified as a "Restricted Fund" in accordance with Annex II, Section IV (E) (5) of the IGA Luxembourg-USA. As per definition of the Annex II, Section IV (E) (5) of the IGA Luxembourg-USA, a Restricted Fund is a Non-Reporting Luxembourg Financial Institution and shall be treated as a deemed-compliant Foreign Financial Institution for purposes of section 1471 of the US Internal Revenue Code. Therefore, shares in the Company must not be offered, sold, transferred or delivered to:

- Specified U.S. Persons within the meaning of Article 1, Section 1 (ff) of the IGA Luxembourg-USA,
- Nonparticipating Financial Institutions within the meaning of Article 1, Section 1 (r) of the IGA Luxembourg-USA, and
- Passive Non-Financial Foreign Entities (passive NFFEs) with one or more substantial US Owners as defined in the relevant US Treasury Regulations.
- 

In Luxembourg, the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) is based on the law of 18 December 2015 on the automatic exchange of financial account information in the field of taxation (the "CRS Law"). According to the current national Luxembourg CRS legislation, the Company is qualified as a Financial Institution and is obliged to collect and report to the competent tax authorities certain information about financial accounts held by certain shareholders.

Each shareholder agrees to provide the Company with a Self-Certification form for purposes of FATCA and CRS and, if applicable, other documentation relating to or establishing such shareholder's identity, jurisdiction of residence (or formation) and income tax status. The shareholder has to undertake to advise the Company promptly and provide an updated Self-Certification form within 30 days where any change in circumstances occurs which causes any of the information contained in the form to be inaccurate or incomplete.

In the event the Company is required either to pay a withholding tax, or is forced to comply with reporting duties, or if it suffers any other damages, due to a shareholder's non-compliance under FATCA or CRS, the Company reserves the right to claim damages from such shareholder, without prejudice to any other rights.

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## GENERAL PART INTRODUCTION

### THE COMPANY

ABSALON is organised in Luxembourg as a *société d'investissement à capital variable* ("SICAV") and qualifies as a collective investment undertaking under Part I of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 (the "2010 Law"). The Company qualifies as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities under article 1(2) of the Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (the "UCITS Directive") and may therefore be offered for sale in any EU Member State, subject to registration.

The Company is presently structured as an umbrella fund with the ability to provide investors with investment opportunities in a variety of Sub-Funds. The registration of the Company does not constitute a warranty by any supervisory authority as to the performance or the quality of the Shares issued by the Company. Any representation to the contrary is unauthorised and unlawful.

The Company has been established for an indefinite term.

This Prospectus consists of a general part (the "General Part"), containing all provisions which are applicable to all Sub-Funds and appendices ("Appendices"), describing the Sub-Funds and containing any provisions applicable to them. The complete Prospectus contains the Appendices for all Sub-Funds and is available for inspection at the registered office of the Company. Prospectuses containing only one or several Sub-Fund Appendices may be prepared. The Prospectus may be amended or supplemented at any time. In that case, the investors will be informed accordingly.

The Board of Directors may issue several classes of shares ("Classes of Shares") for each Sub-Fund, each with different minimum subscription, dividend policies, fee structures or other characteristics and which may be denominated in various currencies. A separate net asset value per share (the "Net Asset Value") shall be calculated for each issued Class of Shares in relation to each Sub-Fund. The different features of each Class of Shares available relating to a Sub-Fund are described in detail in the description of the relevant Sub-Fund Appendix.

The liabilities of each Sub-Fund shall be segregated on a Sub-Fund by Sub-Fund basis with third party creditors having recourse only to the assets of the Sub-Fund concerned.

The Reference Currency of the Company is the Euro (EUR).

In addition, a PRIIPs-KID is made available at latest the launch date of each relevant Share Class. By subscribing for new Shares, the investors confirm having received the PRIIPs-KID.

The capital of the Company consists of shares (the "Shares") of no par value and is at any time equal to the total net assets of the Company.

Any shareholder of the Company's Shares (the "Shareholder(s)") may request the redemption of all or some of his Shares by the Company on each dealing date (the "Dealing Date", being the valuation date (the "Valuation Date") on which a Shareholder may subscribe, redeem or convert Shares as specified in the description of the relevant Appendix) and, subject to certain guidelines (detailed in the section entitled "*Redemption of Shares by the Company*"), the Company is obliged to redeem the Shares. The redemption price of such Shares (the "Redemption Price") shall be equal to the Net Asset Value per Share less a redemption charge (if any) as specified in the relevant Sub-Fund Appendix.

The mechanism for the calculation of the Issue Price per Share, plus the imposition of a subscription charge (if any), is set out in each case in the description of the relevant Appendix.

The articles of incorporation of the Company (the "Articles of Incorporation") contain certain provisions granting to the board of directors of the Company (the "Board of Directors") the power to impose restrictions on the holding and acquisition of Shares (see section entitled "*Restrictions on Ownership of Shares*"). If a person subsequently becomes the owner of Shares in a situation described in the Company's Articles of Incorporation and if such fact comes to the attention of the Company, the Shares owned by that person may be compulsorily redeemed by the Company.

Prospective subscribers/purchasers of Shares must themselves obtain all necessary information as to the legal requirements, exchange control regulations and applicable taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

## **IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

Statements made in this Prospectus are based on the law and practice currently in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and are subject to changes therein.

This Prospectus in its current version may be amended and updated in the future.

All decisions to subscribe or purchase Shares are deemed to be made solely on the basis of the information contained in this Prospectus and the KID accompanied by the latest available annual report of the Company containing its audited accounts, and by the latest available semi-annual report, if published thereafter. All other information given or representations made by any person must be regarded as unauthorised.

The Management Company and the Company reserve the right to reject, at their sole discretion, any subscription request for Shares and to accept any application in part only. The Company and the Management Company do not permit practices related to market timing and reserve the right to reject subscription and conversion orders from investors who the Company or the Management Company suspect of using such practices and to take the appropriate measures to protect other investors of the Company.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

## **MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

### **THE COMPANY**

ABSALON  
15, rue de Flaxweiler,  
6776 Grevenmacher  
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

### **DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY**

Helle Bendorff  
Chairman and Member of the Board  
*(Head of Institutional Client Management, Formuepleje A/S)*

Jens Philip Hage  
Member of the Board  
*(Director Sales, Formuepleje A/S)*

Daniel Flück  
Member of the Board  
*(Director Sales, Universal-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH)*

Jhon Mortensen  
Member of the Board  
*(Director)*

### **MANAGEMENT COMPANY**

Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.  
15, rue de Flaxweiler  
L-6776 Grevenmacher  
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Equity capital: EUR 28.226.750,81 (as at 30 September 2022\*)

### **MANAGEMENT BOARD OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY**

Etienne Rougier  
Chairwoman of the Management Board  
Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.  
Grevenmacher

Martin Groos  
Executive Member of the Management Board  
Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.  
Grevenmacher

Matthias Müller  
Executive Member of the Management Board  
Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.  
Grevenmacher

Bernhard Heinz  
Executive Member of the Management Board  
Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.  
Grevenmacher

All professionally residing at  
15, rue de Flaxweiler  
L-6776 Grevenmacher  
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

### **SUPERVISORY BOARD OF THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY**



Frank Egloff (Chairman)  
Chairman of the Supervisory Board  
Universal-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH

Markus Neubauer  
Member of the Supervisory Board  
Universal-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH

All professionally residing at  
Theodor-Heuss-Allee 70  
60486 Frankfurt am Main  
Germany

**DEPOSITARY, PAYING AGENT, TRANSFER AND  
REGISTRAR AGENT**

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN  
(Luxembourg) S.C.A.  
80 Route d'Esch,  
L-1470 Luxembourg  
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

**PORTFOLIO MANAGER**

Formuepleje A/S  
Værkmestergade 25  
DK-8000 Århus C  
Denmark

**DISTRIBUTOR**

Formuepleje A/S  
Værkmestergade 25  
DK-8000 Århus C  
Denmark

**AUDITOR**

KPMG Audit S.à r.l., 39, Avenue John F.  
Kennedy  
L-1855 Luxembourg  
(until 30 December 2023)

**DOMICILIARY AND CORPORATE AGENT**

Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.  
15, rue de Flaxweiler,  
L-6776 Grevenmacher  
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Deloitte Audit, S.à r.l.  
20, Boulevard de Kockelscheuer  
L-1821 Luxembourg  
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg  
(As of 31 December 2023)

\*Up-to-date information on the equity capital of the Management Company is provided in the latest Annual and Semi-Annual Reports.

## THE COMPANY

### General

The Company was constituted in Luxembourg on 27 February 2015 and is registered at the Register of Commerce and Companies of Luxembourg under number B 195023. The Articles of Incorporation have been published in the RESA<sup>1</sup>, *Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations* (the "RESA") on 9 March 2015.

The minimum share capital of the Company is the equivalent of EUR 1,250,000, which shall be reached within six (6) months from its constitution.

The Company's registered office is 15, rue de Flaxweiler, L-6776 Grevenmacher, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The Company has adopted the status of an investment company with variable capital and qualifies as a collective investment undertaking under Part I of the Luxembourg Law of the 2010 Law.

The Company has designated Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A., 15, rue de Flaxweiler, L-6776 Grevenmacher as its Management Company.

The Company has an unlimited life. Its financial year closes 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year.

## THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Company is managed by Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A., which is subject to the provisions of Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law.

Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A., a public limited company subject to the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was established on 17 March 2000 in Luxembourg for an indefinite term. It has its registered office at 15, rue de Flaxweiler, L-6776 Grevenmacher.

The Articles of Incorporation of the Management Company were published in the *Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations* ("Mémorial") (replaced by the electronic collection of companies and associations (Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations - hereinafter "RESA") on June 3, 2000 and filed with the Luxembourg Commercial and Companies Register (R.C.S. Luxembourg). The Articles of Association of the Management Company were last amended by resolution of the General Meeting of Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. on 5 December 2019. The amendment to the Articles of Association was published in RESA on 29 January 2020 and deposited with the Luxembourg Commercial and Company Register.

The Management Company has four Supervisory Board members who make up the Supervisory Board. The Management Company also has a Management Board consisting of four members appointed by the Supervisory Board who are entrusted with the day-to-day management of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the law of 2013 and within the limits of the powers granted by the Articles of Association and who represent the Management Company vis-à-vis third parties (the "Management Board"). The Management Board ensures that the Management Company and the respective service providers perform their duties in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and this Prospectus. The Management Board will report to the Supervisory Board on a regular basis or as necessary on an ad hoc basis. The Supervisory Board exercises permanent control over the management of the Management Company by the Management Board without being authorised to manage the day-to-day business on its own and does not represent the Management Company in dealings with third parties.

The object of the Management Company is the formation and management of investment funds subject to Luxembourg law and the performance of all activities associated with the launch and management of these funds.

The tasks assigned to the Management Company include asset management, risk management, administrative tasks and sales and marketing. These tasks may be partially or wholly delegated to third parties.

The Company can perform any other transactions and take any other measures that promote its interests or promote or are in any other way useful for its object, and are in accordance with Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law.

The names and sales documentation for all of the funds managed by the Management Company are available at the Company's registered office.

Monies received by ABSALON are used to purchase securities and other legally permissible assets in accordance with the investment policy set down in the Prospectus.

Furthermore, the Management Company can obtain advice from one or more investment advisers and/or may appoint different Portfolio Managers that receive a fee from the assets of the Fund in return.

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<sup>1</sup> On 1 June 2016, the Luxembourg *Mémorial C* has been replaced by RESA, the new official electronic platform of central publication regarding companies and associations.

Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. is subject to the applicable regulatory provisions governing the establishment of remuneration systems in accordance with Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010. Universal-Investment has set out the detailed arrangements in its remuneration policy. The remuneration policy is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules or instruments of incorporation of the UCITS that the Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. manages. The remuneration policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. and the UCITS that it manages and of the investors in such UCITS, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

At least once a year, a remuneration committee of the Universal-Investment Group checks the remuneration system of Universal-Investment for its adequacy and compliance with all legal provisions. It covers fixed and variable remuneration aspects.

The payment of performance-based remuneration is set in a multi-year framework in order to ensure that the payment of such remuneration is based on the long-term performance of the UCITS and its investment risks. Establishing ranges for the entire remuneration ensures that there is no significant dependence on the receipt of variable remuneration and that the relationship between the fixed and variable remuneration is appropriate. In addition to the aforementioned remuneration elements, employees of the Management Company can obtain voluntary employer benefits-in-kind as well as material and retirement benefits.

Further details on the Management Company's current remuneration policy have been published online at [www.universal-investment.com/en/Remuneration-system-Luxemburg](http://www.universal-investment.com/en/Remuneration-system-Luxemburg). They include a description of the valuation methods for remunerations and payments to certain employee groups, as well as details of the persons responsible for allocation, including the composition of the remuneration committee. On request, the Management Company will provide information in hard copy free of charge.

The Management Company delegates, in accordance with the provisions of Point 394 of CSSF Circular 18/698 and Article 23 of CSSF Regulation 10-4, the exercise of the voting rights attached to listed shares belonging to the Fund to the external service provider IVOX Glass Lewis GmbH., Kaiserallee 23a, 76133 Karlsruhe, Germany ("Glass Lewis"), which will exercise these voting rights within the confines of the Voting Rights Policy of the Management Company without instructions.

## INVESTOR PROFILE

The investor profile of each Sub-Fund is described in the relevant Appendix of this Prospectus.

## GENERAL INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICY

The investment objective and policy of each Sub-Fund is set forth in the description of the relevant Appendix.

**Although the Company will do its utmost to achieve the investment objectives of each Sub-Fund, there can be no guarantee to which extent these objectives will be reached. Consequently, the net asset values of the Shares may increase or decrease and positive or negative returns of different levels may arise.**

### 1. Eligible investments

(a) The Company will invest only in:

- (i) Eligible Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, which consists in:
  - transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on a stock exchange in an eligible state (within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EG) (the "Eligible State", being any member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") and any other country of Europe, North and South America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Basin);
  - transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on another regulated market (the "Regulated Market") in an Eligible State, which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
- (ii) recently issued Eligible Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments PROVIDED THAT:
  - the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or to another regulated market which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public, provided that the choice of the stock exchange or the market has been provided for in the constitutional documents of the Company; and
  - such admission is secured within one year of issue;PROVIDED THAT the Company may also invest in transferable securities and money market instruments which are not Eligible Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments provided that the total of such investments other than Eligible Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments shall not exceed 10 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund;
- (iii) UCITS authorised according to Directive 2009/65/EC, as may be amended from time to time and/or other UCIs within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph (2) first and second indents of said Directive, should they be situated in an EU Member State or not, PROVIDED THAT:

- such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in EU Community law, and that co-operation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
- the level of protection for shareholders in the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for shareholders in a UCITS and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending, uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC, as may be amended from time to time;
- the business of the other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
- no more than 10 per cent of the UCITS's or the other UCI's assets, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other UCIs;

A Sub-Fund can, under the conditions provided for in article 181 paragraph 8 of the 2010 Law, invest in Shares issued by one or several other Sub-Funds of the Company.

- (iv) deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than twelve months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in an EU Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a non-EU Member State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* ("CSSF") as equivalent to those laid down in EU law.
- (v) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a Regulated Market; and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over the counter ("OTC Derivatives"), PROVIDED THAT:
  - the underlying consists of instruments covered by Article 41, paragraph (1) of the 2010 Law, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Company may invest according to its investment objectives as stated in the constitutive documents of the Company;
  - the counterparties to OTC Derivative transactions are financial institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF; and
  - the OTC Derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative;
- (vi) money market instruments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market, which are liquid and whose value can be determined with precision at any time, if the issuer or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and PROVIDED THAT they are:
  - issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or central bank of an EU Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-EU Member State or, in the case of a federal state, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong; or
  - issued by a company any securities of which are dealt in on a Regulated Market; or
  - issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU Law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU Law; or
  - issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second and the third indents above in this paragraph (vi) and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million Euros (Euro 10,000,000) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the fourth Directive 78/660/EU, is an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

- (b) However, the Company may acquire movable and immovable property which is essential for the direct pursuit of its business.
- (c) the Fund may invest up to 10% of its net fund assets in securities and money market instruments other than those named in 1 (a).
- (d) The Company may hold ancillary liquid assets.

## 2. Investment restrictions

- (a) The Company may invest no more than 10 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by the same issuing body. The Company may not invest more than 20 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund in deposits made with the same body.  
The risk exposure to a counterparty of the Company in an OTC Derivative transaction, a security lending transaction or a repurchase agreement (or reverse repurchase agreement) may not exceed 10 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in paragraph (1) (a) (iv) above or 5 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund in other cases.

- (b) The total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments held by the Company in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund must not exceed 40 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund. This limitation does not apply to deposits made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision and to OTC Derivatives with such institutions. Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph 2(a) above, the Company may not combine:
- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single body;
  - deposits made with a single body; and/or
  - exposure arising from OTC Derivative transactions undertaken with a single body,
- in excess of 20 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.
- (c) The limit laid down in paragraph 2 (a), first sentence is increased to a maximum of 35 per cent if the transferable securities and money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, its local authorities, by a non-EU Member State or by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members.
- (d) The limit laid down in paragraph 2 (a), first sentence is raised to a maximum of 25 per cent for certain Transferable Debt Securities if they are issued by a credit institution having its registered office in an EU Member State and which is subject, by law, to special public supervision designed to protect the holders of Transferable Debt Securities. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of such Transferable Debt Securities must be invested pursuant to the 2010 Law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of such Transferable Debt Securities, are capable of covering claims attaching to the Transferable Debt Securities and which, in the event of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.
- When the Company invests more than 5 per cent of its net assets in such Transferable Debt Securities as referred to in the preceding paragraph and issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80 per cent of the value of the relevant Sub-Fund's net assets.
- (e) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs 2 © and 2 (d) are not taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40 per cent referred to in paragraph 2 (b).
- The limits set out in paragraphs 2 (a), (b), (c) and (d) may not be combined; thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body, in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with paragraphs 2 (a), (b), (c) and (d) shall under no circumstances exceed in total 35 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.
- Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined in Directive 83/349/EU, as amended, or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules are regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits contained in paragraphs 2 (a) to (e).
- The Company may invest in aggregate up to 20 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
- (f) **Notwithstanding paragraphs 2 (a) to (e) above, the Company is authorised to invest in accordance with the principle of risk spreading up to 100 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund in transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, by its local authorities, by another member of the OECD or by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members, provided that the Company holds transferable securities from at least six different issues and transferable securities from one issue do not account for more than 30 per cent of the total net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.**
- (g)
- (i) The Company or the Management Company may not acquire any Shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
  - (ii) Moreover, the Company may acquire no more than:
    - 10 per cent of the non-voting Shares of the same issuer;
    - 10 per cent of the Transferable Debt Securities of the same issuer;
    - 25 per cent of the units of the same UCITS and/or other UCI;
    - 10 per cent of the money market instruments issued by the same issuer.
  - (iii) The limits laid down in the second, third and fourth indents may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of Transferable Debt Securities or money market instruments or the net amount of the transferable securities in issue cannot be calculated.
  - (iv) The limits contained in paragraphs (g) (i) and (g) (ii) are waived as regards
    - transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a EU Member State or its local authorities;
    - transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State of the European Union;
    - transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members;
    - Shares held by UCITS in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-Member State of the European Union which invests its assets mainly in the transferable securities of issuing bodies having their registered office in that State, where under the legislation of that State, such a holding represents for the UCITS the only way in

which it can invest in the transferable securities of issuing bodies of that State. This derogation, however, shall apply only if in its investment policy the company from the non-Member State of the European Union complies with the limits laid down in Articles 43 and 46 and Article 48, paragraphs (1) and (2) of the 2010 Law. Where the limits set in Articles 43 and 46 of the 2010 Law are exceeded, Article 49 of the 2010 Law shall apply mutatis mutandis;

- Shares held by one or several investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of units at unit-holders' request exclusively on its or their behalf.

(h)

- (i) The Company shall not acquire securities which entail unlimited liability;
- (ii) The Company's assets must not be invested in real estate, precious metals, precious metal contracts, commodities or commodities contracts;
- (iii) The Company shall not acquire Shares or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs for more than 10% of a single Sub-Fund's assets.  
The investment policy of a Sub-Fund may derogate from the preceding restriction, provided that in such event the Company shall not invest more than 20 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund in a single UCITS or UCI as defined in point 1 (a) (iii) above. For the purposes of applying this investment limit, each compartment of a UCITS or UCI with multiple compartments shall be considered as a separate issuer, provided that the principle of segregation of liabilities of the different compartments is ensured in relation to third parties.  
Investments in other UCIs may not exceed in aggregate 30 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund. When the Company has acquired units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of the respective UCITS or other UCIs do not have to be combined for the purposes of the limits laid down in paragraphs 2 (a) to (e) above.  
Notwithstanding the above, the Board of Directors may decide, under the conditions provided for in Chapter 9 of the 2010 Law, that a Sub-Fund ("Feeder") may invest 85% or more of its assets in units of another UCITS ("Master") authorised according to Directive 2009/65/EC (or a Sub-Fund of such UCI).  
No subscription or redemption fees may be charged to the Company if the Company invests in the units of UCITS and/or other UCIs that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Management Company or the portfolio manager (the "Portfolio Manager", as further defined in the relevant Appendix) or by any other company with which the Management Company or the Portfolio Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding. If the Company invests a substantial proportion of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs then it shall disclose in its prospectus the maximum level of the management fees that may be charged both to the Company and to the other UCITS and/or UCIs in which it intends to invest. In its annual report the Company shall indicate the maximum percentage of management fees charged both to the Company itself and to the UCITS and/or other UCI in which it invests;
- (iv) the company may not purchase any Eligible Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments on margin or make short sales of Eligible Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments or maintain a short position. Deposits or other accounts in connection with derivative contracts such as option, forward or financial futures contracts, permitted within the limits described above, are not considered margins for this purpose;
- (v) the company may not borrow amounts in excess of 10 per cent of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund, taken at market value at the time of the borrowing provided that the borrowing is on a temporary basis; provided however that the Company may borrow amounts in excess of 10 per cent of the net assets of the Company, provided that the borrowing is to make possible the acquisition of immovable property essential for the direct pursuit of the Company's business; in such latter case these borrowings may not in any case exceed in total 15 per cent of the net assets of the Company;
- (vi) the company may not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner encumber as security for indebtedness any securities owned or held by the Company, except as may be necessary in connection with the borrowings permitted by paragraph (e) above, on terms that the total market value of the securities so mortgaged, pledged, hypothecated or transferred shall not exceed that proportion of the Company's assets necessary to secure such borrowings; the deposit of securities or other assets in a separate account in connection with derivative contracts such as option, forward or financial futures transactions shall not be considered to be mortgage, pledge, hypothecation or encumbrance for this purpose;
- (vii) The Management Company and the Company may not, without prejudice to the application of Articles 41 and 42 of the 2010 Law, grant loans or act as a guarantor on behalf of third parties;  
the above paragraph shall not prevent the Company from acquiring transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in Article 41, paragraph (1), items e), g) and h) of the 2010 Law which are not fully paid;
- (viii) The Management Company and the Company may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in Article 41, paragraph (1), items e), g) and h) of the 2010 Law;
  - make investments in any assets involving the assumption of unlimited liability;
  - underwrite transferable securities of other issuers;
  - enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements.

The Company does not necessarily need to comply with the limits laid down in this section when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of its assets. While ensuring observance of the principle of risk-spreading, the Company may derogate from Articles 43, 44, 45 and 46 of the 2010 Law for a period of six months following the date of its authorisation.

If the limits referred to in the paragraph above are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Company or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, it must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.

## **EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES**

In accordance with the amended CSSF Circular 08/356, CSSF Circular 13/559, supplemented by the CSSF Circular 14/592, and the "ESMA Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues (ESMA/2014/937)" (the "ESMA Guidelines") techniques may be used for the respective Sub-Fund in order to efficiently manage the portfolio. Of these techniques, the Fund currently uses only derivative transactions, which may be entered into in any form. Securities financing transactions are currently not used.

All income arising from the use of techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management, less direct and indirect operational costs, accrue to the respective Sub-Fund in order to be reinvested in line with the Sub-Fund's investment policy. The counterparties to the agreements on the use of techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management will be selected according to the Management Company's principles for executing orders for financial instruments (the "best execution policy"). These counterparties will essentially comprise recipients of the direct and indirect costs and fees incurred in this connection. The costs and fees to be paid to the respective counterparty or other third party will be negotiated on market terms.

In principle, the counterparties are not affiliated companies of the Management Company.

The use of derivatives must not, under any circumstances, cause the Company to deviate from its investment policy as described in this Prospectus, or expose the Company to additional significant risks that are not outlined in this Prospectus.

The Fund may reinvest cash which it receives as collateral in connection with the use of techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management, pursuant to the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, including CSSF Circular 08/356, as amended by CSSF Circular 11/512, and the ESMA Guidelines.

### **Use of derivatives**

Subject to a suitable risk management system, the Company may invest in any derivatives that are derived from assets that may be acquired for the respective Sub-Fund, or from financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. This includes, in particular, options, financial futures and swaps as well as combinations thereof. They may also be used as part of the investment strategy, in addition to hedging.

Trading in derivatives shall be conducted within the investment limits and provides for the efficient management of the Fund's assets while also regulating investment maturities and risks.

### **Management of collateral for transactions with OTC derivatives**

The Company may contain collateral for transactions with OTC derivatives in order to reduce counterparty risk.

In order to secure obligations, the Company may accept all collateral which corresponds to the rules of CSSF Circulars 08/356, 11/512 and 13/559, supplemented by the CSSF Circular 14/592.

In principle, the collateral for transactions with OTC derivatives, excluding currency futures transactions, must be provided in one of the following forms:

- a. liquid assets such as cash, short-term bank deposits, money market instruments pursuant to the definition in Directive 2007/16/EC of 19 March 2007, letters of credit and guarantees payable on first demand, which are issued by first-class credit institutions not connected to the counterparty, e.g. bonds issued by an OECD Member State or its regional bodies or by supranational institutions and authorities at community, regional or international level, or
- b. bonds which are issued or guaranteed by first-class issuers and are reasonably liquid.

Collateral which is not in the form of cash must be issued by a legal entity which is not connected to the counterparty.

If collateral is provided in the form of cash and, as a result, a credit risk arises for the respective Sub-Fund in connection with the administrator of said collateral, this is subject to the 20% restriction as stipulated in Article 43(1) of the 2010 Law. In addition, such cash collateral may not be held in custody by the counterparty unless said collateral is protected from the consequences of a payment default by the counterparty.

Non-cash collateral may not be held in custody by the counterparty unless it is properly separated from the counterparty's own assets.

If collateral meets a series of criteria such as the standards for liquidity, valuation, the credit rating of the issuer, correlation and diversification, it may be offset against the gross commitment of the counterparty. If collateral is offset, its value may be reduced by a percentage rate as a result of the price volatility of the collateral (a "discount") which may trigger, amongst other things, short-term fluctuations in the value of the commitment and the collateral.

The criteria for reasonable diversification with respect to the issuer concentration shall be considered to be met if the Sub-Fund receives a collateral basket for the efficient management of the portfolio or for transactions with OTC derivatives of which the maximum total value of the open positions in relation to a specific issuer does not exceed 20% of the net asset value. If the Sub-Fund has various counterparties,

the various collateral baskets should be aggregated in order to calculate the 20% limit for the total value of the open positions in relation to a single issuer.

The discounts applied to collateral are influenced either by:

- the credit rating of the counterparty;
- the liquidity of the collateral;
- the collateral's price volatility;
- the credit rating of the issuer; and/or
- the country or the market on which the collateral is traded.

In order to adequately take into account the risks associated with the respective collateral, the Management Company determines whether the value of the collateral to be requested should be increased, or whether this value should be depreciated by a suitable conservative discount (haircut). The more volatile the value of the collateral is, the higher the discount will be.

The Administrative Board of the Management Company determines an internal regulation that defines the details on the above-mentioned requirements and values, particularly regarding the types of collateral accepted, the amounts to be added to and subtracted from the respective collateral, as well as the investment policy for liquid funds that are deposited as collateral.

The discounts applied will be examined at regular intervals and at least once a year to ensure that they are reasonable and, if necessary, shall be adjusted accordingly. Currently, the Management Company has determined the following requirements as well as applicable discounts and mark-ups in relation to the respective collateral:

#### **(a) Permitted collateral**

- Cash, call money with daily availability in EUR, USD, DKK and GBP or in the respective Fund currency. The delegee-bank shall be rated A or higher;
- government bonds, supra national bonds, government guaranteed bonds and bonds of German Federal States ("Bundesländer");
- corporate bonds;
- covered bonds pursuant to the regulations of Germany (German "Pfandbriefe");
- bonds in general: unlimited maturity, but higher haircuts (see below);
- ordinary Shares and preference Shares from a permitted index (s. Appendix A of the internal regulation)

Transferable securities shall have one of the following currencies: EUR, USD, DKK or GBP.

The counterparty and issuer of the collateral shall not belong to the same group.

#### **(b) Forbidden collateral**

- Structured products (e.g. embedded options, coupon or notional depending from a reference asset or trigger, stripped bonds, convertible bonds);
- securitizations (e.g. ABS, CDO);
- GDRs (Global Depositary Receipts) and ADRs (American Depositary Receipts);

#### **(c) Quality requirements**

The emission-rating (lowest of S&P, Moodys or Fitch) of bonds respectively the issuer-rating in case of Shares has to be of investment grade. Often, stricter requirements apply, e.g. AA rating, exemptions for determined funds are possible:

With respect to Funds, for which no collateral with a minimum rating of AA is available, a downgrade of the minimum rating within the range of investment-grade (at least equivalent to BBB-) is authorized. In this case higher haircuts have to be applied.

Collateral shall be rateable and liquid. Indicators for liquidity are:

- bid-ask-spread;
- existence of broker quotes;
- trade volume;
- time stamps respectively actuality of quotes.

The abovementioned indicators shall be evident on Bloomberg-pages with free access.

The issuer shall be legally independent from the counterparty.

#### **(d) Quantity requirements**

(1) Concentration risk in relation to the collateral portfolio should be avoided respectively limited by the following measures/limits:

- the proportion of sector and country (outside the EURO zone) per fund with respect to a counterparty shall be of a maximum of 30% of the overall collateral;
- the nominal of bonds per fund shall with respect to all counterparties shall be of a maximum of 10 % of the overall issue volume;



- the volume with respect to Shares shall not exceed 50% of the average daily volume (on the basis of the last 30 days on the main stock exchange) and 1% of the market capitalization.

AAA-rated government bonds are not subject to the abovementioned limits.

(2) haircut  
 With respect to the fact that CSSF Circular 11/512 requires the implementation of points 2 and 3 of Box 26 of the ESMA Guidelines 10-788 whereupon “for the valuation of the collateral presenting a significant risk of value fluctuation, UCITS should apply prudent discount rates”, the Management Company has determined discounts with respect to the different asset classes.

The current haircuts are as follows:

- in case of Shares 25%;
- in case of cash in a foreign currency 4 %;
- in case of government bonds and covered bonds depending on the residual maturity:

<b>residual maturity</b>	<b>haircut</b>
0 – 2 years	1%
2 - 5 years	2%
5 - 10 years	3%
> 10 years	5%

The Management Company will examine the determined haircuts on a regular basis in order to identify if these values are still appropriate or if a revaluation is necessary given the current market conditions.

The Management Company (or its representatives) value(s) the collateral received on behalf of the Sub-Fund. If the value of the collateral already granted appears to be insufficient in relation to the amount to be covered, the counterparty must very quickly provide additional collateral. If the value is adequate, the exchange rate or market risks associated with the assets accepted as collateral will be taken into consideration by collateral margins.

The Company will ensure that its collateral rights can be enforced if an event requires the exercise thereof, i.e. the collateral must be available in such a form, either directly or via an intermediary of a first-class financial institution, or a wholly-owned subsidiary of said institution that allows the Company to acquire or value assets provided as collateral if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations to return the loaned securities.

Throughout the duration of the agreement, collateral may not be disposed of, provided as collateral in another form or pledged unless the respective Sub-Fund has other means of coverage.

If a Sub-Fund accepts collateral for at least 30% of its assets, it will check the associated risk including by way of regular stress tests, the effects of changes in the market value and the liquidity of the collateral under normal and exceptional conditions.

The description of each Sub-Fund in the relevant Appendix may contain additional parameters in this respect. In order to achieve the investment objective, the relevant Portfolio Manager may use (without limitation) the derivative instruments if and as provided in the relevant Sub-Fund Appendix.

The Company's annual report will contain information on income from efficient portfolio-management techniques for the Sub-Funds' entire reporting period, together with details of the Sub-Funds' direct (e.g. transaction fees for securities, etc.) and indirect (e.g. general costs incurred for legal advice) operational costs and fees, insofar as they are associated with the management of the corresponding Fund/Sub-Fund.

The Company's annual report will provide details on the identity of Companies associated with Universal-Investment-Luxemburg S.A. or the Depository of the Company, provided they receive direct and indirect operational costs and fees.

In principle, the counterparties are not affiliated companies of the Management Company.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGERS**

The Management Company may appoint different Portfolio Managers (each, a “Portfolio Manager”) as shall be indicated in the relevant Sub-Fund Appendix. Each Portfolio Manager will, subject to the overall responsibility and control of the Management Company, provide investment advice and take responsibility for the day-to-day discretionary management of the assets of the Company.

A description of each Portfolio Manager is set forth in the relevant Appendix of each Sub-Fund.

Pursuant to the portfolio management agreements (the "Portfolio Management Agreements"), each Portfolio Manager, in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the relevant Sub-Fund adopted by the Company, manages the investment and reinvestment of the assets of such Sub-Fund and is responsible for placing orders for the purchase and sale of investments with brokers, dealers and counterparties selected by it at its discretion.

Under the Portfolio Management Agreements, each of the Portfolio Managers is entitled to receive an investment management fee calculated and payable as set out in the Appendix of the relevant Sub-Fund. A performance fee (the "Performance Fee") may also become payable on the terms set out in the description of the Sub-Fund in the relevant Appendix, if applicable.

## **INVESTMENT ADVISORS**

The Management Company can use the services of one or more investment advisers (each an "Investment Adviser") for one or several Sub-Funds.

The Investment Adviser monitors the security markets and analyses the composition of securities portfolios and other investment of company assets. The investment adviser provides the Management Company/Portfolio Manager with investment recommendations taking into account the principles of the investment policy and investment limits described below for each Sub-Fund. However, the responsibility for all investment decisions remains with the Management Company/Portfolio Manager. The remuneration of the Investment Adviser is paid from the respective Sub-Fund's assets.

## **THE DEPOSITARY, PAYING AGENT, TRANSFER AND REGISTRAR AGENT, DOMICILIARY AND CORPORATE AGENT**

### **THE DEPOSITARY AND PAYING AGENT**

Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. has been appointed as the depositary of the assets of the Company (the "Depositary") pursuant to the terms of a depositary agreement, as amended from time to time (the "Depositary Agreement"). Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. is registered with the Luxembourg Company Register (RCS) under number B 29923 and has been incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg on 9 February 1989. It is licensed to carry out banking activities under the terms of the Luxembourg law of 5 April 1993 on the financial services sector. Brown Brothers Harriman (Luxembourg) S.C.A. is a bank organised as a *société en commandite par actions* in and under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and maintains its registered office at 80 Route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.

The Depositary shall assume its functions and responsibilities as a fund depositary in accordance with the provisions of Depositary Agreement and the law of 17 December 2010 concerning undertakings for collective investment, as amended by Directive 2014/91/EU, the Commission delegated regulation 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 as incorporated into Luxembourg legislation by the Law of 10 May 2016 and other applicable Luxembourg law, rules and regulations (the "Law") regarding (i) the safekeeping of financial instruments of the Company to be held in custody and the supervision of other assets of the Company that are not held or capable of being held in custody, (ii) the monitoring of the Company's cash flow and the following oversight duties:

- i. ensuring that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of the shares of the Company (the "Shares") are carried out in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and applicable Luxembourg law, rules and regulations;
- ii. ensuring that the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and the Law;
- iii. ensuring that in transactions involving the Company's assets any consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;
- iv. ensuring that the Company's income is applied in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and the Law; and
- v. ensuring that instructions from the Company did not conflict with the Articles of Incorporation and the Law.

The Depositary maintains comprehensive and detailed corporate policies and procedures requiring the Depositary to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

The Depositary has policies and procedures governing the management of Conflict of Interests ("Cols"). These policies and procedures address Cols that may arise through the provision of services to UCITS.

The Depositary's policies require that all material Cols involving internal or external parties are promptly disclosed, escalated to senior management, registered, mitigated and/or prevented, as appropriate. In the event a conflict of interest may not be avoided, the Depositary shall maintain and operate effective organizational and administrative arrangements in order to take all reasonable steps to properly (i) disclosing conflicts of interest to the UCITS and to, Shareholders (ii) managing and monitoring such conflicts.

The Depositary ensures that employees are informed, trained and advised of Col policies and procedures and that duties and responsibilities are segregated appropriately to prevent Col issues.

Compliance with Col policies and procedures is supervised and monitored by the Board of Managers as general partner of the Depositary and by the Depositary's Authorized Management, as well as the Depositary's compliance, internal audit and risk management functions.

The Depositary shall take all reasonable steps to identify and mitigate potential Cols. This includes implementing its Col policies that are appropriate for the scale, complexity and nature of its business. This policy identifies the circumstances that give rise or may give rise to a Col and includes the procedures to be followed and measures to be adopted in order to manage Cols. A Col register is maintained and monitored by the Depositary.

The Depositary does also act as administrative agent and/or registrar and transfer agent pursuant to the terms of the administration agreements. The Depositary has implemented appropriate segregation of activities between the Depositary and the administration/ registrar and transfer agency services, including escalation processes and governance. In addition, the depositary function is hierarchically and functionally segregated from the administration and registrar and transfer agency services business unit.

The Depositary may delegate to third parties the safe-keeping of the Fund's assets to correspondents (the "Correspondents") subject to the conditions laid down in the applicable laws and regulations and the provisions of the Depositary Agreement. In relation to the Correspondents, the Depositary has a process in place designed to select the highest quality third-party provider(s) in each market. The Depositary shall exercise due care and diligence in choosing and appointing each Correspondent so as to ensure that each Correspondent has and maintains the required expertise and competence. The Depositary shall also periodically assess whether Correspondents fulfil applicable legal and regulatory requirements and shall exercise ongoing supervision over each Correspondent to ensure that the obligations of the Correspondents continue to be appropriately discharged. The list of Correspondents relevant to the UCITS is available on <https://www.bbh.com/en-us/investor-services/custody-and-fund-services/depositary-and-trustee/lux-subcustodian-list>.

This list may be updated from time to time and is available from the Depositary upon written request.

A potential risk of conflicts of interest may occur in situations where the Correspondents may enter into or have a separate commercial and/or business relationship with the Depositary in parallel to the safekeeping delegation relationship. In the conduct of its business, conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary and the Correspondent. Where a Correspondent shall have a group link with the Depositary, the Depositary undertakes to identify potential conflicts of interests arising from that link, if any, and to take all reasonable steps to mitigate those conflicts of interest.

The Depositary does not anticipate that there would be any specific conflicts of interest arising as a result of any delegation to any Correspondent. The Depositary will notify the Board of the UCITS and/or the Board of the Management Company of the relevant UCITS of any such conflict should it so arise.

To the extent that any other potential conflicts of interest exist pertaining to the Depositary, they have been identified, mitigated and addressed in accordance with the Depositary's policies and procedures.

Updated information on the Depositary's custody duties and conflicts of interest that may arise may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depositary.

The Law provide for a strict liability of the Depositary in case of loss of financial instruments held in custody. In case of loss of these financial instruments, the Depositary shall return financial instruments of identical type of the corresponding amount to the Company unless it can prove that the loss is the result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. Shareholders are informed that in certain circumstances financial instruments held by the Company with respect to the Company will not qualify as financial instruments to be held in custody (i.e. financial instruments that can be registered in a financial instrument account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Depositary). The Depositary will be liable to the Company or the Shareholders for the loss suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfill its obligations pursuant to the Law.

The Depositary or the Company may, at any time, and subject to a written prior notice of at least three (3) months from either party to the other, terminate the appointment of the Depositary, provided however that the termination of the Depositary's appointment by the Company is subject to the condition that another depositary bank assumes the functions and responsibilities of a depositary bank. Upon termination of the Depositary Agreement, the Company shall be obliged to appoint a new depositary bank which shall assume the functions and responsibilities of a depositary bank in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and the Law, provided that, as from the expiry date of the notice until the date of the appointment of a new depositary bank by the Company, the Depositary's only duties shall be to take such steps as are necessary to protect the interests of Shareholders.

#### **THE TRANSFER AND REGISTRAR AGENT**

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN (Luxembourg) S.C.A. has also been appointed as Transfer and Registrar Agent as of 27 February 2015.

#### **THE DOMICILIARY AND CORPORATE AGENT**

Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. has been appointed as Domiciliary and Corporate Agent as of 27 February 2015.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Until 30 December 2023

KPMG Audit S.à r.l., as appointed Auditor, having its registered office in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg at 39, Avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, registered with the Luxembourg register of commerce and companies under number B.149.133.

As of 31 December 2023

Deloitte Audit, S.à r.l., as appointed Auditor, having its registered office at 20, Boulevard de Kockelscheuer, L-1821 Luxembourg, registered with the Luxembourg register of commerce and companies under number B67895.

## RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

The Management Company has issued a risk management procedure describing all of the framework conditions, processes, measures, activities and structures that are relevant to the efficient and effective implementation and improvement of the risk management and risk reporting system. Pursuant to the 2010 Law and applicable regulatory circulars issued by the CSSF, the Management Company regularly sends a report to the CSSF about the risk management procedure that is applied. The regulatory circulars issued by the CSSF describe the code of conduct that undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities have to comply with as regards the application of a risk management procedure and the use of derivative financial instruments. In the regulatory circular of the CSSF, funds which are subject to Part 1 of the 2010 Law are referred to supplementary information on the use of a risk management procedure as defined in Article 42 (1) of the 2010 Law and on the use of derivative financial instruments as defined in Article 41 (1) g of that law.

The risk management policies mentioned in the regulatory circular must enable, among other things, the measurement of the market risk (including the overall risk), which could be significant for the fund in view of its investment objectives and strategies, the management style and methods used for the management of the Fund and the valuation processes and which could therefore have a direct impact on the interests of the Shareholders of the fund being managed.

To this end, the Management Company employs the following methods provided for in accordance with the legal requirements:

### *Commitment Approach:*

In the "Commitment Approach", the positions from derivative financial instruments are converted into their equivalent positions in the underlying assets using the delta approach (in the case of options). Netting and hedging effects between derivative financial instruments and their underlying assets are taken into account in the process. The total of these equivalent positions in the underlying assets may not exceed the total net value of the fund's portfolio.

### *VaR Approach:*

The Value-at-Risk (VaR) ratio is a mathematical and statistical concept, which is used as a standard measure of risk in the financial sector. The VaR indicates which loss level will not be exceeded within a given time period (called the holding period), and a given probability level (called the confidence level).

### *Relative VaR Approach:*

In the relative VaR approach, the VaR (confidence level 99%, 1 day holding period, 1 year observation period) of the fund may not exceed the VaR of a reference portfolio by more than a given ratio (called VaR limit level) in relation to the market risk potential of derivative-free reference assets. With this approach, the reference portfolio is strictly a representation of the fund's investment policy.

#### *Absolute VaR Approach:*

In the absolute VaR approach, the VaR (99% confidence level, 1 day holding period, 1 year observation period) of the fund may not exceed a given ratio of the fund's assets.

#### *Leverage*

The use of derivatives can have a positive or negative major impact on the value of the fund's assets which could be higher compared to the direct investment into the asset. Due to these circumstances the investment into derivatives is connected to special risks.

Please note the leverage effect can turn out to be higher as the legal market risk limit from the VaR determination since its calculation is based on the total nominal values of the derivatives (Sum of Notional) held by the fund. Any possible reinvestment effects arising from securities are also taken into account. The actual leverage, on the other hand, is subject to fluctuations on the security markets over the course of time and can therefore also turn out to be higher as expected as a result of exceptional market conditions.

As a result of the sum of notional calculation rules this, the leverage can be significant (in certain cases) and may not necessarily represent the exact leverage risk that the investor sees himself as facing. The expected leverage is therefore not a target value, but an expected value that may, as an average estimate, consist of lower and higher leverages. Consequently, the leverage is not an investment restriction and no compensation can be claimed in events of disregard.

Specific Information and the description of the Risk Management Procedure for each Sub-Fund will be described in the description of the Appendix relating to the relevant Sub-Fund.

## **RISK FACTORS**

The following statements are intended to inform Shareholders of the uncertainties and risks associated with investments and transactions in transferable securities, money market instruments, structured financial instruments and other financial derivative instruments. Shareholders should remember that the price of Shares and any income from them may fall as well as rise and that Shareholders may not get back the full amount invested. **Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and Shares should be regarded as a medium to long-term investment.** Where the currency of the relevant Sub-Fund varies from the investor's currencies, or where the currency of the relevant Sub-Fund varies from the currencies of the markets in which the Sub-Fund invests, the prospect of additional loss (or the prospect of additional gain) to the investor is greater than the usual risks of investment.

Investment objectives express an intended result but there is **no guarantee** that such a result will be achieved. Depending on market conditions and the macro- economic environment, investment objectives may become more difficult or even impossible to achieve. **There is no express or implied assurance as to the likelihood of achieving the investment objective for a Sub-Fund.**

The investment performance of each Sub-Fund is directly related to the investment performance of the underlying investments held by such Sub-Fund. The ability of a Sub-Fund to meet its investment objective depends upon the allocation of the Sub-Fund's assets among the underlying investments and the ability of an underlying investment to meet its own investment objective. It is possible that an underlying investment will fail to execute its investment strategies effectively. As a result, an underlying investment may not meet its investment objective, which would affect the Sub-Fund's investment performance.

### **Risks associated with fund Shares**

The investment in fund Shares is a form of investment that is characterised by the principle of risk spreading. It cannot, however, be ruled out that the risks associated with an investment in fund Shares, which result in particular from the investment policy of the fund, the value of assets contained in the fund and the share business, might exist. Fund Shares are comparable with securities as regards their opportunities and risks and in particular also in combination with instruments and techniques, where applicable. In the case of funds Shares denominated in foreign currencies, there are exchange rate opportunities and risks. It must also be considered that such Shares are subject to a so-called transfer risk. The purchaser of Shares will only achieve a profit on the sale of his Shares if their growth in value exceeds the front-end load paid on their purchase, taking into account the redemption commission. The front-end load can reduce the performance for the investor or even lead to losses in the case of only short periods of investment. A loss risk can be associated with the custody of assets, especially abroad, which can result from the insolvency, breaches of the duty of care or abusive conduct of the depositary or a sub- depositary (custodial risks). The Fund may become the victim of fraud or other criminal activities. It may sustain losses through misunderstandings or errors by employees of the Management Company or external third parties or be damaged by external events such as natural disasters (operational risks).

### **Risks associated with the assets of the Fund**

#### **Counterparty Risk**

The Company will be subject to the risk of the inability of any counterparty to perform with respect to transactions, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes.

#### **Counterparty Default**

In general, there is less regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets (in which forward and option contracts, credit default swaps, total return swaps and certain options on currencies and other financial derivative instruments are generally traded) than of

transactions entered into on organized stock exchanges. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some organized exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearinghouse, may not be available in connection with OTC transactions. Therefore, a Sub-Fund entering into OTC transactions will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Sub-Fund will sustain losses. The Sub-Fund will only enter into transactions with counterparties which it believes to be creditworthy, and may reduce the exposure incurred in connection with such transactions through the receipt of letters of credit or collateral from certain counterparties. In addition, as the OTC market may be illiquid, it might not be possible to execute a transaction or liquidate a position at the price it may be valued in the Sub-Fund.

### **Concentration risk**

A risk can arise from a concentration of investment in certain assets or markets. Then the Fund is particularly heavily dependent on the performance of these assets or markets.

### **General security risks**

When selecting the assets the expected performance of the assets is in the foreground. At the same time it must be considered that securities also bear risks as well as the opportunities of price gains and revenue, since the prices can fall below acquisition prices.

### **Company-specific risks**

Company-specific risks describe the risks, which have directly and indirectly to do with the company itself. This means in particular the situation of the company in the market environment, management decisions and similar circumstances that directly concern the company. Among the general conditions are especially the inflation rate, the level of base rates, fiscal and legal conditions and the general market psychology. It can be observed over and over again that Shares or whole stock markets are subject to considerable price fluctuations and evaluation fluctuations without the general conditions changing.

### **Special features of Shares**

Shares and securities with share-like character (e.g. index certificates) are subject to large price fluctuations from experience. Therefore they offer opportunities of considerable price gains, which are nevertheless set against comparable risks. Influencing factors on share prices are primarily the profit performance of individual companies and sectors as well as whole-economy developments and political perspectives, which determine the expectations on the security markets and thereby the formation of rates.

### **Special features of fixed interest securities**

Influencing factors on price changes of fixed interest securities are primarily the interest rate developments on the capital markets, which in turn are influenced by whole-economy factors. When capital market interest rates rise, fixed interest securities can suffer falls in prices, while they can report price increases when capital market interest rates fall. The price changes are also dependent on the term or remaining term of the fixed interest securities. As a rule fixed interest securities with shorter terms exhibit lower price risks than fixed interest securities with longer terms. On the other hand, however, lower yields and higher reinvestment costs have to be taken into account due to the more frequent maturities of the security portfolio.

### **The creditworthiness risk**

Even with the careful selection of the securities to be purchased, the creditworthiness risk, i.e. the loss risk through inability of issuers to pay (issuer risk), cannot be ruled out.

### **Country risk**

To the extent that the fund focuses on certain countries within the context of its investment, this also reduces the spread of risks. As a result of this the fund is dependent to a particular extent on the development of single or related countries or on the companies registered or active in these countries.

### **Risks in Investing in Emerging Markets**

The political and economic situation in countries with emerging markets can be subject to significant and rapid changes. Such countries may be less stable politically and economically in comparison to more developed countries and be subject to a considerable risk of price fluctuations. This instability is caused among other things by authoritarian governments, military involvement in political and economic decision making, hostile relations with neighbouring states, ethnic and religious problems and racial conflicts, etc. These, as well as unexpected political and social developments, can have an effect on the value of the investments of the Fund in these countries and also affect the availability of the investments. Moreover the payment of earnings from the redemption of Shares of the Fund investing in the emerging market can be delayed in some circumstances. Due to the fact that the security markets are very inexperienced in some of these countries and that the number of the tradable volumes can possibly be limited, there may be increased illiquidity of the Fund as well as an increased amount of administration that must be carried out before the acquisition of an investment.

Investments issued by companies domiciled in countries with emerging markets can be affected by the fiscal policy. At the same time it must be noted that no provision is made to safeguard existing standards. This means that fiscal provisions especially can be changed at any time and without prior notice, and in particular retroactively. Such revisions can have negative effects for the investors in certain circumstances.

### **Compliance with data protection and privacy laws**

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into effect on May 25, 2018, replacing data protection laws in the European Union previously in effect. The GDPR seeks to harmonize national data protection laws across the European Union while, at the same time, modernizing the law to address new technological developments. The GDPR is automatically binding on entities processing personal data (data controllers or processors) in all member states of the European Union, without the need for national implementation. The GDPR notably has a greater extra-territorial reach and will have a significant impact on controllers and processors having an establishment in the European Union, which offer goods or services to data subjects in the European Union, or which monitor data subjects' behaviour within the European Union. The new regime imposes more stringent operational requirements on both data controllers and processors, and introduces significant penalties for non-compliance with fines of up to 4% of total annual worldwide turnover or €20 million (whichever is higher), depending on the type and severity of the breach.

Further legislative evolution in the field of privacy is expected. The current ePrivacy Directive will also be repealed by the European Commission's Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications (the "ePrivacy Regulation"), which aims to reinforce trust and security in the digital single market by updating the legal framework on ePrivacy. The ePrivacy Regulation is in the process of being finalized and is due to come into force in the near future.

Compliance with current and future privacy, data protection and information security laws could significantly impact ongoing and planned privacy and information security related practices. This includes the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and some of the current and planned business activities of the Fund and Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. A failure to comply with such laws could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the operating results and overall business, as well as have an impact on reputation.

### **Special features of structured products**

When investing in certificates and structured products, the risk characteristics of derivatives and other special investment techniques and financial instruments must be considered as well as the risk characteristics of securities. Generally, they are also exposed to the risks of their underlying markets and/or underlying instruments and therefore often entail increased risks. Potential risks of such instruments can arise for example from the complexity, non-linearity, high volatilities, low liquidity, limited means for valuation, risk of absence of income, or even total loss of the invested capital or from the counterparty risk.

### **Special features of Contingent Convertibles / Contingent Notes**

By contrast with convertible bonds and bonds-cum-warrants, in the case of contingent convertible bonds and Contingent Notes an exchange into shares or a capital depreciation in whole or in part is, as a rule, mandatory when the issuer falls below the equity ratio. Contingent convertible bonds and Contingent Notes are issued mainly by financial intermediaries, which may result in exposure to sector-specific risks.

In addition to the Liquidity risk detailed below, investment in contingent convertible bonds may also entail the following risks (non-exhaustive list):

#### *Call extension risk:*

Some contingent convertible bonds are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at pre-determined levels only with the approval of the competent authority.

#### *Capital structure inversion risk:*

Contrary to classical capital hierarchy, contingent convertible bonds investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not.

#### *Conversion risk:*

It might be difficult for the Portfolio Manager and/or the Portfolio Co-Manager of the relevant Fund to assess how the securities will behave upon conversion. In case of conversion into equity, the Portfolio Manager and/or Portfolio Co-Managers might be forced to sell these new equity shares since the investment policy of the relevant Fund does not allow equity in its portfolio. This forced sale may itself lead to liquidity issue for these shares.

#### *Coupon cancellation:*

For some contingent convertible bonds, coupon payments are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason and for any length of time.

#### *Industry concentration risk:*

Investment in contingent convertible bonds may lead to an increased industry concentration risk as such securities are issued by a limited number of banks.

#### *Trigger level risk:*

Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the distance of the capital ratio to the trigger level. It might be difficult for the Portfolio Manager and /or the Portfolio Co-Manager of the relevant Fund to anticipate the triggering events that would require the debt to convert into equity.

*Unknown risk:*

The structure of contingent convertible bonds is innovative yet untested.

*Valuation and Write-down risks:*

The value of contingent convertible bonds may need to be reduced due to a higher risk of overvaluation of such asset class on the relevant eligible markets. Therefore, a Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment.

*Yield/Valuation risk:*

Investors have been drawn to the instrument as a result of the CoCo's often attractive yield which may be viewed as a complexity premium.

## **Currency risks**

When investing in foreign currencies and in transactions in foreign currencies there are chances and risks of changes in exchange rates. It must also be borne in mind that investments in foreign currencies are subject to a so-called transfer risk.

## **Currency hedging transactions**

Currency hedging transactions serve to reduce exchange rate risks. Because these hedging transactions can occasionally only partially protect the Fund's assets or protect against exchange rate losses to a limited extent it can, however, not be ruled out that exchange rate changes can negatively influence the performance of the Fund's assets.

## **Forward exchange contracts**

The costs and possibly losses arising from forward exchange contracts and/or the acquisition of corresponding option rights and warrants, reduce the performance of the Fund. Transactions with forwards, particularly those traded over the counter, bear an increased counterparty risk. In the event that its counterparty fails it is possible that the Fund will not receive the expected payments or counter values. This can lead to a loss.

## **Note on borrowing by the Fund**

The interest accrued for borrowing reduces the performance of the Fund. These burdens are, however, set against the opportunity of increasing the income of the Fund by raising credit.

## **Measures for risk reduction and risk avoidance**

The Management Company and/or investment advisor and/or Portfolio Manager try to optimise the opportunity/risk ratio of a security investment using modern analysis methods. At the same time the Fund's liquid funds serve the goal of the investment policy by reducing the influence of possible price reductions in the security investments within a framework of shifting and temporary higher cash balances. Nevertheless no assurance can be given that the goals of the investment policy will be achieved.

## **Credit Default Swaps**

Credit Default Swaps (CDS) normally serve to protect from creditworthiness risks, which arise for an investor or a fund from the purchase of bonds and from lending. These are agreements between two parties, whereby the secured party makes premium payments to the security provider over the term of the cover so that he will be compensated for losses in the future (credit default payment), if the creditworthiness of the issuer should deteriorate or the issuer fails (credit event). The counterparties are first class financial institutions, which are specialised in such transactions.

## **Compliance with data protection and privacy laws**

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into effect on May 25, 2018, replacing data protection laws in the European Union previously in effect. The GDPR seeks to harmonize national data protection laws across the European Union while, at the same time, modernizing the law to address new technological developments. The GDPR is automatically binding on entities processing personal data (data controllers or processors) in all member states of the European Union, without the need for national implementation. The GDPR notably has a greater extra-territorial reach and will have a significant impact on controllers and processors having an establishment in the European Union, which offer goods or services to data subjects in the European Union, or which monitor data subjects' behaviour within the European Union. The new regime imposes more stringent operational requirements on both data controllers and processors and introduces significant penalties for non-compliance with fines of up to 4% of total annual worldwide turnover or €20 million (whichever is higher), depending on the type and severity of the breach.



Further legislative evolution in the field of privacy is expected. The current ePrivacy Directive will also be repealed by the European Commission's Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications (the "ePrivacy Regulation"), which aims to reinforce trust and security in the digital single market by updating the legal framework. The ePrivacy Regulation is in the process of being negotiated and is due to come into force in the near future.

Compliance with current and future privacy, data protection and information security laws could significantly impact ongoing and planned privacy and information security related practices. This includes the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and some of the current and planned business activities of the Fund, the General Partner, and the Management Company. A failure to comply with such laws could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the operating results and overall business, as well as have an impact on reputation.

## **Legal and Tax Risk**

The legal and tax treatment of funds can change unpredictably and in ways that cannot be influenced.

Under the version of the German Investment Tax Act in force until the end of 2017, taxes are levied at investor level only, not at fund level. This will change once the Investment Tax Reform comes into force on 1 January 2018.

As of that date, certain income generated in Germany (in particular income from dividends, rent, and capital gains from the sale of real property) will be taxed at fund level. Exceptions are possible only in the event the fund shares are held by investors entitled to tax relief or held by certain retirement or pension plans (Riester/Rürup pension plans). In addition, it will no longer be possible to deduct at investor level the withholding tax collected on the basis of the income generated by the fund.

The foregoing notwithstanding, investors may, subject to certain conditions, be entitled to receive a fixed sum of the fund-generated income tax-free (referred to as "partial relief"). However, as the partial relief is granted as a fixed-sum basis, this mechanism does not guarantee the taxes will be fully offset in each case.

## **ATAD**

The European Union has adopted Directive 2016/1164 to combat tax avoidance practices ("ATAD 1"). The directive implements recommendations for action of the BEPS project of the OECD. These include rules on the taxation of hybrid mismatches, restrictions on interest deduction, rules on add-on taxation and a general tax abuse rule. Luxembourg has transposed ATAD 1 into national law and has applied these rules since January 1, 2019. ATAD 1 was supplemented by the amending directive of 29 May 2017 ("ATAD 2") with regard to hybrid schemes with third countries (which has been implemented into Luxembourg law by the Law of 20 December 2019). While ATAD 1 provided rules for certain hybrid incongruities between Member States, ATAD 2 extends the scope of the Directive to various other incongruities between Member States and to incongruities between Member States and third countries. The provisions of ATAD 2 were also transposed into national law in Luxembourg and have been applied since 1 January 2020. An exception to this are the regulations on so-called reverse hybrid incongruities, which the member states only have to apply in national law from January 1, 2022. The effects of the BEPS Action Plan, ATAD 1 and ATAD 2 may lead to additional tax burdens at the level of the fund, the target funds, alternative investment vehicles, holding companies or portfolio companies, which may reduce the value of the fund investment without the Management Company being able to exert any legal influence. The Management Company may decide, within the scope of its discretion, that an investor who has caused the additional or higher tax amount due to its tax status must bear such additional or higher tax amount.

## **DAC6**

Reportable cross-border arrangements

In 2017 the European Commission proposed new transparency rules for intermediaries – such as tax advisers, accountants, banks and lawyers — who design and promote tax planning schemes for their clients. On 13 March 2018 a political agreement was reached by the EU Member States on new transparency rules for such intermediaries. As a result, the EU Directive on Administrative Cooperation (2011/16/EU) has been amended by the EU Directive 2018/822 to require taxpayers and intermediaries to report details of "reportable cross-border arrangements" to their home tax authority pursuant to a new mandatory disclosure regime ("DAC 6"). Accordingly, relevant intermediaries who provide their clients with complex cross border financial schemes that could help avoid tax will be obliged to report these structures to their tax authorities. This information will be automatically exchanged among the tax authorities of the EU Member States. The rules require relevant intermediaries or subsidiarily the relevant tax payers to report the details of all relevant arrangements entered into after 25 June 2018.

It is possible that the new transparency rules may have an impact on transparency, disclosure and/or reporting in relation to the Company and its investments as well as the investors' interest in the Company.

## **Potential conflicts of interest**

The Company and the Management Company shall maintain adequate and effective organisational and administrative arrangements to take all reasonable steps to identify, prevent, settle and monitor conflicts of interest so as to prevent them from adversely affecting the interests of the Company and its Shareholders.

If a member of the Board of Directors of the Company or a member of the Management Board or Supervisory Board of the Management Company has a personal interest that is contrary to the interests of the Company in connection with a business transaction of the Company, he will disclose his contrary personal interest and will not participate in any discussions or votes in connection with this business transaction. This business transaction, as well as the personal interest of the member of the Company's Supervisory Board or a member of the Management Board or Supervisory Board of the Management Company, will be reported to the subsequent Shareholders' meeting or General Meeting. The above provisions do not apply to resolutions concerning day-to-day business entered into under normal conditions.

If a quorum cannot be reached due to a conflict of interest of one or more members of the Board of Directors of the Company or one or more members of the Management Board or Supervisory Board, valid resolutions shall be adopted by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors or members of the Management Board or Supervisory Board of the Management Company who are present or represented at such meeting.

No contract or other transaction between the Company and other companies or enterprises is affected or invalidated by the fact that one or more members of the Board of Directors or members of the Management Board or Supervisory Board of the Management Company has/have a personal interest or are directors or members of the Board of Directors, partners, Shareholders, authorised signatories or employees of another company or enterprise. A director of the Company or a member of the Management Board or Supervisory Board who simultaneously exercises functions as a managing director, director, member of the Management Board, member of the Supervisory Board or employee in another company or firm with which the Company enters into contracts or otherwise enters into a business relationship is not prevented from expressing his opinion, casting his vote or performing any other actions on all matters relating to such contract or transaction for the sole reason of his membership of such company or firm.

The Management Company, its employees, agents and/or affiliates may act as directors, investment advisors, fund managers, central administration, registrar and transfer agent or otherwise as service providers for the Fund or Sub-Fund. The function of depositary or sub-custodian entrusted with custody functions may also be performed by an affiliated company of the Management Company. The management company is aware that conflicts of interest may arise due to the various activities it carries out itself in relation to the management of the Fund or Sub-Fund. In accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and the applicable management regulations of the CSSF, the Management Company has sufficient and appropriate structures and control mechanisms, in particular it acts in the best interests of the funds or Sub-Funds and ensures that conflicts of interest are avoided. Any conflicts of interest arising from the delegation of tasks are described in the "Policy on the management of conflicts of interest" published on the Management Company's website [www.universal-investment.com](http://www.universal-investment.com). Insofar as the interests of investors are affected by the occurrence of a conflict of interest, the Management Company will disclose the nature or sources of the existing conflict of interest on its website. If tasks are outsourced to third parties, the Management Company shall ensure that the third parties have taken the necessary measures to comply with all requirements for the organisation and avoidance of conflicts of interest as laid down in the applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations and shall monitor compliance with these requirements.

**Specific risks inherent with investing in the Sub-Funds are described in the relevant Appendix of this Prospectus.**

#### **DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE**

The Net Asset Value per Sub-fund, Net Asset Value per Share, Net Asset Value per Class, the Redemption Price of Shares and the Issue Price of Shares shall be determined on each Valuation Date, at least twice a month. The Valuation Dates for each Sub-Fund are indicated in the relevant Appendix.

The Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund and the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class shall be expressed in the currency of each Sub-Fund as described in the relevant Appendix. Whilst the reporting currency of the Company is the Euro, the Net Asset Value is made available in the currency of each Sub-Fund as described in the relevant Appendix. The Net Asset Value shall be determined on each Valuation Date separately for each Share of each Sub-Fund and for each Class dividing the total Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund and of the relevant Class by the number of outstanding Shares of such Sub-Fund and of the relevant Class.

The Net Asset Value shall be determined by subtracting the total liabilities of the Sub-Fund or Class from the total assets of such Sub-Fund or Class in accordance with the principles laid down in the Company's Articles of Incorporation and in such further valuation regulations as may be adopted from time to time by the Board of Directors.

#### **Valuation of Investments**

Investments shall be valued as follows:

- (1) The value of any cash in hand or on deposit, discount notes, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless in any case the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof shall be arrived at after making such provision as the Company may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof.
- (2) The value of all securities which are listed on an official stock exchange is determined on the basis of the last available prices. If there is more than one stock exchange on which the securities are listed, the Board of Directors may in its discretion select the stock exchange which shall be the principal stock exchange for such purposes.
- (3) Securities traded on a regulated market are valued in the same manner as listed securities.

- (4) Securities which are not listed on an official stock exchange or traded on a regulated market shall be valued by the Company in accordance with valuation principles decided by the Board of Directors, at a price no lower than the bid price and no higher than the ask price on the relevant Valuation Date.
- (5) Derivatives and repurchase agreements which are not listed on an official stock exchange or traded on a regulated market shall be valued by the Company in accordance with valuation principles decided by the Directors on the basis of their marked-to-market price.
- (6) Term deposits shall be valued at their present value.
- (7) Traded options and futures contracts to which the Company is a party which are traded on a stock, financial futures or other exchange shall be valued by reference to the profit or loss which would arise on closing out the relevant contract at or immediately before the close of the relevant market.

All securities or other assets for which the valuation in accordance with the above sub-paragraphs would not be possible or practicable, or would not be representative of their fair realisation value, will be valued at their fair realisation value, as determined in good faith and prudently pursuant to the procedures established by the Board of Directors.

Amounts determined in accordance with such valuation principles shall be translated into the currency of the Sub-Fund's accounts at the respective exchange rates, using the relevant rates quoted by a bank or another first class financial institution.

### **Valuation of Liabilities**

The liabilities of the Company shall be deemed to include:

- (1) all borrowings, bills and other amounts due;
- (2) all administrative expenses due or accrued including (but not limited to) the costs of its constitution and registration with regulatory authorities, as well as legal and audit fees and expenses, the costs of legal publications, the cost of listing, prospectus, financial reports and other documents made available to Shareholders, translation expenses and generally any other expenses arising from the administration of the Company;
- (3) all known liabilities, due or not yet due including all matured contractual obligations for payments of money or property, including the amount of all dividends declared by the Company which remain unpaid until the day these dividends revert to the Company by prescription;
- (4) any appropriate amount set aside for taxes due on the date of the valuation of the Net Asset Value and any other provision of reserves authorised and approved by the Board; and
- (5) any other liabilities of the Company of whatever kind towards third parties.

For the purposes of valuation of its liabilities, the Company may duly take into account all ongoing or periodic administrative and other expenses by valuing them for the entire year or any other period and by dividing the amount concerned proportionately for the relevant fractions of such period.

Amounts determined in accordance with such valuation principles shall be translated into the currency of the Sub-Fund's accounts at the respective exchange rates, using the relevant rates quoted by a bank or another first class financial institution.

Shares of the different Sub-Funds may be issued, redeemed and converted at prices computed on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class considering potential anti-dilution measures as further detailed.

### **ANTI-DILUTION MEASURES**

In certain circumstances, subscriptions, redemptions and conversions in a Sub-Fund may have a negative impact on the net asset value (hereafter the "NAV") of the Sub-Fund as a result of transaction costs, commissions or taxes incurred through the purchase or sale of the underlying investments as well as foreign exchange costs and the spread between the buying and selling prices of such investments.

The dilution of these explicit and implicit transaction costs may have an adverse effect on the value of the Fund and its long-term investors. In order to protect the investors of the Fund from such dilution effects and to treating all investors fairly, the Management Company may determine in the best interest of its investors that an anti-dilution measure (such as "Swing Pricing" or "Anti-Dilution-Levy") may be applied to pass transaction costs of capital activity to those investors causing these costs. If the Management decides to apply an anti-dilution measure, it will choose one of the measures described below.

#### **1. Swing Pricing**

Swing Pricing is a mechanism which is applied when the total capital activity (aggregate of inflows and outflows) at Sub-Fund level exceeds a pre-determined threshold, as determined as a percentage of the net assets of that Sub-Fund for the valuation day, as is specified in the relevant Sub-Fund appendix if applicable. Sub-Funds can operate a full swing pricing mechanism where the threshold is set to zero or a partial swing pricing mechanism where the threshold is greater than zero.

The Swing Pricing mechanism will cause an increase of the NAV per share when there are net inflows above the threshold and a decrease of the NAV per share when there are net outflows above the threshold. As a consequence, all transactions (subscriptions and redemptions) of the same trading day will be settled with a higher NAV per share in case of net inflows above the threshold or a lower NAV per share in case of net outflows above the threshold. The NAV per share of each share class in a Sub-Fund will be calculated separately but any adjustment will, in percentage terms, affect the NAV per share of each share class in a Sub-Fund in the same direction and to the same extent. Swing Pricing does not address the specific circumstances of each individual investor transaction.

The extent of the adjustment is referred to as swing factor and is calculated by the investment manager of the relevant Sub-Fund based on the expected explicit and implicit transaction costs of the underlying investments as described above. As certain markets and jurisdictions may have different charging structures on the buy and sell sides, particularly in relation to duties and taxes, the resulting swing factor may be different for net inflows than for net outflows.

The directors of the Fund mandates the Management Company which mandates authority to the Anti-Dilution Committee to implement and maintain an oversight process of the swing pricing mechanism on a periodic basis. This committee is responsible for decisions relating to Swing Pricing and the ongoing review and approval of swing factors proposed by the investment managers of the relevant Sub-Funds. Followed by the approval of the swing factors by the Anti-Dilution-Committee the Central Administrator of the Fund will be instructed to implement the approved factors.

The swing factor may vary from Sub-Fund to Sub-Fund and under normal conditions will not exceed 3% of the original NAV per share. The Anti-Dilution Committee may approve swing factors above this limit in case of exceptional circumstances (e.g. stressed or dislocated markets resulting in increased trading costs and higher market volatility) if it is deemed to be in the best interest of the investors.

Investors are advised that the application of the swing pricing mechanism may impact the Sub-Funds volatility and might not reflect the true portfolio performance as a consequence of the application of Swing Pricing.

Certain share classes may include a performance fee. In such cases, the performance fee will be calculated based on the unswung NAV. If applicable, the swing pricing methodology is specifically mentioned for each Sub-Fund in the respective part of the Appendix I per Sub-Fund (c.f. "**Appendix I - Overview of the Fund**" below) to this prospectus.

## **2. Anti-Dilution-Levy**

The Anti-Dilution-Levy is a percentage fee for the benefit of the Fund expressing the expected transaction cost which will be added to the NAV per share of the share class of the relevant Sub-Fund for subscriptions and deducted from the NAV per share of the share class of the relevant Sub-Fund for redemptions.

The Anti-Dilution-Levy is calculated by the investment manager of the relevant Sub-Fund based on the expected explicit and implicit transaction costs of the underlying investments as described above. As certain markets and jurisdictions may have different charging structures on the buy and sell sides, particularly in relation to duties and taxes, the resulting Anti-Dilution-Levy may be different for inflows than for outflows. As long as the expected subscription/redemption activity in the relevant Sub-Fund is on a low level, the application of an Anti-Dilution-Levy may be waived. This evaluation is based on flows on Sub-Fund level and does not address the specific circumstances of each individual investor transaction.

The directors of the fund mandates the Management Company which mandates authority to the Anti-Dilution Committee to implement and maintain an oversight process of the Anti-Dilution-Levy mechanism on a periodic basis. This committee is responsible for decisions relating to the Anti-Dilution-Levy and the ongoing review and approval of the Anti-Dilution-Levy proposed by the investment managers of the relevant Sub-Funds.

Followed by the approval of the levy by the Anti-Dilution-Committee the Transfer Agent of the Fund will be instructed to implement the approved Anti-Dilution-Levy.

The Anti-Dilution-Levy may vary from Sub-Fund to Sub-Fund and under normal conditions will not exceed 3% of the NAV per share. The Anti-Dilution Committee may approve an Anti-Dilution-Levy above this limit in case of exceptional circumstances (e.g. stressed or dislocated markets resulting in increased trading costs and higher market volatility) if it is deemed to be in the best interest of the investors.

If applicable, the Anti-Dilution-Levy is specifically mentioned for each class of shares of each Sub-Fund in "**Appendix I – Overview of the Fund**" (c.f. below) to this Prospectus.

## **ISSUE OF SHARES BY THE COMPANY**

All the Shares are issued and redeemed at an unknown Net Asset Value.

Whenever the Company issues Shares, the issue price per Share shall (the "Issue Price") be based on the Net Asset Value per Share for the relevant Sub-Fund calculated in the manner set out under "*Determination of the Net Asset Value*".

The latest Issue and Redemption Prices are made public at the registered office of the Company.

The Company or the Management Company may fix a minimum subscription amount for each Sub-Fund which, if applicable, is indicated in the description of the relevant Appendix.

The Company or the Management Company reserve the right from time to time to waive any requirements relating to the minimum subscription amount as and when it determines in its reasonable discretion and by taking into consideration the equal treatment of Shareholders.

The mechanism for the calculation of the Issue Price, plus the imposition of a subscription charge (if any), is set out in each case in the description of the relevant Appendix. The subscription charge(s) goes to the relevant Sub-Fund and/or to the distributor (as determined in the relevant Sub-Fund Appendix) and it can be waived, provided that all investors having filed a subscription request for the same Dealing Date in the same circumstances are treated equally. Subject as set out in the relevant Appendix, the Issue Price shall be rounded to 2 decimals and any related subscription amounts will be rounded to the next currency unit. No issue of Shares shall be effected by the Company unless the price for the relevant Shares has been received by the registrar and transfer agent (the "Registrar and Transfer Agent"). Payment of Shares must in principle be made in the currency of each Sub-Fund, as described in the relevant Appendix. The Company or the Management Company may, in their discretion, decide to accept payment by contribution of assets in compliance with the investment policy and the investment objective of the relevant Sub-Fund. The valuation of any such subscription in kind will be confirmed in a report prepared by the Company's auditor, to the extent required by Luxembourg law.

Duly completed and irrevocable application must be received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent no later than 3 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the relevant Business Day (Dealing Date). The Management Company may decide that applications to subscribe may be made by electronic file transfer. Any application form received after this cut-off time will be processed on the next Dealing Date subject to the reception of cleared subscription monies in accordance with the following paragraph. Order confirmation notices will be sent to Shareholders at the latest the first Business Day following the execution of the subscription order.

As a result of Luxembourg anti-money laundering laws the Registrar and Transfer Agent shall require that an application to subscribe Shares be accompanied by appropriate documents, as defined in the appendix to the subscription form, enabling the Registrar and Transfer Agent to check the identity of the investors. The Registrar and Transfer Agent reserves the right to delay the processing of an application until receipt of satisfactory documentary evidence or information for the purpose of compliance with applicable laws.

The Subscription Price, payable in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class, must be paid by the investor and received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent within three (3) Business Days after the Valuation Day.

The Company and the Management Company may at their entire discretion refuse subscription requests and any acceptance of a subscription request is conditional upon receipt of cleared subscription funds. Persons the subscription of which has been refused and that have already paid will be reimbursed by money transfer (without interest) made at the entire risk of the relevant person.

## **SHAREHOLDER CONFIRMATIONS**

Shares will only be issued in registered shares form. The Shares are evidenced by entries in the Company's register of Shareholders. Confirmations of shareholdings will be issued and delivered at the latest the first business day (the "Business Day", being a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks and stock exchange markets simultaneously settle payments in Luxembourg and Frankfurt am Main, or as specified in the description of the relevant Appendix) following the execution of the subscription order. Shares may be issued with fractions of up to three (3) decimals (0,001) or such other fractions as specified in the description of the relevant Appendix.

### **No share certificates will be delivered.**

Shares may further be issued in global certificated form and shall be traded via FundSettle/Euroclear and Clearstream or any other approved clearing system.

## **REDEMPTION OF SHARES BY THE COMPANY**

All the Shares are redeemed at Net Asset Value.

Any Shareholder may request the redemption of Shares on every Dealing Date of the relevant Sub-Fund provided that such request must be received in writing by fax or letter by the Company, a distributor (as detailed in the description of the relevant Appendix) or the Registrar and Transfer Agent accompanied by the relevant Share certificates, if any, and the documents evidencing any transfer of Shares within the time limit applicable to the relevant Sub-Fund (and Class) as specified in the relevant Appendix. The Management Company may decide that applications for redemptions may be made by electronic file transfer. If the request is received outside this time limit, the Registrar and Transfer Agent shall defer the redemption until the following Dealing Date. The Company must accept such request and redeem the Shares so tendered, provided that the Company shall not be bound to redeem more than 10 per cent of the total number of Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class of Shares then in issue and outstanding. Requests for the redemption of Shares received by the Company or by the Registrar and Transfer Agent are irrevocable. Any Shares redeemed by the Company will be cancelled.

A redemption charge as described in the relevant Appendix (if any) can be levied. The redemption charge may be allocated to the relevant Sub-Fund and/or the distributor, as shall be set forth in the description of the relevant Appendix. It may be waived provided that all Shareholders who have filed a redemption request for the same Dealing Date under the same circumstances are treated equally.

Redemption requests must be received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent or the Company no later than 3 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the relevant Dealing Date. Redemption proceeds will be paid not later than the Payment Date. Order confirmation notices will be sent to Shareholders at the latest the first Business Day following the execution of the redemption request.

Save as set out in the relevant Appendix, redemption requests should state the number, form, Class and the name of the Sub-Fund of the Shares to be redeemed as well as the necessary references enabling the payment of the redemption proceeds. Order confirmation notices will be sent to the Shareholders at the latest the first Business Day following the execution of the redemption request.

The company is not obliged to redeem more than 10% of the Shares issued to date on a valuation day. If redemption applications for a larger number of Shares than stated is received by the company on a valuation day, the company reserves the right to postpone the redemption of Shares, which exceed 10% of the Shares issued to date, until the fourth (4) valuation day following that one. On such following Dealing Dates such requests shall be complied with in priority to later requests.

The Redemption Price to be paid by the Company for the redemption of its Shares shall be equal to the Net Asset Value per Share (see the section entitled "*Determination of Net Asset Value*") on the Dealing Date in respect of which redemption is made, less a redemption charge (if any) as specified in relevant Appendix. Subject as set out in the relevant Appendix, the Redemption Price will be rounded to two decimals and redemption proceeds will be rounded to the next currency unit. The Redemption Price shall be payable in the currency of Sub-Funds indicated in the relevant Appendix.

The Redemption Price may be higher or lower than the subscription price paid by the Shareholder at the time of subscription/purchase depending on whether the Net Asset Value per Share has appreciated or depreciated.

The Redemption Price shall be paid within such period after the relevant Dealing Date or after the date by which the Share certificates (if issued) have been received by the Company as shall be set forth in the description of the relevant Appendix.

The Management Company shall use its best efforts to maintain an appropriate level of liquidity in its assets so that the redemption of the Shares can, under normal circumstances, be made without delay upon request by the Shareholders.

If, however, in exceptional circumstances which are outside the control of the Management Company or of the Company the liquidity of the portfolio of each Sub-Fund's assets is not sufficient to enable the payment to be made within the normal period, such payment shall be made as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter.

Shareholders should note that if an application for redemption relates to a partial redemption of an existing holding and the remaining balance within the existing holding is below the minimum holding requirement, the Company may redeem all the existing holding. The minimum holding requirement for any Class is indicated in the relevant Appendix.

As a result of the Luxembourg anti-money laundering laws, the Registrar and Transfer Agent shall require that a request for the redemption of Shares be accompanied by appropriate documents enabling the Registrar and Transfer Agent to check the identity of Shareholders and to complete the investors AML and KYC documentation as detailed in the subscription form. The Registrar and Transfer Agent reserves the right to delay the processing of a request until receipt of satisfactory documentary evidence or information for the purpose of compliance with applicable laws.

Furthermore, the Management Company or any delegate is responsible to register the ultimate beneficial owners of the Company with the Luxembourg beneficial owner register in accordance with the provisions of the Luxembourg law of 13 January 2019 on the register of beneficial owners (*registre des bénéficiaires effectifs*) ("**RBE Register Law**"). As a consequence, certain beneficial owners fulfilling the conditions of such RBE Register Law will appear in such register, which is also available to the public. The Management Company or its delegate respectively will contact concerned beneficial owners before their registration is carried out.

The Redemption Price may, upon demand by a Shareholder, and if the Company agrees, also be satisfied by allocation of securities equal in value of the Redemption Price. The securities vested by the Company in a Shareholder in lieu of the Redemption Price shall be determined as concerns their nature and type on an equitable basis and without prejudicing the interests of the other Shareholders. The value of any securities vested by the Company or contributed to the Company shall be confirmed in a valuation report by the independent auditor of the Company.

**Unless the redeeming Shareholder is registered in the Company's register, proper evidence of transfer or assignment must be sent with the redemption request, to the Company or the Registrar and Transfer Agent or the relevant distributor (as detailed in the relevant Appendix).**

## **CONVERSION OF SHARES**

In principle, any Shareholder may request the conversion of all or part of his Shares of any Sub-Fund into Shares of any other existing Sub-Fund, as detailed in the relevant Appendix. Conversions into other Classes are possible if so specified in the relevant Appendix, it being noted that any conversion into another Sub-Fund or Class may only take place provided all conditions for the holding of the new Sub-Fund or Class are fulfilled by the relevant Shareholder. Prior to converting any Shares, Shareholders should consult with their tax and financial advisers in relation to the legal, tax, financial or other consequences of converting such Shares.

### **Application for Conversions**

Conversion applications shall be made in writing by fax or letter to the Registrar and Transfer Agent, a distributor (as detailed in the relevant Appendix) or the Company stating which Shares are to be converted. The Management Company may also decide that applications for conversion may be made by electronic file transfer.

The application for conversion must include (i) the monetary amount the Shareholder wishes to convert or (ii) the number of Shares the Shareholder wishes to convert, together with the Shareholder's personal details and Shareholder's account number. Failure to provide any of the above information may result in delay of the application for conversion while verification is being sought from the Shareholder. The period of notice is the same as for applications for redemption save as otherwise set out in the relevant Appendix.

Conversions may result in the application of a conversion charge as shall be detailed in the Appendix, which will be based on the Net Asset Value per Share of the Shares the Shareholder wishes to convert from and, unless otherwise provided in the Appendix relating to the relevant Sub-Fund, goes to the Sub-Fund and/or Class from which they are converted. No redemption charge will be due upon the conversion of Shares. The Company may waive the conversion charge, provided that all investors having filed a conversion request for the same Dealing Date and for the same circumstances are treated equally.

Shareholders should note that if an application for conversion relates to a partial conversion of an existing holding and the remaining balance within the existing holding is below the minimum holding requirement, the Company will convert all the existing holding.

Applications for conversion on any Dealing Date received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent by the deadline specified in the relevant Appendix prior to a day that is a Dealing Date for both Sub-Funds concerned will be processed on that Dealing Date based on the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the Valuation Date relevant for such Dealing Date. Any applications received after the deadline will be processed on the next day that is a Dealing Date for both Sub-Funds concerned on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on such Dealing Date.

## Conversion Formula

The rate at which all or part of the Shares in relation to a given original Sub-Fund are converted into Shares relating to a new Sub-Fund, or all or part of the original Shares of a particular Class are converted into a new Class in relation to the same Sub-Fund, is determined in accordance with the following formula:

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

where:

- A is the number of Shares to be allocated or issued by the Company in relation to the new Sub-Fund or new Class;
- B is the number of Shares relating to the original Sub-Fund or to the original Class which is to be converted;
- C is the Net Asset Value per Share (minus the relevant conversion charge, where applicable) of the original Sub-Fund or the relevant Class within the original Sub-Fund at the relevant Dealing Date;
- D is the Net Asset Value per Share of the new Sub-Fund or the relevant Class within the new Sub-Fund at the relevant Dealing Date; and
- E is the exchange rate between the currency of the original Sub-Fund or Class and currency of the new Sub-Fund or Class.

After conversion of the Shares, the Registrar and Transfer Agent will inform the Shareholder of the number of Shares in relation to the new Sub-Fund or new Class obtained by conversion and the price thereof.

If "A" is not an integral number, fractions of Shares will be allotted in the new Sub-Fund or Class.

If the minimum holding requirement for any Class, as described in the relevant Appendix, is not maintained due to a conversion of Shares, the Company will compulsorily convert the remaining Shares at their current Net Asset Value per Share.

## RESTRICTIONS ON OWNERSHIP OF SHARES

Investors should note however that some Sub-Funds or Share Classes may not be available to all investors.

The Fund retains the right to offer only one or more Share Classes for purchase by investors in any particular jurisdiction in order to conform to local law, customs or business practice or for fiscal or any other reason.

The Fund may further reserve one or more Sub-Funds or Classes to Institutional Investors (within the meaning of article 174 of the 2010 Law as interpreted from time to time by the CSSF) only.

The Restriction on Ownership of Shares is described in the relevant Appendix and with regard to U.S. Persons in the section entitled "FATCA").

Where it appears to the Company that any person who is or becomes precluded from holding Shares in the Company, either alone or with any other person, is a beneficial or registered owner of Shares, it may compulsorily redeem such Shares.

## DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors proposes to the general meeting of Shareholders a reasonable annual dividend payment for the distributing Shares in the Sub-Fund, ensuring that the Net Asset Value does not fall below the minimum capital of the Company. Subject to the same limitation, the Board of Directors may also fix interim dividends. In the case of accumulating Shares, no dividend payments are made, but the values allocated to the accumulating Shares are reinvested for the benefit of the investors holding them.

The dividend policy of each Sub-Fund and Class is described in the relevant Appendix.

## CREATION OF ADDITIONAL SUB-FUNDS AND CLASSES

The Board of Directors may create at any time additional Sub-Funds and/or Classes. In such case, the Prospectus will be up-dated and if different Classes are issued within a Sub-Fund, the details of each Class will be described in the description of the Appendix relating to the relevant Sub-Fund.

## SUSPENSION OF SALE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES AND OF CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Company may temporarily suspend all calculations in relation to the Net Asset Value and/or the sale, redemption and conversion of Shares in any Sub-Fund on the occurrence of any of the following events:

- (a) during any period in which any of the principal stock exchanges or other markets on which a substantial portion of the assets of a Sub-Fund from time to time are quoted or traded is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which transactions therein are restricted, limited or suspended, provided that such restriction, limitation or suspension affects the valuation of such assets;
- (b) where the existence of any state of affairs which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, constitutes an emergency or renders impracticable a disposal or valuation of the assets attributable to a Sub-Fund;

- (c) during any breakdown of the means of communication or computation normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the assets attributable to a Sub-Fund;
- (d) when for any other reason the prices of any constituents of the assets of a Sub-Fund cannot promptly or accurately be ascertained;
- (e) where, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, circumstances which are beyond the control of the Board of Directors make it impracticable or unfair *vis-à-vis* the Shareholders to continue trading the Shares;
- (f) during any period in which the Company is unable to repatriate monies for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of Shares or during which any transfer of monies involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments or payments due on redemption of Shares cannot, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, be effected at normal rates of exchange;
- (g) in case of the Company's liquidation or in the case a notice of termination has been issued in connection with the liquidation of a Sub-Fund or a Class of Shares;
- (h) in case of a feeder Sub-Fund, if the net asset calculation of the Master UCITS is suspended; or
- (i) in case of a merger of a Sub-Fund with another Sub-Fund of the Company or of another UCITS (or a sub-fund thereof), provided such suspension is in the interest of the Shareholders.

The Company shall suspend the sale, redemption and conversion of Shares forthwith upon the occurrence of an event causing it to enter into liquidation or upon the order of the CSSF.

Shareholders having requested redemption or conversion of their Shares or having applied to the Company for the issue of Shares shall be notified in writing of any such suspension within seven days of their request and shall be promptly notified of the termination of such suspension.

A suspension of any Sub-Fund or Class shall have no effect on the determination of the Net Asset Value, the issue, redemption and conversion of the Shares of any other Sub-Fund or Class if the circumstances referred to above do not exist in respect of the other Sub-Funds or Classes.

## **LIQUIDATION, COMPULSORY REDEMPTION AND MERGERS**

### **Liquidation**

The Company or the Sub-Fund may at any time be dissolved by resolution passed at a general meeting of Shareholders of the Company or the Sub-Fund respectively. In that event, liquidation shall be carried out by one or several liquidators who may be physical persons or legal entities appointed by the general meeting of Shareholders deciding such liquidation, which shall determine their powers and compensation.

A resolution to dissolve and liquidate the Company must be passed at a general meeting of Shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies as amended.

The Board of Directors must forthwith convene an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders for the purpose of deliberating on the dissolution and liquidation of the Company in case the net assets of the Company fall below two thirds of the minimum capital required by law; the decision to dissolve and liquidate the Company is validly passed without a quorum of presence by a simple majority of the Shares present or represented at the meeting. If the net assets of the Company fall below a quarter of the minimum capital required by law, the decision to dissolve and liquidate the Company is validly passed without a quorum of presence by a vote representing one quarter of the Shares present or represented at the meeting.

The liquidator(s) shall realise the assets of the Company in the best interest of the Shareholders and shall distribute the net proceeds of liquidation, after deduction of liquidation fees and expenses, to the holders of Shares in proportion to their holding of Shares on the basis of the respective Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant classes or categories of Shares.

Any amount remaining unclaimed at the close of liquidation shall be converted, to the extent legally required at that time, into Euros and deposited by the liquidator(s) for the account of those entitled thereto at the "*Caisse de Consignation*" in Luxembourg, where it shall be forfeited if unclaimed after a period of thirty (30) years.

### **Compulsory Redemption**

In the event that the net value of the total assets of any Sub-Fund or Class of Shares on a given Dealing Date is for one (1) month less than the minimum net value of the total assets for the relevant Sub-Fund as specified in the relevant Appendix, or if, in the Directors' opinion, a change in the economic or political situation may be detrimental to a Sub-Fund or Class and the interest of the relevant Shareholders, the Board of Directors may decide to compulsorily redeem without a redemption charge all the Shares relating to the relevant Sub-Fund at the Net Asset Value per Share (taking into account actual realisation prices of investments and realisation expenses), calculated on the Dealing Date specified as the effective date for such redemption. The Company shall serve a notice to the Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund in writing and/or by way of publication in newspapers in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation. Such notice to Shareholders will indicate the reasons for the redemption operation. In addition, the general meeting of Shareholders of a Sub-Fund may, upon a proposal from the Board of Directors, resolve to close a Sub-Fund by way of liquidation or to redeem all the Shares relating to the relevant Sub-Fund or Class of Shares issued by a Sub-Fund and refund to the Shareholders the Net Asset Value of their Shares (taking into account actual realisation prices of investments and realisation expenses) calculated on the Dealing Date at which such decision shall take effect. There shall be no quorum requirements for such general meeting of Shareholders which shall be validly passed by resolution by a simple majority of those Shares present or represented.



All redeemed Shares shall be cancelled and will become null and void. Upon compulsory redemptions, the relevant Sub-Fund will be closed. The last remaining Sub-Fund and/or Class of Shares may however only be liquidated and not be closed by way of a compulsory redemption.

Liquidation or redemption proceeds which may not be distributed to the relevant Shareholders upon termination will be deposited with the *Caisse de Consignation* on behalf of the persons entitled thereto. If not claimed, they shall be forfeited after thirty (30) years.

## **Merger**

In addition, the Board of Directors may decide, in compliance with the procedures laid down in Chapter 8 of the law of the 2010 Law, to merge any Sub-Fund with another UCITS or a sub-fund within such UCITS (whether established in Luxembourg or another Member State or whether such UCITS is incorporated as a company or is a contractual type fund) under the provisions of Directive 2009/65/EC.

Such merger will be binding on the Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund upon thirty days' prior written notice thereof given to them, during which Shareholders may redeem their Shares, it being understood that the merger will take place five Business Days after the expiry of such notice period.

The request for redemption of a Shareholder during the above mentioned period will be treated without any cost, other than the cost of disinvestment.

A merger that has as a result that the Company ceases to exist needs to be decided at a general meeting of Shareholders and certified by a notary. There shall be no quorum requirements for such general meeting of Shareholders which shall decide by resolution taken by simple majority of those present or represented and voting at such meeting.

## **TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

The following is a general description of the law and practice currently in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in respect of the Company and the Shares as at the date of this prospectus. It does not purport to be a comprehensive discussion of the tax treatment of the Shares. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers on the implications of making an investment in, holding or disposing of Shares and the receipt of interest with respect to such Shares under the laws of the countries in which they may be liable to taxation. Tax rates and bases may be liable to change.

The following summary is based on the Company's understanding of the law and practice currently in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and is subject to changes therein.

### **The Company**

The Company is subject to Luxembourg tax jurisdiction. Under Luxembourg law and the current practice, the Company is subject neither to income tax nor to any tax capital gains in respect of realized or unrealized valuation profits. No taxes are payable in Luxembourg on the issue of Shares.

Under article 174 of the 2010 Law, the assets of the Fund are subject to an annual subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The Company is subject to an annual tax of 0.05% of the Net Asset Value as valued at the end of each quarter, and which is payable quarterly. To the extent that parts of the Company's assets are invested in other Luxembourg UCITS which are subject to the tax, such parts are not taxed.

The Net Asset Value corresponding to a Share category for "institutional investors" pursuant to the Luxembourg tax legislation, as defined in the relevant Sub-Fund Appendices is subject to a reduced tax rate of 0.01% per annum, on the basis that the Company classifies the investors in this Share category as institutional investors within the meaning of the tax legislation. This classification is based on the Company's understanding of the current legal situation. This legal situation may change, even with retrospective effect, which may result in a duty of 0.05% being applied, even with retrospective effect. Where applicable, the reduced tax may be applied to further Share categories, as indicated in the relevant Sub-Fund Appendix.

Capital gains and income from dividends, interest and interest payments originating in other countries may be subject to a non-recoverable withholding tax or capital gains tax in such countries.

### **The Shareholders**

Under Luxembourg law and current practice, shareholders in Luxembourg are not subject to capital gains tax, income tax, gifts tax, inheritance tax or other taxes (with the exception of investors domiciled or resident or having their payment establishment in Luxembourg).

It is the responsibility of the Shareholders to seek advice on taxes and other consequences which may result from the subscription, ownership return (redemption), conversion and transfer of Shares, including any regulations regarding the control on the movement of capital.

## **DATA PROTECTION**

Certain personal data of investors (especially the name, address and investment amount of each investor) can be collected and/or processed and used by the Fund and Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.

The Fund and Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. are committed to maintaining the privacy and integrity of all personal data processed in relation to the Fund. The Fund, the General Partner and the Management Company shall process personal data in compliance with the applicable data protection laws, including, but not limited to, Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (the "GDPR").

The unitholder/shareholder acknowledges having read and understood the Privacy Notice available at <https://www.universal-investment.com/en/privacy-notice-investors-ubos>. This Privacy Notice may be amended from time to time and shall be maintained at all times via the aforementioned link.

## **ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING**

In accordance with the Luxembourg Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended, the Luxembourg Law of 13 February 2018 for the (partial) implementation of the European Directive 2015/849 of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of money laundering, the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 1 February 2010, CSSF Regulation 12-02 of 14 December 2012 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, and the relevant CSSF circulars and regulations, professionals of the financial sector, as defined under Art. 2 of the Law of 2004, are subject to certain anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing obligations in order to prevent the use of undertakings for collective investment for money laundering purposes. This includes, inter alia, the obligation to identify and legitimize investors and investment funds. The departing institutions of the investors are obliged to identify and legitimize themselves.

The AIFM/Management Company or the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Fund implements these identification proceedings and, if necessary, carries out a detailed verification in accordance with these requirements.

Investors must attach their identification documents as required by law to the subscription documents. These documents vary depending on the type or corporate form of the investor. The departing institutions of the investors are obliged to identify and legitimize themselves.

The Fund and the Registrar and Transfer Agent reserve the right to request (additional) relevant information which is required to verify the identity of an applicant. If there is a delay or if the applicant fails to deliver the information required for verification purposes, the AIFM/Management Company or the Registrar and Transfer Agent may refuse the application and will not be liable for any interest, costs or compensation.

The AIFM/Management Company reserves the right to refuse an application in full or in part for any reason. The monies paid as part of an application or corresponding balances are in this case immediately returned to the applicant either into the account he/she has specified or by post at the applicant's own risk, provided that the identity of the applicant can be reliably established in accordance with the Luxembourg money laundering requirements. The Fund or the AIFM/Management Company is in this case not liable for any interest, costs or compensation.

The collection of data pursuant to the subscription process shall be for the sole purpose of complying with the requirements on the prevention of money laundering. All documents retained for this purpose will be held for five years after termination of the business relationship.

In the course of the Company's investment and divestment activities, in accordance with and as required by applicable law, the AIFM, together with the Board of Directors of the Company, will exercise due diligence with respect to the assets of the Company. Similarly, the Company will apply enhanced due diligence obligations in accordance with Article 3 of CSSF Regulation 12.02 where units or shares are subscribed through an intermediary acting for the account of its clients. This is done for the purpose of fulfilling all KYC obligations and duties to combat money laundering and terrorist financing in accordance with the applicable provisions of the AML/CTF Act, in order to comply with the laws and regulations applicable to the AIFM and to the Company.

## **CHARGES OF THE COMPANY**

### **Management Company fee**

The Management Company is entitled to receive from each Class within each Sub-Fund a fee on the basis of the average Net Asset Value over the relevant period. The Management Company fee to be levied for each Sub-Fund or Class is specified in the relevant Appendix. The actual amounts of these fees are disclosed in the financial reports.

### **Portfolio Management fee**

The Portfolio Manager will be paid directly by the respective Sub-Fund(s), the amount of which is specified for each Class of each Sub-Fund in the relevant Appendix. The actual amounts of these fees are disclosed in the financial reports.

### **Investment Advisor fee**

The Investment Advisor will be paid directly by the respective Sub-Fund(s), the amount of which is specified for each Class of each Sub-Fund in the relevant Appendix. The actual amounts of these fees are disclosed in the financial reports.

### **Performance fee**

In order to provide an incentive to the relevant Portfolio Manager and/or Investment Advisor, the Company may pay an additional performance fee as indicated in the Appendix of the relevant Sub-Fund. The amount of the Performance Fee will be calculated by the Management Company. The performance fee (if applicable) shall be calculated and accrue and shall be payable as specified in the relevant Appendix. For the purposes of the first calculation of the Performance Fee, the starting point for the relevant Net Asset Value per Share of each relevant Class is the Initial Offering Price. The actual amounts of these fees are disclosed in the financial reports.

### **Distribution fee**

The distribution fee to be levied for each Sub-Fund or Class is specified in the relevant Appendix.

### **Domiciliary and Corporate Agent Services fee, Registrar and Transfer Agency fee**

The Company pays fees monthly for its rendering of services for Domiciliary and Corporate Agent Services, Registrar and Transfer Agency Services in accordance with normal banking practices in Luxembourg. In addition, the Company pays out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, disbursements and for the charges.

The fees are indicated in the Appendix of the relevant Sub-Fund. The actual amounts of these fees are disclosed in the financial reports.

### **Depositary and Paying Agent fee**

The Depositary is entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund a fee calculated in accordance with customary banking practice in Luxembourg and as detailed for each Sub-Fund in Appendix. In addition, the Depositary is entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements and for the charges of any correspondents.

The fees are indicated in the Appendix of the relevant Sub-Fund. The actual amounts of these fees are disclosed in the financial reports.

### **Launch costs**

The Company will pay its formation expenses, including the costs and expenses of producing the initial Prospectus, and the legal and other costs and expenses incurred in determining the structure of the Company, which formation expenses are expected not to exceed EUR 30.000. These expenses will be apportioned pro-rata to the initial Sub-Fund and amortised for accounting purposes over a period of five (5) years. Amortised expenses may be shared with new Sub-Funds at the discretion of the Board. Costs in relation to the launch of any additional Sub-Fund will be charged to such additional Sub-Fund and will be amortised over a period of five years from the launch of the relevant Sub-Fund.

### **Other expenses**

The Company will further pay all administrative expenses of the Company due or accrued, including all fees payable to any Board of Directors, representatives and agents of the Company, the cost of its registration with regulatory authorities, as well as legal, audit, management, corporate fees and expenses, governmental charges, the cost of legal publications, prospectuses, financial reports and other documents made available to Shareholders, marketing and advertisement expenses and generally any other expenses arising from the administration of the Company. All expenses are accrued on each Valuation Day in determining the Net Asset Value and are charged first against income.

In the annual report the costs incurred in the management of the Fund within the period under report and charged to the Fund (excluding transaction costs) are disclosed and reported as a ratio of the average Fund volume ("total expense ratio" – TER).

## **Returning management fees received to certain investors and commission sharing agreements**

At its sole discretion, the Management Company may agree with individual investors to partially return the management company fee already received to such investors. This applies especially if institutional investors invest large amounts directly and on a long-term basis.

The Management Company generally passes on portions of its management company fee to intermediaries. This is paid as remuneration for sales services on the basis of brokered stocks. This may also involve significant portions. The Management Company does not receive any refunds from the remunerations and reimbursement of expenses to be paid from the Fund's assets to the Depositary and third parties. Monetary advantages offered by brokers and dealers, which the Management Company uses in the interests of investors, remain unaffected. The Management Company may enter into agreements with selected brokers pertaining to the provision of research or analysis services for the Management Company, under which the respective broker transfers to third parties, either immediately or subsequently, portions of the payments it receives pursuant to the relevant agreement from the Management Company for the purchase or sale of assets to brokers. The Management Company will use these broker services for the purposes of managing the investment fund ("commission sharing agreement").

The Company or the Management Company may avail itself of derivative transactions and collateral for derivative transactions originating from the services of third parties. In such cases, these third parties shall collectively receive a fee at the market rate charged to the respective Sub-Fund. The Company or the Management Company may charge the Fund, a Sub-Fund or one or several share classes a lower fee at their own discretion, or indeed exempt the latter from such a fee. The latter fees shall not be covered by the management fee and shall, as such, be charged to the Fund/Sub-Fund additionally. The Company states the fees charged to these third parties, and for all share classes, in the annual and semi-annual reports.

## **REPORTS AND SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS**

The Company shall make available to the Shareholders within four months of the relevant year-end an audited annual report describing the assets, operations and results of the Company, and, within two months of the relevant half-year, it shall make available to the Shareholders an unaudited semi-annual report describing the assets and operations of the Company during such period. The financial year of the Company starts on 1<sup>st</sup> January and ends on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year, except that the first financial year starts with the incorporation of the Company and ends on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015.

The consolidation currency is the EURO (EUR).

The Net Asset Value, the Redemption Price and the Issue Price of each Class of Shares will be available (save as set out in the relevant Appendix) on or before the payment date (the "Payment Date", as specified in the Appendix of the relevant Sub-Fund) in Luxembourg at the registered offices of the Company, the Depositary and the Paying Agent. The Company reserves the right to introduce a list of media in which this information is published. The list of media (if any) from time to time selected by the Company will appear in the annual and semi-annual reports. The annual report and all other periodical reports of the Company are made available to the Shareholders at the registered offices of the Company and the Depositary.

Shareholders' meetings will be convened in accordance with Luxembourg law. The annual ordinary meeting of Shareholders will be held on the last Wednesday in April at 2.00 p.m. (CET) of each year and for the first time, in 2015. If such day is not a banking day, which is simultaneously a stock exchange day in Luxembourg and Frankfurt am Main, the general meeting takes place on the immediately following business day in Luxembourg.

Other General Meetings of Shareholders will be held at such time and place as indicated in the notices of such meetings.

Notices of General Meetings are sent in accordance with Luxembourg law to the Shareholders at their addresses in the Share register. Notices will specify the place and time of the meetings, the conditions of admission, the agenda, the quorum and the voting requirements. The requirements as to attendance, quorum and majorities at all General Meetings will be those laid down in the Articles of Incorporation. All other Notices will be sent to Shareholders by post.

## **APPLICABLE LAW, JURISDICTION**

Any legal disputes between the Company, the investors, the Depositary and paying agent, the Management Company, the domiciliary, the administrative, registrar and transfer agent, the Portfolio Managers and any distribution agents will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. The applicable law is Luxembourg law. However, the above entities may, in relation to claims from investors from other countries, accept the jurisdiction of those countries in which Shares are offered and sold.

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

The following documents are available for inspection at the registered office of the Company:

- the prospectus;
- the Articles of Incorporation;
- Management Company Agreement;
- the PRIIPs-KIDs;

- the Portfolio Manager Agreement(s) (if any);
- the Investment Advisory Agreement(s) (if any);
- the Depositary, Paying Agency and Transfer-Registrar Agreement and
- and annual report and semi-annual report (if any).

Copies of the Articles of Incorporation and the last available reports can be obtained free of charge at the registered office of the Company.

Any legal disputes arising among or between the Shareholders, the Company and the Management Company / the Depositary shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the competent court in Luxembourg, provided that the Company may submit itself to the competent courts of such countries where required by regulations for the registration of Shares for offer and sale to the public with respect to matters relating to subscription and redemption, or other claims related to their holding by residents in such country or which have evidently been solicited from such country. Claims of Shareholders against the Company or the Depositary shall lapse 5 years after the date of the event giving rise to such claims (except that claims by Shareholders on the proceeds of liquidation to which they are entitled shall lapse only 30 years after these shall have been deposited at the *Caisse de Consignation* in Luxembourg).

In cases where disputed claims are asserted for the Fund in or out of court, the Management Company may charge a fee of up to 5% of the amounts collected for the Fund, after deducting and offsetting the expenses incurred by the Fund as a result of these proceedings.

Information, particularly notices to investors, is also published on the Management Company's website [www.universal-investment.com](http://www.universal-investment.com). In addition, notices will be published in Luxembourg in the RESA and in a Luxembourg daily newspaper, where required by law, and also, if required, in another daily newspaper that has sufficient circulation.

**The Company hereby informs investors that an investor can only directly exercise its investor rights in their entirety vis-à-vis a UCITS if the investor itself is registered under its own name in the shareholder register of the UCITS. If an investor has invested in a UCI(TS) through an intermediary that makes the investment in its own name for the account of the investor, the investor may not be able to directly exercise all investor rights vis-à-vis the UCI(TS). It is recommended that investors inform themselves of their rights.**

**APPENDIX I**  
**Overview of the Fund**

to the Prospectus of

**ABSALON**

relating to the Sub-Funds

- **Global High Yield**
- **EM Corporate Debt**

**Global High Yield**  
 (“Global High Yield” or the “*Sub-Fund*”)  
 dated **April 2022**

Information provided in this Appendix should be read in conjunction with the full text of the Prospectus.

<b>Sub-Fund name</b>	<b>Global High Yield</b>
<b>Fund currency</b>	EUR
<b>Investment objective</b>	<p>The objective of the Sub-Fund is to outperform its benchmark without compromising preservation of capital and long term positive returns.</p> <p>In addition to the general investment restrictions as described in the GENERAL INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICY of this Prospectus, ensuring at all times that its holdings remain in compliance with Part I of the 2010 Law, the Company undertakes to comply with the following additional investment Objective and Policy in respect of the Sub-Fund Global High Yield.</p> <p>The Global High Yield Bond fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve the objective of the fund.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund is managed with reference to the Benchmark Index “ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield (EUR hedged)”.</p> <p>The Benchmark Index is determined for the Sub-Fund by the Company and may be changed if necessary. The Sub-Fund does not aim to replicate the Benchmark Index. The Portfolio Manager may, at its discretion, invest in securities or sectors not included in the Benchmark Index to take advantage of specific investment opportunities. The investment strategy limits the extent to which portfolio holdings may deviate from the Benchmark Index. This deviation may be material.  <b>No assurance can be given that the goals of the investment policy will be achieved.</b></p> <p>This Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social features within the meaning of Article 8 of the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability - related disclosures in the financial services sector (the “Disclosure Regulation”). However, the investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, nor are sustainable investments within the meaning of Article 2 No. 17 of the Disclosure Regulation sought.</p> <p>The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (“PAI”) are considered in the investment process at the level of the Management Company. A consideration of PAI at the level of the Sub-Fund is binding and is carried out in this respect.</p> <p><b>Information on the environmental and/or social characteristics is available in the Appendix “Pre-contractual disclosure Article 8 Disclosure Regulation”.</b></p>
<b>Investment principles</b>	<p>The Sub-Fund will use a variety of strategies to achieve this target by investing in corporate fixed income securities from global issuers including different parts of the capital structure of a company, like bonds, convertible bonds, contingent convertibles (CoCo) and contingent notes (CoNo), taking advantage of the difference in pricing of credit spread between cash bonds and credit default swaps (CDS) or exploiting credit, yield curves and currency movements.</p> <p>At least 51% of the NAV have to be invested in High Yield Bonds.</p> <p>To add diversification the Sub-Fund can invest in structured credit products like Credit Linked Notes and CDO’s – although any such investment is capped at 2% of Net Asset Value. The Sub-Fund may also buy or sell options or futures on single securities or indices to gain exposure to the market or to hedge exposure. Certain limits in terms of “corporate issuer concentration risk” per issuer apply at the time of investment; Maximum 3% of the Net Asset Value of the sub fund may be invested into an investment grade rated issue as well as maximum 2% of the Net Asset Value of the sub fund in High Yield rated issue (rated by an official rating agency or an equivalent asset manager rating).</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% in High Yield Bonds. Positions in non-rated (by S&amp;P, Moody’s or Fitch) securities may not exceed 25% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>The investment into contingent convertibles (CoCo) and contingent notes (CoNo) is limited to 25 %. The Sub-Fund may be invested in equity securities as a consequence of conversions of CoCos and/or convertible bonds held by the Sub-Funds into equity. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its objective. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 30% of NAV in Emerging Markets assets. The definition of Emerging Markets follows the MSCI Market Classification Framework, where eligible countries are not classified as Developed Markets. For a company to classify for Emerging Markets at least 50% of its turnover has to come from Emerging Markets as defined above.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may without any limitation invest in fixed income transferable securities denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency, although currency exposure is normally hedged back to the Reference Currency.</p>

	<p>The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in shares or units of other UCITS or UCI as mentioned in Article 41 (1) e) of the UCI law.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% bank deposits at sight. The above mentioned 20% limit shall only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of the investors.</p> <p>In addition, the Sub-Fund may also invest in money market instruments such as longer-term time deposits, treasury bills, commercial papers, certificates of deposits or money market funds in general for financial purposes or in the event of unfavorable market conditions. These are limited to a maximum of 49% including bank deposits at sight.</p> <p>Cash positions in Emerging Market Currencies placed with a financial counterpart in Emerging Market Countries may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>Financial Derivative Instruments (FDI) could be used for investment and hedging purposes.</p> <p>Note: Among possible techniques for efficient portfolio management, the Sub-Fund currently only uses derivative transactions, which can be entered into in any form. Securities financing transactions and total return swaps in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and re-use and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 are not currently used for the Sub-Fund. If the Management Company intends to use other techniques for efficient portfolio management or securities financing transactions for the Sub-Fund, this Prospectus shall be amended accordingly. Direct investments in Asset Backed Securities (ABS) and Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) will not be transacted.</p> <p><b>The Sub-Fund is actively managed.</b></p>
<p><b>Permitted Instruments</b></p>	<p>In order to pursue its investment strategies the Sub-Fund will invest in the instruments detailed below which, along with all the other instruments in which the Company invests in, will obey the restrictions detailed in Appendix I – Investment objective &amp; Investment principles.</p> <p>Overriding all other criteria, instruments, which cannot be independently priced regularly by the Management Company, are not eligible as a permitted instrument. Instruments where there is no official public price available are only eligible if the Management Company is able to obtain reliable, independent pricings of the instrument on a regular basis from financial counter parties so that appropriate information is available.</p> <p>The permitted instruments include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long positions in bonds denominated in Developed Market Currencies or local Emerging Market Currencies primarily issued by Global Corporate Debt issuers or cash bonds linked to the mentioned issuers;</li> <li>- Long and short positions on interest rate futures (G7 Futures);</li> <li>- Cash denominated in G7 currencies or Money Market instruments with a maturity of 3 months or less;</li> <li>- Long and short over the counter (OTC) credit default swaps (CDS) on Global Corporate Debt issuers;</li> <li>- Long and short over the counter (OTC) positions on diversified Emerging Market Debt Issuers indices (Index Derivatives);</li> <li>- Structured Credit products like credit linked notes as well as Bank Loans linked products and leveraged bonds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Benchmark</b></p>	<p>“ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield (EUR hedged)”</p> <p>The Sub-Fund tracks its performance by reference to a benchmark as defined in the Benchmark Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/1011).</p> <p>The benchmark “ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield (EUR hedged)” is administered by ICE Data Indices LLC (“the Administrator”).</p> <p>The Management Company has established robust written plans setting out the actions it would take in the event that the benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided. A copy of the contingency plan is available free of charge at the registered office of Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.</p>
<p><b>Investor profile</b></p>	<p>The Sub-Fund it is suitable for investors who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- seek capital appreciation over a longer time horizon</li> <li>- can withstand volatility in the value of their investment portfolio</li> <li>- accepts the risks linked to this type of investment</li> </ul> <p>An investment in this Sub-Fund is not a deposit in a bank or other insured depository institution. Investments may not be appropriate to all investors. An investment in this Sub-Fund is intended to be a long term investment. This Sub-Fund should not be used as a trading vehicle.</p>



<b>Risks with effects on the price performance of the Fund</b>	<p>Fixed income securities are subject to credit risk, which is an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations and may be subject to price volatility due to interest rate sensitivity or risk aversion from market participants.</p> <p>Emerging Market Country securities may involve greater risk than those associated with developed countries including greater currency risk, economic and political risk, settlement risk, price volatility and may have debt unrated by internationally recognized credit rating organizations.</p> <p>Investors should fully understand and consider the risks of CoCo's and correctly factor those risks in their valuation. Special features of Contingent Convertibles / Contingent Notes (non-exhaustive list) can be found in the general Part of the Prospectus (Risk Factors).</p> <p>Financial derivative instruments may be used as part of the investment strategy within the limits established in the Sub-Funds investment strategy and the legal investment restrictions. The use of financial derivative instruments may or may not achieve its intended objective and may involve additional risks inherent to these instruments and techniques. The possible effects to the risk profile of using financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes including that the Sub-Fund could miss the opportunity of realizing capital gains while protecting the portfolio against different risks. Using financial derivative instruments as part of the investment strategy could expose the Sub-Fund to additional market risk and specific derivative risks.</p> <p>The fund performance of the fund holding high yield bonds is partially subject to material fluctuations (risk due to interest changes). High yield bonds of issuers, which credit worthiness is not rated as top- quality by the markets or rating agencies, implies the risk of a partial or complete loss.</p> <p>The currency of the fund (base currency) shows only the currency, in which the NAV of the fund is calculated. It does not necessary show the currencies of the high yield bonds of the fund. The currency risk of the high yield fund originates from changes in the relative valuation of currencies. These changes can result in unpredictable gains and losses when the profits or interests from an investment in high yield bonds are converted from the foreign currency into the base currency of the fund.</p>			
<b>Management company</b>	Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.			
<b>Depository</b>	BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN (Luxembourg) S.C.A.			
<b>Registrar and transfer agent</b>	BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN (Luxembourg) S.C.A.			
<b>Paying agent in Luxembourg</b>	BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN (Luxembourg) S.C.A.			
<b>Portfolio Manager</b>	Formuepleje A/S			
<b>Valuation day</b>	Every full banking day, which is simultaneously a stock exchange day in Luxembourg, Denmark and Frankfurt am Main			
<b>Cut-off time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversion of Shares</b>	3 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the relevant Business Day ( Dealing Date)			
<b>Payment of the issue prices</b>	within three (3) Business Days after the Valuation Day			
<b>Payment of the redemption prices</b>	within three (3) Business Days after the Valuation Day			
<b>Financial Year</b>	1 January to 31 December			
<b>Sub-Fund term</b>	Unlimited			
<b>Share classes</b>	<b>R EUR</b>	<b>R EUR (accum.)</b>	<b>I EUR</b>	<b>I GBP<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Currency</b>	EUR	EUR	EUR	GBP
<b>ISIN Code (ISIN)</b>	LU1138630139	TBC	LU1138630212	LU1138630303
<b>Securities identification number (WKN)</b>	A12FFP	TBC	A12FFQ	A12FFR

<sup>2</sup> Currency-hedged share class. The objective to reduce currency fluctuations should be pursued with a hedging ratio of between 95% and 105%. However, there is no guarantee that this investment objective will be reached.

<b>Anti-dilution measures</b>	Partial Swing Pricing is applicable, with a maximum swing factor of 3% of the original NAV per share under normal conditions.			
<b>Initial Issue Price (excluding front-end load)</b>	100.- EUR	100.- EUR	10,000.- EUR	10,000.- GBP
<b>Initial minimum investment</b>	One share	One Share	500,000.- EUR	500,000.- GBP
<b>Subsequent investment</b>	no	no	no	no
<b>Subscription Price</b>	The "Subscription Price" means during the Initial Offering Period, the Initial Offering Price, and after the Initial Offering Period, the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class calculated on the concurrent Valuation Day in accordance with the Articles, the Prospectus as well as potential anti-dilution measures, if applicable.			
<b>Subscription fee currently applicable</b>	up to 3,5%	up to 3,5%	up to 3,5%	up to 3,5%
<b>Redemption Price</b>	Subject to the Articles, the "Redemption Price" will be denominated in the applicable Reference Currency and will be equal to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class at the relevant Redemption Day, after adjustment for any accrual of Management Fees and Performance Fees due (if not already included in the Net Asset Value) as well as any other redemption fee and potential anti-dilution measures, as the case may be.			
<b>Redemption fee currently applicable</b>	none	none	none	none
<b>Appropriation of earnings</b>	distributing	accumulating	accumulating	accumulating
<b>Exchange commission</b>	Where different share classes are offered within the Sub-Fund, an exchange of Shares from one share class for Shares in another share class within the Sub-Fund is possible, so long as the investor fulfils the conditions of the respective share classes. In this case no exchange commission is charged.			
<b>Launch date / activation date and place of launch in Luxembourg</b>	4 March 2015	TBD	4 March 2015	TBD
<b>Subscription day</b>	3 March 2015	TBD	3 March 2015	TBD
<b>Share classes</b>	<b>N EUR</b>	<b>N USD<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>N GBP<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>I USD<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Currency</b>	EUR	USD	GBP	USD
<b>ISIN Code (ISIN)</b>	LU1138630485	LU1138630568	LU1138630642	LU2004511718
<b>Securities identification number (WKN)</b>	A12FFS	A12FFT	A12FFU	A2PLBR
<b>Anti-dilution measures</b>	Partial Swing Pricing is applicable, with a maximum swing factor of 3% of the original NAV per share under normal conditions.			
<b>Initial Issue Price (excluding front-end load)</b>	10,000.- EUR	10,000.- USD	10,000.- GBP	100.- USD
<b>Initial minimum investment</b>	25,000,000.- EUR	35,000,000.- USD	20,000,000.- GBP	500,000.- USD
<b>Subsequent investment</b>	no	no	no	no
<b>Subscription Price</b>	The "Subscription Price" means during the Initial Offering Period, the Initial Offering Price, and after the Initial Offering Period, the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class calculated on the concurrent Valuation Day in accordance with the Articles, the Prospectus as well as potential anti-dilution measures, if applicable.			

<b>Subscription fee currently applicable</b>	up to 3.5%	up to 3.5%	up to 3.5%	up to 3.5%
<b>Redemption Price</b>	Subject to the Articles, the "Redemption Price" will be denominated in the applicable Reference Currency and will be equal to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class at the relevant Redemption Day, after adjustment for any accrual of Management Fees and Performance Fees due (if not already included in the Net Asset Value) as well as any other redemption fee and potential anti-dilution measures, as the case may be.			
<b>Redemption fee currently applicable</b>	none	none	none	none
<b>Appropriation of earnings</b>	accumulating	accumulating	accumulating	accumulating
<b>Exchange commission</b>	Where different share classes are offered within the Sub-Fund, an exchange of Shares from one share class for Shares in another share class within the Sub-Fund is possible, so long as the investor fulfils the conditions of the respective share classes. In this case no exchange commission is charged.			
<b>Launch date / activation date and place of launch in Luxembourg</b>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Subscription day</b>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Management Company Fee and Administration Fee</b>	Up to 1.48% p.a. of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund with a minimum fee of up to 45,000.- EUR p.a., currently not subject to Luxembourg VAT; The Management Company can accept a lower fee or waive the fee.			
<b>Domiciliary and Corporate Agency Services Fee</b>	3,600.- EUR p.a. for Core Domiciliation Services for the SICAV. 7,500.- EUR p.a. for Core Corporate Agency Services (two sub-funds included; fee for every additional sub-fund: 3,500.- EUR). Any additional services, including Collection of data elements and compilation into Board Packs, will be subject to negotiation; in addition, like the aforementioned, any further external costs will be charged on top (and be borne by the fund).			
<b>Depository Fee</b>	Up to 0.05% p.a. of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund with a minimum fee of up to 30,000.- EUR p.a. shall be charged to Sub-Fund plus Luxembourg VAT – currently 12%.			
<b>Transfer Agency Fee</b>	Minimum fee up to 24.000.- EUR.			
<b>Portfolio Manager Fee</b>	The Portfolio Manager Fee will be paid out of the Management Company and Administration Fee. Share classes I EUR, I GBP, I USD up to 0.75% p.a. of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, currently not subject to Luxembourg VAT. Share Classes R EUR up to 1.20% p.a. of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, currently not subject to Luxembourg VAT. Share Classes N EUR, N USD, N GBP 0.00% p.a. of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, currently not subject to Luxembourg VAT. The Portfolio Manager can accept a lower fee or waive the fee.			
<b>Distribution Fee</b>	none			
<b>Taxe d'abonnement</b>	"R" Share classes (Retail): 0.05% p.a. "I" Share classes (Institutional): 0.01% p.a. "N" Share classes (Institutional): 0.01% p.a.			
<b>Currency risks in the event of redemption or exchange of shares</b>	Shares are denoted in the currencies EUR, GBP and USD. For investors who transact investments from a respective different currency there is a currency risk.			
<b>Distribution countries</b>	Luxembourg, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Spain			

<b>Risk Management Procedure</b>	Relative VaR Approach 99% confidence level 1-day holding period	99% confidence level 1-day holding period 1-year observation period Daily calculation
<b>Derivative-free reference portfolio</b>	60 % ICE BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Index 20 % JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI) Global Diversified (USD) 20 % MSCI AC World Local	
<b>Expected Leverage</b>	The average leverage of the Sub-Fund, under normal market conditions, calculated as the "Sum of the Notionals" of the financial derivative instruments used, is expected to be 100% although lower and higher levels are possible.	
<b>Classification of the Sub-Fund under the Disclosure Regulation</b>	The Sub-Fund is classified as article 8 under the Disclosure Regulation.	

## INCLUSION OF SUSTAINABILITY RISKS IN THE INVESTMENT PROCESS

As part of the investment process, the relevant financial risks are included in the investment decision and assessed on an ongoing basis. In doing so, relevant sustainability risks within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 27, 2019, on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector ("**Disclosure Regulation**"), which may have a material negative impact on the return on an investment, are also taken into account.

Sustainability risk means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. Sustainability risks can therefore lead to a significant decline in the financial profile, liquidity, profitability or reputation of the underlying investment. If sustainability risks are not already taken into account in the valuation process of the investments, they can have a material negative impact on the expected / estimated market price and / or the liquidity of the investment and thus on the return of the Sub-Fund. Sustainability risks can have a significant impact on all known risk types and can contribute as a factor to the materiality of these risk types.

As part of the selection of assets for the investment Sub-Fund, the influence of the risk indicators, including sustainability risks, are assessed in addition to the investment objectives and strategies.

The assessment of risk quantification includes aspects of sustainability risks and relates them to other factors (in particular price and expected return) in the investment decision.

In general, risks (including sustainability risks) are already taken into account in the investment evaluation process (price indication) based on the potential material impact of risks on the return of the investment assets. Nevertheless, depending on the asset and due to external factors, negative effects on the return of the investment Sub-Fund may be realized.

## PORTFOLIO MANAGER

The Portfolio Manager is Formuepleje A/S, Værkmestergade 25, DK-8000 Århus. Formuepleje A/S manages the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Sub-Fund in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the Sub-Fund as described in this Appendix, and is responsible for placing orders for the purchase and sale of investments with brokers, dealers and counterparties selected by it at its discretion.

## FEES AND EXPENSES

### Management Company Fee charged to Sub-Fund assets

The remuneration of the Management Company shall be calculated and paid to the Management Company on a quarterly basis retroactively on the daily average net Sub-Funds.

The Management Company can accept a lower fee or waive the fee.

### Depositary and Paying Agency Fee, Domiciliary and Corporate Agency Services Fee, Registrar and Transfer Agency Fee charged to Sub-Fund assets

The remuneration is payable monthly on a pro rata basis. Transaction costs will be charged to the Sub-und assets separately.

**Portfolio Manager Fee**

The remuneration of the Portfolio Manager shall be calculated and paid to the Portfolio Manager on a quarterly basis retroactively on the daily average net Sub-Funds assets.

The Portfolio Manager can accept a lower fee or waive the fee.

**Distribution Fee**

The remuneration of the Contracting Party shall be calculated and paid out on a quarterly basis retroactively on the daily average net Sub-Funds assets.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

**Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

<b>Product name:</b> ABSALON-Global High Yield Bond	<b>Legal entity identifier (Lei-Code):</b> 529900RN3R4UD6DMLB64
<b>Environmental and/or social characteristics</b>	
<b>Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?</b>	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective</b> :_% <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy  <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with a social objective</b> :_%	<input type="checkbox"/> It <b>promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of sustainable investments <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but <b>will not make any sustainable investments</b> .



**What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?**

This (Sub)Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics within the meaning

of Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The strategy promotes environmental factors by considering Carbon emissions on corporate and portfolio level. The fund integrates, furthermore, social and governance factors.

**Sustainability**

**indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The (Sub)Fund applies activity-based exclusions. Companies with the following activities are excluded:

- Conventional Weapons (Production, Downstream) > 10% Revenue
- Coal (Production, Downstream) > 30% Revenue
- Nuclear Weapons (Production, Downstream) > 10% Revenue
- Tobacco (Production) > 5% Revenue
- Unconventional Weapons (Upstream, Production, Downstream) > 0% Revenue

The (Sub)Fund applies norm based screening in respect of UN Global Compact, Incorporation of the OECD Guidelines, Incorporation of ILO (International Labour Organization)

The (Sub)Fund applies exclusions for sovereigns. The following exclusions are applied:

- Sovereigns with serious violations of democratic and human rights are excluded on basis of Freedom House evaluation.

The Fund invests only in target funds classified as Article 8 or 9 under the Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and complies with the following exclusions: Conventional Weapons, Controversial Weapons, Tobacco Production, Coal, Serious Violations of UN Global Compact (without positive perspective), Serious Violations of Democracy and Human Rights.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable



● ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

Not applicable

— *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not applicable

— *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

Not applicable

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.*

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



## Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

**Principal adverse impacts** are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human right, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Yes, this Sub(Fund) is considering the following principal adverse impacts:

### Environmental PAI for Companies

- Carbon\_Footprint\_Scope12
- GHG\_Intensity\_Of\_Investee\_Companies\_Scope12
- Exposure\_To\_Companies\_Active\_In\_The\_Fossil\_Fuel\_Sector

### Social PAI for Companies

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)
- Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons)

ESG is well incorporated in the investment process, and consider environmental, social, and governance issues as important elements in the investment philosophy to insure the best possible risk return.

Each company is carefully analyzed using a wide range of available information. Active selection favors companies less exposed to ESG risk.

The strategy incorporates the following PAIs in the investment due diligence process.

- Emissions, Carbon Footprint & GHG Intensity
- Fossil Fuel
- Global Compact Principles
- Controversial weapons

The PAIs are also recognized indirectly via the applied exclusions.

Information on PAI is available in the annual report of the (Sub)Fund (annual reports as of 01.01.2023).

No



## What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The sustainable investment process ensures that the strategy invest in corporates that promote environmental factors, while considering social and governance issues. Environmental factors are integrated into the investment process and are important elements in the investment philosophy to insure the best possible risk return. The strategy examines greenhouse gas emissions that are attributable to the portfolio. GHG Emissions Scope 1 and 2 measure the greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) which are attributable to the portfolio through the proportion of ownership of each corporate investment. Carbon Footprint measures the level of GHG emissions is created per EURm invested. The greenhouse gas emission principal adverse impact indicators are part of the investment analysis without any threshold, but the strategy is favouring less emitting companies over high emitters.

Each company is carefully analyzed using a wide range of available information, including Sustainalytics, S&P, Broker Research. Active selection favors positive ESG exposure over less ESG friendly issuers with similar characteristics. Cases with material ESG risks will be excluded from our short list. The strategy put the highest active engagement focus on the most ESG Risk exposed sectors, in the name of the asset

manager. The strategy engage with the companies to influence future managerial ESG decisions with periodically follow-ups. In those cases where the management show no commitment to avoiding harmful business activities, including production of conventional- and controversial weapons, tobacco, or coal mining companies are excluded in general.

The **investment strategy** guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

**Good governance** practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditures (OpEx)** reflecting the green operational activities of investee companies.

● **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The sustainability indicators, as described above, for measuring the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the (Sub) Fund are the binding elements of the investment strategy of the (Sub) Fund.

● **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

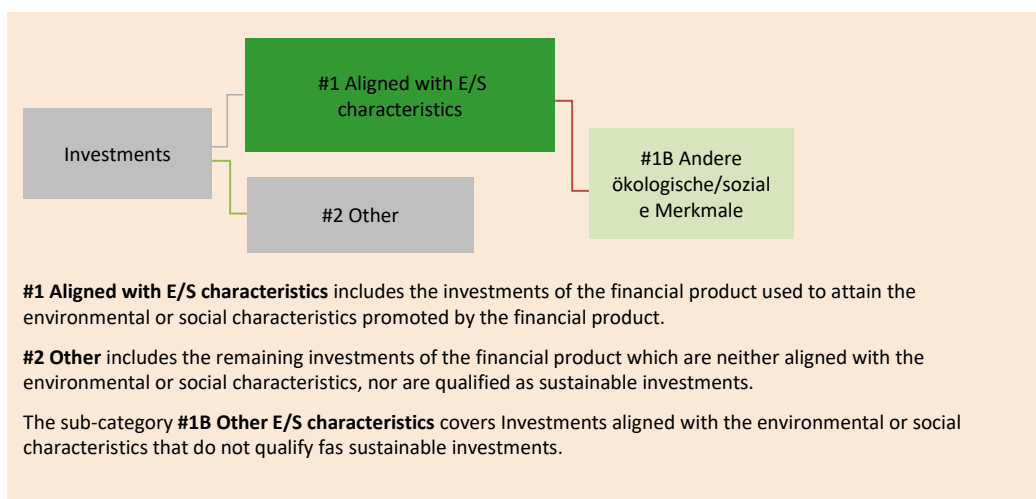
Not applicable.

● **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

Good corporate governance practices is an important step that mitigates risks of fraud and misleading information from the company. Using a Norm-based Screening and ESG Risk Scores by Sustainalytics, including good governance is assured further by exclusion companies violating the UNGC.

**What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?**

The minimum proportion of the (sub-)fund's investments made to meet the advertised environmental and/or social characteristics is 51% of the value of the (sub-)fund's assets.



● **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Insofar as derivatives may be acquired, these do not explicitly serve to achieve the environmental and/or social characteristics of the (Sub)Fund and are recorded under

“other investments”. When selecting derivatives, compliance with a minimum level of environmental and/or social safeguards is ensured. Therefore, derivatives with a non-sustainable underlying may not represent a significant component of the portfolio.



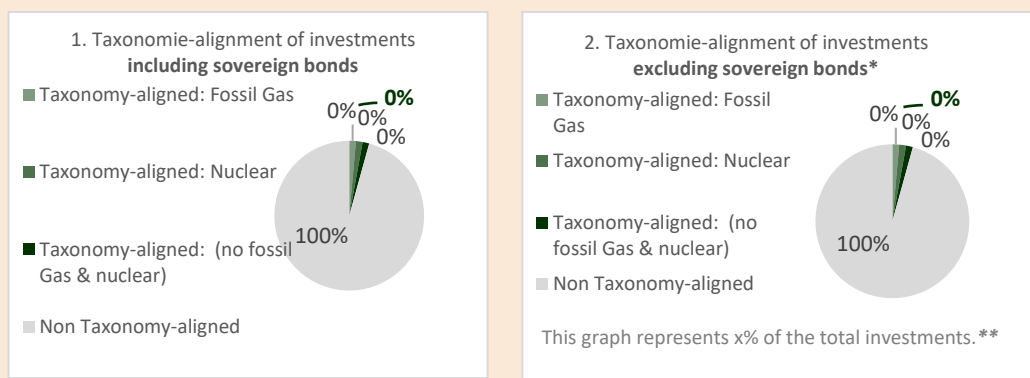
**To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective as defined by the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy<sup>3</sup>?**

- Yes:  In fossil gas  In nuclear energy
- No

*The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds\*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



\* For the purpose of these graphs, „sovereign bonds“ consist of all sovereign exposures.

● **What is the minimum share of Investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

Not applicable

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

**Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

**Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

<sup>3</sup> Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

\*\* As there is no Taxonomy-alignment, there is no impact on the graph if sovereign bonds are excluded (i.e. the percentage of Taxonomy-aligned investments remains 0%) and the Management Company therefore believes that there is no need to mention this information.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



**What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU-Taxonomy?**

Not applicable



**What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

Not applicable



**What investments are included under “#2 Other “, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?**

Cash and Derivatives

For other investments that do not fall under the sustainability strategy of the (sub)fund, it is ensured that these are not used contrary to the sustainability strategy. Insofar as derivatives may be acquired, it is ensured that the underlying is compliant with the sustainability strategy. If an index is used as the underlying, it is ensured that the index has sustainability characteristics. Due to the financial instruments available on the market, there may be deviations in the sustainability characteristics of the underlying index from the (sub-)fund characteristics. All derivatives whose underlying could be classified as not in line with the sustainability strategy, as well as currency holdings that do not match the (sub-)fund or one of the Big-5-currencies (EUR, USD, GBP, CHF, JPY), may not be included as a significant component in the (sub-)fund. The use of derivatives to offset negative market fluctuations is not included. In addition, investments may be specifically excluded from the sustainability strategy that are not subject to an explicit review of minimum environmental and/or social protection.



**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

**Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?**

Not applicable

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable

**Where can I find more product-specific information online?**



**More product-specific information can be found on the website:**

<https://fondsfinder.universal-investment.com/api/v1/LU/LU1138630139/document/SRD/en>

**EM Corporate Debt**  
 (“EM Corporate Debt” or the “Sub-Fund”)  
 Dated **April 2022**

Information provided in this Appendix should be read in conjunction with the full text of the Prospectus.

<b>Sub-Fund name</b>	<b>EM Corporate Debt</b>
<b>Fund currency</b>	EUR
<b>Investment objective</b>	<p>The objective of the Sub-Fund is to outperform its benchmark without compromising preservation of capital and long term positive returns.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve the objective of the fund.</p> <p>In addition to the general investment restrictions as described in the GENERAL INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICY of this Prospectus, ensuring at all times that its holdings remain in compliance with Part I of the 2010 Law, the Company undertakes to comply with the following additional investment Objective and Policy in respect of the Sub-Fund EM Corporate Debt.</p> <p>The benchmark index used for the Sub-Fund is Index “JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index BroadDiversified (EUR hedged)”.</p> <p>The benchmark index is determined for the Sub-Fund by the Management Company and may be changed if necessary. The Sub-Fund is not an index-tracking fund. The Portfolio Manager may, at its discretion, invest in securities or sectors not included in the benchmark index in order to take advantage of specific investment opportunities. <b>No assurance can be given that the goals of the investment policy will be achieved.</b></p> <p>This Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social features within the meaning of Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation. However, the investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, nor are sustainable investments within the meaning of Article 2 No. 17 of the Disclosure Regulation sought.</p> <p>The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (“PAI”) are considered in the investment process at the level of the Management Company. A consideration of PAI at the level of the Sub-Fund is binding and is carried out in this respect.</p> <p><b>Information on the environmental and/or social characteristics is available in the Appendix “Pre-contractual disclosure Article 8 Disclosure Regulation”.</b></p>
<b>Investment principles</b>	<p>The Sub-Fund will use a variety of strategies to achieve this target by investing in corporate fixed income securities from global issuers including different parts of the capital structure of a company, like bonds, convertible bonds, contingent convertibles (CoCo) and contingent notes (CoNo), taking advantage of the difference in pricing of credit spread between cash bonds and credit default swaps (CDS) or exploiting credit, yield curves and currency movements.</p> <p>At least 51% of the NAV have to be invested in Emerging Markets Bonds.</p> <p>The definition of Emerging Markets follows the MSCI Market Classification Framework, where eligible countries are not classified as Developed Markets. For a company to classify for Emerging Markets at least 50% of its turnover has to come from Emerging Markets as defined above. Securities of countries being reclassified as Developed Markets by the MSCI Market Classification Framework may still be held in the portfolio at the discretion of the Investment Manager.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund can invest in structured credit products like Credit Linked Notes and CDO’s – although any such investment is capped at 2% of Net Asset Value. The Sub-Fund may also buy or sell options or futures on single securities or indices to gain exposure to the market or to hedge exposure.</p> <p>Certain limits in terms of “corporate issuer concentration risk” per issuer apply at the time of investment; Maximum 3% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be invested into an investment grade rated issue as well as maximum 2% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund in High Yield rated issues (rated by an official rating agency or an equivalent asset manager rating).</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% in High Yield Bonds. Positions in non-rated (by S&amp;P, Moody’s or Fitch) securities may not exceed 25% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>The investment into contingent convertibles (CoCo) and contingent notes (CoNo) is limited to 20 %. Due to such investments the fund may invest into equities. Furthermore, the Sub-Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to achieve its objective.</p> <p>The Sub-Fund may without any limitation invest in fixed income transferable securities denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency, although currency exposure is normally hedged back to the Reference Currency.</p>

	<p>The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in shares or units of other UCITS or UCI as mentioned in Article 41 (1) e) of the UCI law.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Sub-Fund may hold up to 20% bank deposits at sight. The above mentioned 20% limit shall only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of the investors.</p> <p>In addition, the Sub-Fund may also invest in money market instruments such as longer-term time deposits, treasury bills, commercial papers, certificates of deposits or money market funds in general for financial purposes or in the event of unfavorable market conditions. These are limited to a maximum of 49% including bank deposits at sight.</p> <p>Cash positions in Emerging Market Currencies placed with a financial counterpart in Emerging Market Countries may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.</p> <p>Financial Derivative Instruments (FDI) could be used for investment and hedging purposes.</p> <p>Note: Among possible techniques for efficient portfolio management, the Sub-Fund currently only uses derivative transactions, which can be entered into in any form. Securities financing transactions and total return swaps in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and re-use and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 are not currently used for the Sub-Fund. If the Management Company intends to use other techniques for efficient portfolio management or securities financing transactions for the Sub-Fund, this Prospectus shall be amended accordingly. Direct investments in Asset Backed Securities (ABS) and Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) will not be transacted.</p> <p><b>The Sub-Fund is actively managed.</b></p>
<p><b>Permitted instruments</b></p>	<p>In order to pursue its investment strategies the Sub-Fund will invest in the instruments detailed below which, along with all the other instruments in which the Company invests in, will obey the restrictions detailed in Appendix I – Investment objective &amp; Investment principles.</p> <p>Overriding all other criteria, instruments, which cannot be independently priced regularly by the Management Company, are not eligible as a permitted instrument. Instruments where there is no official public price available are only eligible if the Management Company is able to obtain reliable, independent pricings of the instrument on a regular basis from financial counter parties so that appropriate information is available.</p> <p>The permitted instruments include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long positions in bonds denominated in Developed Market Currencies or local Emerging Market Currencies primarily issued by Emerging Market Debt issuers or cash bonds linked to the mentioned issuers;</li> <li>- Long and short positions on interest rate futures (G7 Futures);</li> <li>- Cash denominated in G7 currencies or Local Emerging Market Currencies or Money Market instruments with a maturity of 3 months or less;</li> <li>- Cash positions in local Emerging Market Currencies placed with a financial counterpart in Emerging Market Countries qualifying as a first class financial institution specialized in these kind of transactions;</li> <li>- Long and short over the counter (OTC) credit default swaps (CDS) on Emerging Market Debt issuers;</li> <li>- Long and short over the counter (OTC) positions on diversified Emerging Market Debt Issuers indices (Index Derivatives);</li> <li>- Structured Credit products like credit linked notes as well as Bank Loans linked products and leveraged bonds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Benchmark</b></p>	<p>“JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index BroadDiversified (EUR hedged)”</p> <p>The Sub-Fund tracks its performance by reference to a benchmark as defined in the Benchmark Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/1011).</p> <p>The benchmark “JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index Broad Diversified (EUR hedged)”, is administered by JP Morgan securities PLC, (“the Administrator”).</p> <p>The Management Company has established robust written plans setting out the actions it would take in the event that the benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided. A copy of the contingency plan is available free of charge at the registered office of Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.</p>

<b>Investor profile</b>	<p>The Sub-Fund it is suitable for investors who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- seek capital appreciation over a longer time horizon</li> <li>- can withstand volatility in the value of their investment portfolio</li> <li>- accepts the risks linked to this type of investment</li> </ul> <p>An investment in this Sub-Fund is not a deposit in a bank or other insured depository institution. Investments may not be appropriate to all investors. An investment in this Sub-Fund is intended to be a long term investment. This Sub-Fund should not be used as a trading vehicle.</p>
<b>Risks with effects on the price performance of the Fund</b>	<p>Fixed income securities are subject to credit risk, which is an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations and may be subject to price volatility due to interest rate sensitivity or risk aversion from market participants.</p> <p>Emerging Market Country securities may involve greater risk than those associated with developed countries including greater currency risk, economic and political risk, settlement risk, price volatility and may have debt unrated by internationally recognized credit rating organizations.</p> <p>Investors should fully understand and consider the risks of CoCo's and correctly factor those risks into their valuation. Special features of Contingent Convertibles / Contingent Notes (non-exhaustive list) can be found in the general Part of the Prospectus (Risk Factors).</p> <p>Financial derivative instruments may be used as part of the investment strategy within the limits established in the Sub-Funds investment strategy and the legal investment restrictions. The use of financial derivative instruments may or may not achieve its intended objective and may involve additional risks inherent to these instruments and techniques. The possible effects to the risk profile of using financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes including that the Sub-Fund could miss the opportunity of realizing capital gains while protecting the portfolio against different risks. Using financial derivative instruments as part of the investment strategy could expose the Sub-Fund to additional market risk and specific derivative risks.</p> <p>The fund performance of the fund holding high yield bonds is partially subject to material fluctuations (risk due to interest changes). High yield bonds of issuers, which credit worthiness is not rated as top-quality by the markets or rating agencies, implies the risk of a partial or complete loss.</p> <p>The currency of the fund (base currency) shows only the currency, in which the NAV of the fund is calculated. It does not necessarily show the currencies of the high yield bonds of the fund. The currency risk of the high yield fund originates from changes in the relative valuation of currencies. These changes can result in unpredictable gains and losses when the profits or interests from an investment in high yield bonds are converted from the foreign currency into the base currency of the fund.</p>
<b>Management company</b>	Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.
<b>Depository</b>	BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN (Luxembourg) S.C.A.
<b>Registrar and transfer agent</b>	BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN (Luxembourg) S.C.A.
<b>Paying agent in Luxembourg</b>	BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN (Luxembourg) S.C.A.
<b>Portfolio Manager</b>	Formuepleje A/S
<b>Valuation day</b>	Every full banking day, which is simultaneously a stock exchange day in Luxembourg, Denmark and Frankfurt am Main
<b>Cut-off time for subscriptions, redemptions and conversion of Shares</b>	3 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the relevant Business Day (Dealing Date)
<b>Payment of the issue prices</b>	within three (3) Business Days after the Valuation Day
<b>Payment of the redemption prices</b>	within three (3) Business Days after the Valuation Day
<b>Financial Year</b>	1 January to 31 December
<b>Sub-Fund term</b>	Unlimited



<b>Share classes</b>	<b>R EUR</b>	<b>R EUR (accum.)</b>	<b>I EUR</b>	<b>I GBP<sup>4</sup> (accum.)</b>	<b>I GBP (distrib.)<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Currency</b>	EUR	EUR	EUR	GBP	GBP
<b>ISIN Code (ISIN)</b>	LU1138630725	TBD	LU1138630998	LU1138631020	LU2094523912
<b>Securities identification number (WKN)</b>	A12FFV	TBD	A12FFW	A12FFX	A2PV96
<b>Anti-dilution measures</b>	Partial Swing Pricing is applicable, with a maximum swing factor of 3% of the original NAV per share under normal conditions.				
<b>Initial Issue Price (excluding front-end load)</b>	100.- EUR	100.- EUR	10,000.- EUR	10,000.- GBP	10,000.- GBP
<b>Initial minimum investment</b>	One share	One share	500,000.- EUR	500,000.- GBP	One share
<b>Subsequent minimum investment</b>	no	no	no	no	no
<b>Subscription price</b>	The "Subscription Price" means during the Initial Offering Period, the Initial Offering Price, and after the Initial Offering Period, the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class calculated on the concurrent Valuation Day in accordance with the Articles, the Prospectus as well as potential anti-dilution measures, if applicable.				
<b>Subscription fee currently applicable</b>	up to 3.5%	up to 3.5%	up to 3.5%	up to 3.5%	up to 3.5%
<b>Redemption price</b>	Subject to the Articles, the "Redemption Price" will be denominated in the applicable Reference Currency and will be equal to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class at the relevant Redemption Day, after adjustment for any accrual of Management Fees and Performance Fees due (if not already included in the Net Asset Value) as well as any other redemption fee and potential anti-dilution measures as the case may be.				
<b>Redemption fee currently applicable</b>	none	none	none	none	none
<b>Appropriation of earnings</b>	distributing	accumulating	accumulating	accumulating	distributing
<b>Exchange commission</b>	Where different share classes are offered within the Sub-Fund, an exchange of Shares from one share class for Shares in another share class within the Sub-Fund is possible, so long as the investor fulfils the conditions of the respective share classes. In this case no exchange commission is charged.				
<b>Launch date / activation date and place of launch in Luxembourg</b>	4 March 2015	TBD	4 March 2015	18 February 2020	18 February 2020
<b>Subscription day</b>	3 March 2015	TBD	3 March 2015	18 February 2020	18 February 2020
<b>Share classes</b>	<b>N EUR</b>	<b>N USD<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>N GBP<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>I USD<sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Currency</b>	EUR	USD	GBP	USD	
<b>ISIN Code (ISIN)</b>	LU1138631293	LU1138631376	LU1138631459	LU2004511809	

<sup>4</sup> Currency-hedged share class. The objective to reduce currency fluctuations should be pursued with a hedging ratio of between 95% and 105%. However, there is no guarantee that this investment objective will be reached.

<sup>5</sup> Currency-hedged share class. The objective to reduce currency fluctuations should be pursued with a hedging ratio of between 95% and 105%. However, there is no guarantee that this investment objective will be reached.

<b>Securities identification number (WKN)</b>	A12FFY	A12FFZ	A12FF0	A2PLBS
<b>Anti-dilution measures</b>	Subscriptions up to 3.00 % (NAV + 3.00 %) Redemptions up to 3.00 % (NAV – 3.00 %)			
<b>Initial Issue Price (excluding front-end load)</b>	10,000.- EUR	10,000.- USD	10,000.- GBP	100.- USD
<b>Initial minimum investment</b>	25,000,000.- EUR	35,000,000.- USD	20,000,000.- GBP	500,000.- USD
<b>Subsequent investment</b>	no	no	no	no
<b>Subscription price</b>	The "Subscription Price" means during the Initial Offering Period, the Initial Offering Price, and after the Initial Offering Period, the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class calculated on the concurrent Valuation Day in accordance with the Articles, the Prospectus as well as potential anti-dilution measures, if applicable.			
<b>Subscription fee currently applicable</b>	up to 3.5%	up to 3.5%	up to 3.5%	up to 3.5%
<b>Redemption price</b>	Subject to the Articles, the "Redemption Price" will be denominated in the applicable Reference Currency and will be equal to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class at the relevant Redemption Day, after adjustment for any accrual of Management Fees and Performance Fees due (if not already included in the Net Asset Value) as well as any other redemption fee and potential anti-dilution measures as the case may be.			
<b>Redemption fee currently applicable</b>	none	none	none	none
<b>Appropriation of earnings</b>	accumulating	accumulating	accumulating	accumulating
<b>Exchange commission</b>	Where different share classes are offered within the Sub-Fund, an exchange of Shares from one share class for Shares in another share class within the Sub-Fund is possible, so long as the investor fulfils the conditions of the respective share classes. In this case no exchange commission is charged.			
<b>Launch date / activation date and place of launch in Luxembourg</b>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Subscription day</b>	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Management Company Fee and Administration Fee</b>	Up to 1.73% p.a. of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund with a minimum fee of up to 45,000.- EUR p.a., currently not subject to Luxembourg VAT. The Management Company can accept a lower fee or waive the fee.			
<b>Domiciliary and Corporate Agency Services Fee</b>	3,600. EUR p.a. for Core Domiciliation Services for the SICAV. 7,500. EUR p.a. for Core Corporate Agency Services (two sub-funds included; fee for every additional sub-fund: 3,500.- EUR). Any additional services, including Collection of data elements and compilation into Board Packs, will be subject to negotiation; in addition, like the aforementioned, any further external costs will be charged on top (and be borne by the fund).			
<b>Depositary Fee</b>	Up to 0.05% p.a. of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund with a minimum fee of up to 30,000.- EUR p.a. shall be charged to Sub-Fund plus Luxembourg VAT – currently 12%.			
<b>Transfer Agency Fee</b>	Minimum fee up to 24,000. EUR			

<b>Portfolio Manager Fee</b>	The Portfolio Manager Fee will be out of the Management Company and Administration Fee. Share classes I EUR, I GBP, I USD up to 0.75% p.a. of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, currently not subject to Luxembourg VAT; Share Classes R EUR up to 1.45% p.a. of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, currently not subject to Luxembourg VAT; Share Classes N EUR, N USD, N GBP 0.00% p.a. of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund, currently not subject to Luxembourg VAT; The Portfolio Manager can accept a lower fee or waive the fee.
<b>Distribution Fee</b>	none
<b>Taxe d'abonnement</b>	"R" Share classes (Retail): 0.05% p.a. "I" Share classes (Institutional): 0.01% p.a. "N" Share classes (Institutional): 0.01% p.a.
<b>Currency risks in the event of redemption or exchange of shares</b>	Shares are denoted in the currencies EUR, GBP and USD. For investors who transact investments from a respective different currency there is a currency risk.
<b>Distribution countries</b>	Luxembourg, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Spain
<b>Risk Management Procedure</b>	Relative VaR Approach 99% confidence level 1-day holding period 1-year observation period Daily calculation
<b>Derivative-free reference portfolio</b>	100% JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified (USD)
<b>Expected Leverage</b>	The average leverage of the Sub-Fund, under normal market conditions, calculated as the "Sum of the Notionals" of the financial derivative instruments used, is expected to be 100% although lower and higher levels are possible.
<b>Classification of the Sub-Fund under the Disclosure Regulation</b>	The Sub-Fund is classified as article 8 under the Disclosure Regulation.

## INCLUSION OF SUSTAINABILITY RISKS IN THE INVESTMENT PROCESS

As part of the investment process, the relevant financial risks are included in the investment decision and assessed on an ongoing basis. In doing so, relevant sustainability risks within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 27, 2019, on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector ("**Disclosure Regulation**"), which may have a material negative impact on the return on an investment, are also taken into account.

Sustainability risk means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. Sustainability risks can therefore lead to a significant decline in the financial profile, liquidity, profitability or reputation of the underlying investment. If sustainability risks are not already taken into account in the valuation process of the investments, they can have a material negative impact on the expected / estimated market price and / or the liquidity of the investment and thus on the return of the Sub-Fund. Sustainability risks can have a significant impact on all known risk types and can contribute as a factor to the materiality of these risk types.

As part of the selection of assets for the investment Sub-Fund, the influence of the risk indicators, including sustainability risks, are assessed in addition to the investment objectives and strategies.

The assessment of risk quantification includes aspects of sustainability risks and relates them to other factors (in particular price and expected return) in the investment decision.

In general, risks (including sustainability risks) are already taken into account in the investment evaluation process (price indication) based on the potential material impact of risks on the return of the investment assets. Nevertheless, depending on the asset and due to external factors, negative effects on the return of the investment Sub-Fund may be realized.

## **PORTFOLIO MANAGER**

The Portfolio Manager is Formuepleje A/S, Værkmestergade 25, DK-8000 Århus. Formuepleje A/S manages the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Sub-Fund in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the Sub-Fund as described in this Appendix, and is responsible for placing orders for the purchase and sale of investments with brokers, dealers and counterparties selected by it at its discretion.

## **FEES AND EXPENSES**

### **Management Company Fee charged to Sub-Fund assets**

The remuneration of the Management Company shall be calculated and paid to the Management Company on a quarterly basis retroactively on the daily average net Sub-Funds.

The Management Company can accept a lower fee or waive the fee.

### **Depositary and Paying Agency Fee, Domiciliary and Corporate Agency Services Fee, Registrar and Transfer Agency Fee charged to Sub-Fund assets**

The remuneration is payable monthly on a pro rata basis. Transaction costs will be charged to the Sub-fund assets separately.

### **Portfolio Manager Fee**

The remuneration of the Portfolio Manager shall be calculated and paid to the Portfolio Manager on a quarterly basis retroactively on the daily average net Sub-Funds assets. The Portfolio Manager can accept a lower fee or waive the fee.

### **Distribution Fee**

The remuneration of the Contracting Party shall be calculated and paid out on a quarterly basis retroactively on the daily average net Sub-Funds assets.

**Sustainable investment** means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

<b>Product name:</b> ABSALON-EM Corporate Debt		<b>Legal entity identifier (Lei-Code):</b> 529900ACUBRMFVW09P27	
<b>Environmental and/or social characteristics</b>			
<b>Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?</b>			
●● <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b>		●● <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>No</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective:_%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> </ul>		<input type="checkbox"/> It <b>promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with a social objective:_%</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but <b>will not make any sustainable investments.</b>	



**What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?**

This (Sub)Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The strategy promotes environmental factors by considering Carbon emissions on corporate and portfolio level. The fund integrates, furthermore, social and governance factors.

**Sustainability**

**indicators** measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The (Sub)Fund applies activity-based exclusions. Companies with the following activities are excluded:

- Conventional Weapons (Production, Downstream) > 10% Revenue
- Coal (Production, Downstream) > 30% Revenue
- Nuclear Weapons (Production, Downstream) > 10% Revenue
- Tobacco (Production) > 5% Revenue
- Unconventional Weapons (Upstream, Production, Downstream) > 0% Revenue

The (Sub)Fund applies norm based screening in respect of UN Global Compact, Incorporation of the OECD Guidelines, Incorporation of ILO (International Labour Organization)

The (Sub)Fund applies exclusions for sovereigns. The following exclusions are applied:

- Sovereigns with serious violations of democratic and human rights are excluded on basis of Freedom House evaluation.

The Fund invests only in target funds classified as Article 8 or 9 under the Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and complies with the following exclusions: Conventional Weapons, Controversial Weapons, Tobacco Production, Coal, Serious Violations of UN Global Compact (without positive perspective), Serious Violations of Democracy and Human Rights.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Not applicable

● ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

Not applicable

— — *How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*

Not applicable

— — *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

Not applicable

*The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.*

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

*Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*



## Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

**Principal adverse impacts** are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human right, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Yes, this Sub(Fund) is considering the following principal adverse impacts:

### Environmental PAI for Companies

- Carbon\_Footprint\_Scope12
- GHG\_Intensity\_Of\_Investee\_Companies\_Scope12
- Exposure\_To\_Companies\_Active\_In\_The\_Fossil\_Fuel\_Sector

### Social PAI for Companies

- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)
- Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons)

ESG is well incorporated in the investment process, and consider environmental, social, and governance issues as important elements in the investment philosophy to insure the best possible risk return.

Each company is carefully analyzed using a wide range of available information. Active selection favors companies less exposed to ESG risk.

The strategy incorporates the following PAIs in the investment due diligence process.

- i. Emissions, Carbon Footprint & GHG Intensity
- ii. Fossil Fuel
- iii. Global Compact Principles
- iv. Controversial weapons

The PAIs are also recognized indirectly via the applied exclusions.

Information on PAI is available in the annual report of the (Sub)Fund (annual reports as of 01.01.2023).

No



## What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The sustainable investment process ensures that the strategy invest in corporates that promote environmental factors, while considering social and governance issues. Environmental factors are integrated into the investment process and are important elements in the investment philosophy to insure the best possible risk return. The strategy examines greenhouse gas emissions that are attributable to the portfolio. GHG Emissions Scope 1 and 2 measure the greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) which are attributable to the portfolio through the proportion of ownership of each corporate investment. Carbon Footprint measures the level of GHG emissions is created per EURm invested. The greenhouse gas emission principal adverse impact indicators are part of the investment analysis without any threshold, but the strategy is favouring less emitting companies over high emitters.

Each company is carefully analyzed using a wide range of available information, including Sustainalytics, S&P, Broker Research. Active selection favors positive ESG exposure over less ESG friendly issuers with similar characteristics. Cases with material ESG risks will be excluded from our short list. The strategy put the highest active engagement focus on the most ESG Risk exposed sectors, in the name of the asset manager. The strategy engage with the companies to influence future



managerial ESG decisions with periodically follow-ups. In those cases where the management show no commitment to avoiding harmful business activities, including production of conventional- and controversial weapons, tobacco, or coal mining companies are excluded in general.

The **investment strategy** guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The sustainability indicators, as described above, for measuring the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the (Sub) Fund are the binding elements of the investment strategy of the (Sub) Fund.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

Not applicable.

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

Good corporate governance practices is an important step that mitigates risks of fraud and misleading information from the company. Using a Norm-based Screening and ESG Risk Scores by Sustainalytics, including good governance is assured further by exclusion companies violating the UNGC.

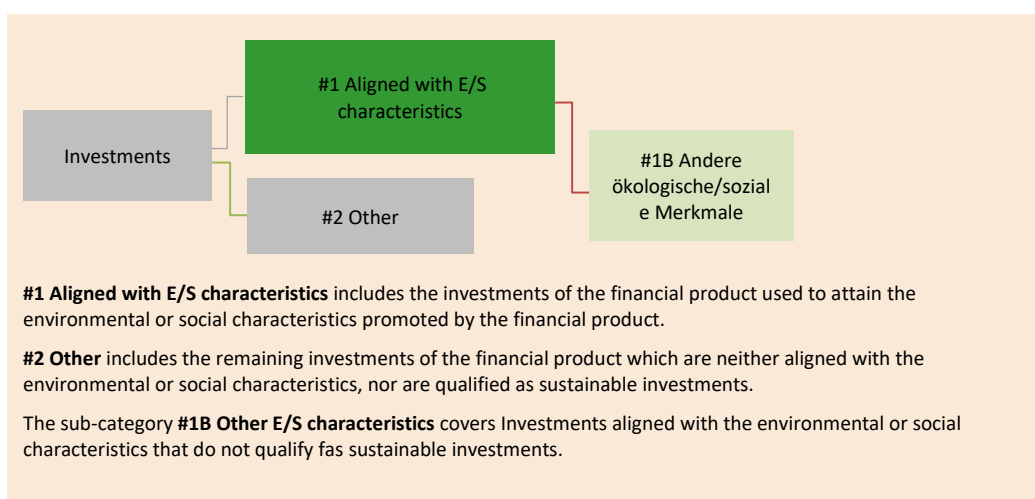
**Good governance** practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



### What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The minimum proportion of the (sub-)fund's investments made to meet the advertised environmental and/or social characteristics is 51% of the value of the (sub-)fund's assets.

**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.



- **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Insofar as derivatives may be acquired, these do not explicitly serve to achieve the environmental and/or social characteristics of the (Sub)Fund and are recorded under "other investments". When selecting derivatives, compliance with a minimum level of environmental and/or social safeguards is ensured. Therefore, derivatives with a non-

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditures** (OpEx) reflecting the green operational activities of investee companies.

sustainable underlying may not represent a significant component of the portfolio.



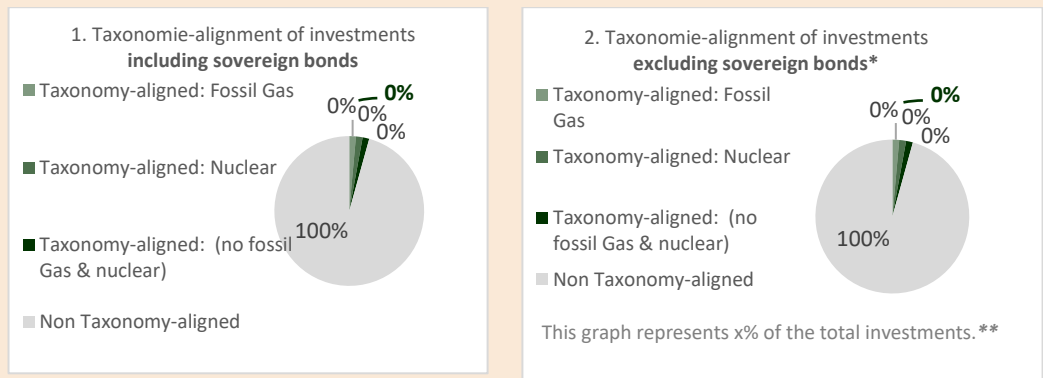
**To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective as defined by the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy<sup>6</sup>?**

- Yes:
  - In fossil gas
  - In nuclear energy
- No

*The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds\*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



\* For the purpose of these graphs, „sovereign bonds“ consist of all sovereign exposures.

● **What is the minimum share of Investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

Not applicable

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

**Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

**Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

<sup>6</sup> Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

\*\* As there is no Taxonomy-alignment, there is no impact on the graph if sovereign bonds are excluded (i.e. the percentage of Taxonomy-aligned investments remains 0%) and the Management Company therefore believes that there is no need to mention this information.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



**What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU-Taxonomy?**

Not applicable



**What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

Not applicable



**What investments are included under “#2 Other “, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?**

Cash and Derivatives

For other investments that do not fall under the sustainability strategy of the (sub)fund, it is ensured that these are not used contrary to the sustainability strategy. Insofar as derivatives may be acquired, it is ensured that the underlying is compliant with the sustainability strategy. If an index is used as the underlying, it is ensured that the index has sustainability characteristics. Due to the financial instruments available on the market, there may be deviations in the sustainability characteristics of the underlying index from the (sub-)fund characteristics. All derivatives whose underlying could be classified as not in line with the sustainability strategy, as well as currency holdings that do not match the (sub-)fund or one of the Big-5-currencies (EUR, USD, GBP, CHF, JPY), may not be included as a significant component in the (sub-)fund. The use of derivatives to offset negative market fluctuations is not included. In addition, investments may be specifically excluded from the sustainability strategy that are not subject to an explicit review of minimum environmental and/or social protection.



**Reference benchmarks** are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

**Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?**

Not applicable

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable

**Where can I find more product-specific information online?**



**More product-specific information can be found on the website:**

<https://fondsfinder.universal-investment.com/api/v1/LU/LU1138630725/document/SRD/en>

**APPENDIX II**  
**Additional information for investors in the Federal Republic of Germany**

**FACILITY FOR DISTRIBUTION TO RETAIL INVESTORS in the Federal Republic of Germany**

Universal-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH  
Theodor-Heuss-Allee 70  
60486 Frankfurt am Main

**Since there are no shares issued as printed individual certificates, a Paying Agent has not been appointed in the Federal Republic of Germany.**

Redemption and conversion applications by Shareholders in the Federal Republic of Germany may be submitted through their respective main bank, which will transmit the application via the usual settlement and clearing process to the Depository / Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Fund in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. All payments to Shareholders in the Federal Republic in Germany (redemption proceeds as well as possible dividends and other payments) will also be cleared through the usual settlement process with their respective main bank, so that German Shareholders will receive payments from it.

The current Sales Prospectus, Articles of Association, Key Information Document (PRIIPs-KID), Annual and Semi-Annual Reports and offering and redemption prices are available to Shareholders free of charge in English language from the Management Company, Depository, Registrar and Transfer Agent and the Facility for distribution to retail investors in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The agreements indicated under "Publications" above and the Management Company's Articles of Association are also available for inspection at the offices indicated above.

The offering and redemption prices are published in the Federal Republic of Germany on the website [www.universal-investment.com](http://www.universal-investment.com).

Any notices for Shareholders are published in the Federal Republic of Germany on the website [www.universal-investment.com](http://www.universal-investment.com) as well and, in those cases where such publication is required by German law (*i.e.* German *Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch* ("KAGB") additionally in the electronic version of the German Federal Gazette ("*Bundesanzeiger*").

**Right of cancellation under § 305 KAGB**

If investment shares are purchased as a result of verbal negotiations outside the permanent business offices of the person selling the shares or acting as an intermediary for the sale, the buyer can cancel his declaration to purchase by sending a written notice of cancellation to the foreign management company within a period of two weeks (right of cancellation); this also applies if the person selling the shares or acting as an intermediary for the sale has no permanent business offices. In the case of a distance sale within the meaning of § 312b of the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch - BGB), cancellation is not permitted if financial services are purchased whose price is subject to fluctuations on the financial market (§ 312g paragraph 2 sentence 1 number 8 BGB).

Sending the notice of cancellation within the allotted time period is deemed sufficient for compliance with the deadline. Written notice of cancellation must be sent to Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A., 15, rue de Flaxweiler, L-6776 Grevenmacher, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, indicating the person making the cancellation and his or her signature. No reasons need to be provided for cancellation.

The cancellation period does not begin until a copy of the application to enter into a contract has been provided to the buyer or a bought note has been sent to him containing information advising the buyer of his right of cancellation as above.

If the beginning of the period is disputed, the burden of proof is on the seller.

The buyer has no right of cancellation if the seller proves that the buyer bought the shares as part of his business operations, or that he called on the buyer for the negotiations leading to the sale of the shares based upon a previously arranged appointment in accordance with § 55 paragraph 1 of the German Trade, Commerce and Industry Regulation Act (Gewerbeordnung - GewO).

If a cancellation has been made and the buyer has already made payments, the foreign management company is obligated to pay the buyer, concurrently with the retransfer of the purchased shares, if necessary, any expenses paid plus an amount equal to the value of the purchased shares on the day following receipt of the notice of cancellation.

The right of cancellation cannot be waived.

### **Investor rights**

Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. has established a complaints office. Complaints can be addressed to Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. both electronically and in writing.

Electronic complaints should be sent to the email address: [Beschwerdemanagement-ui-lux@universal-investment.com](mailto:Beschwerdemanagement-ui-lux@universal-investment.com). Written complaints should be sent to:

Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.  
Complaints Department  
15, rue de Flaxweiler  
L-6776 Grevenmacher

Complaints may be written in German or English. The processing of complaints is free of charge for investors. The reply letter will be sent within one month after receipt of the complaint.

If the matter has not been resolved within one month of sending the complaint to Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. or if no interim reply has been sent, it is possible to use the procedure for the out-of-court settlement of complaints with the Luxembourg financial supervisory authority Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF"). The legal basis for this is CSSF Regulation 16-07. Contact should be made by post to:

Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier  
Department Juridique CC  
283, route d'Arlon  
L-2991 Luxembourg,  
by fax (+35226251601), or by email ([reclamation@cssf.lu](mailto:reclamation@cssf.lu)).

A request for out-of-court settlement of a complaint with the CSSF is no longer admissible if more than one year has elapsed between the date of filing of the complaint with the CSSF and the original filing with Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.

In order to enforce investors' rights, legal action may also be taken before the ordinary courts. The possibility of an individual action is open.

### **Special risks arising from tax-related obligations in Germany**

The Management Company must provide proof of the accuracy of the tax basis notified. Should errors from the past be identified, there shall be no retrospective correction; instead, it shall be taken into account as part of the notification for the current financial year.

## **Information concerning the taxation of income from foreign investment funds for investors from the Federal Republic of Germany**

Investment fund under Luxembourg law

**The following information on taxation is not intended to provide or substitute legally binding tax advice and does not assert the claim to cover all relevant tax-related aspects which may be of importance in connection with the purchase, possession or sale of units in the Fund. The items listed are neither exhaustive nor do they take into account any individual circumstances of particular investors or investor groups.**

General remarks

The statements concerning tax regulations rules apply only to investors who have unlimited tax liability within Germany. We recommend that foreign investors contact their own tax advisers prior to purchasing units in the Investment Fund described in this Sales Prospectus and obtain individual clarification regarding the possible tax-related consequences in their home country arising from the purchase of units.

The Investment Fund itself is only partially subject in Germany to corporation tax of 15% plus solidarity surcharge for specific domestic income. This income taxable in Germany includes domestic revenue from investments and other domestic income in line with the limited obligation to pay tax with the exception of gains from the sale of units in capital companies. Corporation tax is, however, discharged insofar as the income is subject in Germany to tax deduction; in this case, the 15% tax deduction already includes the solidarity surcharge. The Investment Fund is not, in principle, subject to trade tax in Germany.

The taxable income of the Investment Fund (investment income), i.e. Fund distributions, advance lump-sum amounts and gains from the disposal of units are subject to income tax for private investors as revenue from capital assets where this, combined with the investors' other capital gains, exceeds their flat-rate allowance. Income from capital assets is generally subject to a 25% withholding tax (plus solidarity surcharge, if necessary, and church tax, if relevant).

The tax for the private investor has, in principle, the effect of a tax at source (known as "flat-rate withholding tax"), so that the income from capital assets usually does not have to be included on the income tax return. In principle, when deducting the tax, the custodian will have already offset losses and foreign withholding taxes from direct investments. The withholding tax does not have the effect of a final payment, however, if the investor's personal tax rate is lower than the final withholding tax of 25%. In this case, the income from capital assets can be included on the income tax return. The tax authority then applies the lower personal tax rate and offsets the tax deduction against the tax liability (known as the "reduced-rate test").

Where income from capital assets has not been subject to taxation in Germany (for example, in the case of a foreign custody account), this must be included on the tax return. Within the tax assessment, any income from capital assets is then also subject to the final withholding tax of 25%, or else to the lower personal tax rate.

Despite taxation and the higher personal tax rate, information about the income from capital assets may be required if extraordinary expenses or itemised deductions (e.g. charitable donations) are claimed as part of the income tax return.

If the units are held in the operating assets, the investment income is treated as business revenue for tax purposes. In this case, the tax will not have the effect of a final payment; there is no offsetting of losses through the domestic custodian. The tax legislation requires a sophisticated review of the income components in order to determine the income which is taxable and/or liable for capital gains tax.

### **Units held as personal assets (residents for tax purposes)**

#### **Distributions**

Fund distributions are in principle taxable. However, distributions can remain partially tax-exempt (partial exemption) if the Fund meets the requirements of the German Investment Tax Act for an equity fund or mixed fund. These requirements must arise from the investment conditions.

Taxable distributions are generally subject to a tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge, if necessary, and church tax, if relevant).

If an investor keeps units in a domestic custody account, the custodian (as the paying agent) will not deduct tax if, before the date set for distribution, it receives an exemption order for a sufficient amount that has been

issued in accordance with the official template or a non-assessment certificate issued by the tax authorities for a maximum period of three years. In this case, the full distribution is credited to the investor.

#### **Advance lump-sum amounts**

The advance lump-sum amount is the amount by which Fund distributions in a calendar year fall below the basic income for that calendar year. Basic income is calculated by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the beginning of a calendar year by 70% of the basic interest rate derived from the long-term returns achievable from public bonds. Basic income is limited to the surplus arising between the first and last redemption price determined plus distributions during the calendar year. In the year the units are acquired, the advance lump-sum amount is reduced by a twelfth for each full month preceding the month of acquisition. The advance lump-sum amount is deemed accrued on the first working day of the following calendar year.

As a rule, advance lump-sum amounts are taxable. However, advance lump-sum amounts can remain partially tax-exempt (partial exemption) if the Fund meets the requirements of the German Investment Tax Act for an equity fund or mixed fund. These requirements must arise from the investment conditions.

Taxable advance lump-sum amounts are generally subject to a tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge, if necessary, and church tax, if relevant).

If an investor keeps units in a domestic custody account, the custodian (as the paying agent) will not deduct tax if, before the date of accrual, it receives an exemption order for a sufficient amount that has been issued in accordance with the official template or a non-assessment certificate issued by the tax authorities for a maximum period of three years. In this case, no tax will be paid. Otherwise, investors must make the amount of the tax to be paid available to the domestic institution maintaining their custody account. To this end, the custodian may withdraw the amount of the tax to be paid from an account held with it in the name of the investor without the investor's consent. Unless otherwise stipulated by the investor before the advance lump-sum amount accrues, the custodian may withdraw the amount of the tax to be paid from one of the accounts in the name of the investor, insofar as an overdraft agreed with the investor for this account has not been utilised. If the investor has not complied with his obligation to make the amount of the tax to be paid available to the domestic custodian, the institution must report them to the competent tax authorities. In this case, the investor must include the advance lump-sum amount in his income tax return.

#### **Capital gains at investor level**

If units are sold to the Fund, the capital gains are in principle taxable and are generally subject to a tax deduction of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge, if necessary, and church tax if relevant). When determining the capital gains, the gains shall be reduced by the advance lump-sum amount set during the holding period.

However, capital gains can remain partially tax-exempt (partial exemption) if the Fund meets the requirements of the German Investment Tax Act for an equity fund or mixed fund. These requirements must arise from the investment conditions. Conversely, in the event of loss on disposal, the loss is not deductible from the amount of the partial exemption to be applied at investor level.

If the units are held in a domestic custody account, the custodian will apply the tax deduction, taking account of any partial exemptions. The withholding tax of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge, if necessary, and church tax, if relevant) may be waived following presentation of a sufficient exemption request or non-assessment certificate. If such units are sold by a private investor at a loss, the loss may be offset against other positive income from capital assets. If the units are held in a domestic custody account and positive income was generated from capital assets with the same custodian in the same calendar year, said institution will offset the losses.

The taxation of capital gains also applies where the units sold are old units (i.e. units acquired before 1 January 2018). In addition, these old units are regarded as sold as at 31 December 2017 and repurchased as at 1 January 2018. The gains from this notional disposal as at 31 December 2017 are also, however, only subject to taxation as at the date of actual disposal. For old units, therefore, the gains to be taxed on the date of actual disposal will be determined in two parts. Value changes in old units occurring between the time of purchase and 31 December 2017 are taken into consideration when determining the notional capital gains as at 31 December 2017. In contrast, value changes in old units occurring from 1 January 2018 are taken into consideration when determining the gains from the actual disposal.

Old units acquired before the introduction of the flat-rate withholding tax, i.e. before 1 January 2009 are grandfathered units. For these grandfathered units, value changes occurring up to 31 December 2017 are tax-exempt. Value changes in old units occurring from 1 January 2018 are only taxable if the gains exceed EUR 100,000. This allowance can only be used if the gains are declared to the tax authorities with competence for the investor.

### **Change to applicable partial exemption**

If the applicable partial exemption changes or the requirements for partial exemption no longer apply, the investment unit is regarded as sold and repurchased on the following day. Gains from the notional sale are regarded as accrued on the date on which the investment unit is actually sold.

### **Units held as operating assets (residents for tax purposes)**

#### **Distributions**

Fund distributions are in principle subject to income tax, corporation tax and trade tax. However, distributions can remain partially tax-exempt (partial exemption) if the Fund meets the requirements of the German Investment Tax Act for an equity fund or mixed fund. These requirements must arise from the investment conditions. For the purposes of trade tax, the tax-free amounts are halved.

Distributions are generally subject to a tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge, if necessary, and church tax, if relevant).

#### **Advance lump-sum amounts**

The advance lump-sum amount is the amount by which Fund distributions in a calendar year fall below the basic income for that calendar year. Basic income is calculated by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the beginning of a calendar year by 70% of the basic interest rate derived from the long-term returns achievable from public bonds. Basic income is limited to the surplus arising between the first and last redemption price determined plus distributions during the calendar year. In the year the units are acquired, the advance lump-sum amount is reduced by a twelfth for each full month preceding the month of acquisition. The advance lump-sum amount is deemed accrued on the first working day of the following calendar year.

Advance lump-sum amounts are in principle subject to income tax, corporation tax and trade tax. However, advance lump-sum amounts can remain partially tax-exempt (partial exemption) if the Fund meets the requirements of the German Investment Tax Act for an equity fund or mixed fund. These requirements must arise from the investment conditions. For the purposes of trade tax, the tax-free amounts are halved.

Advance lump-sum amounts are generally subject to a tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge, if necessary, and church tax, if applicable).

#### **Capital gains at investor level**

Gains from the disposal of units are in principle subject to income tax, corporation tax and trade tax. When determining the capital gains, the gains shall be reduced by the advance lump-sum amount set during the holding period. However, capital gains can remain partially tax-exempt (partial exemption) if the Fund meets the requirements of the German Investment Tax Act for an equity fund or mixed fund. These requirements must arise from the investment conditions. For the purposes of trade tax, the tax-free amounts are halved.

Gains from the disposal of units are not generally subject to the deduction of capital gains tax.

In the event of loss on disposal, the loss is not deductible from the amount of the partial exemption to be applied at investor level.

### **Change to applicable partial exemption**

If the applicable partial exemption changes or the requirements for partial exemption no longer apply, the investment unit is regarded as sold and repurchased on the following day. Gains from the notional sale are regarded as accrued on the date on which the investment unit is actually sold.

### **Reimbursement of corporation tax levied by capital gains tax deduction for the Fund**

Capital gains tax (corporation tax) accruing at Fund level may be reimbursed to an investor if the investor is a domestic corporation, association of individuals or corporate fund which, according to its articles of association, act of formation or other by-laws and according to its effective management exclusively and directly serves charitable, non-profitable or religious purposes or is a foundation under public law that exclusively and directly serves charitable, non-profitable or religious purposes or is a legal entity under public law that exclusively and directly serves religious purposes; this does not apply if the units are held in a commercial business. The same applies to comparable foreign investors with registered offices and central management in a foreign state providing mutual assistance for the recovery of taxes.

The prerequisite for this is that such an investor makes a corresponding application and that the capital gains tax accruing is attributable pro rata to his holding period. In addition, the investor must be the owner under civil and commercial law for at least three months before the taxable income of the Fund accrues and there is no obligation to transfer the units to another person. Furthermore, reimbursement in respect of capital gains tax on German dividends and income from German near-equity participation rights accruing at Fund level essentially presupposes that German equities and German near-equity participation rights are held by the Fund



as the beneficial owner for an uninterrupted period of 45 days before and after the maturity date of the capital gains and that over these 45 days the risks of a change in the minimum value remains at a constant 70%.

Evidence of tax exemption and a statement on the investment units held issued by the custodian must be enclosed with the application. The statement on the investment units held is an official certificate drawn up on the extent of the units held continuously by the investor over the calendar year and the date and extent of unit acquisition and disposal over the calendar year.

Capital gains tax accruing at Fund level may be reimbursed by the Fund to an investor provided the units in the Fund are held on the basis of retirement or basic pension plans certified under the Pension Provision Agreements Certification Act. This presupposes that the provider of the retirement or pension plan advises the Fund within one month after its financial year-end of the dates and extent to which units were acquired or sold.

The Fund or company is not obliged to reimburse the relevant capital gains tax to the investor. Due to the high level of complexity of the regulations, it may be advisable to consult a tax adviser.

#### **Liquidation tax**

While the Fund is being liquidated, distributions only qualify as income to the extent that they include capital growth for a calendar year.

#### **Solidarity surcharge**

If necessary, a 5.5% solidarity surcharge is levied on the tax withheld upon distribution, advance lump-sum amounts and gains from the sale of units, provided that the relevant exemption limits are exceeded. The solidarity surcharge may be offset against the income and corporation tax.

#### **Church tax**

If income tax is already levied by a domestic custodian (entity deducting the tax), the applicable church tax – in accordance with the rate of the church tax for that religious community to which the individual liable for church tax belongs – is levied as a surcharge to the tax deduction. The deductibility of the church tax as an itemised deduction is already treated as reducing the tax payment.

#### **Foreign withholding tax**

Withholding tax on the Fund's foreign income is, in some cases, levied in the country of origin. This withholding tax cannot be used by investors to reduce the tax amount.

#### **Consequences of merging investment funds**

The merger of a domestic investment fund with another domestic investment fund in accordance with one of the provisions of the German Investment Tax Act does not result in the disclosure of hidden reserves, either at investor level or at the level of the investment funds involved; in other words, this process is tax-neutral. The investment funds must be subject to the same law of a foreign state providing mutual assistance for the recovery of taxes. If the investors in the absorbed investment fund receive a cash payment, this shall be treated in the same manner as a distribution.

#### **Automatic exchange of information on tax matters**

The significance of the automatic exchange of information to combat cross-border tax fraud and cross-border tax evasion has increased considerably in recent years. On behalf of the G20, the OECD published a global standard in 2014 on the automatic exchange of information on financial accounts in tax matters (Common Reporting Standard, hereinafter referred to as "CRS"). More than 90 states have signed up to the CRS (participating states) by means of a multilateral convention. Furthermore, in late 2014, it was incorporated into Directive 2011/16/EU by Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation. Participating states (all EU Member States and a number of third states) have in principle applied the CRS from 2016 with reporting obligations from 2017. Luxembourg incorporated the CRS into Luxembourg law through the Act of 18 December 2015 and has applied it since 2016.

The CRS requires reporting financial institutions (mainly credit institutions) to obtain specific information regarding their customers. Where the customers (natural persons or legal entities) are subject to reporting requirements and are resident in other participating states, their accounts and securities accounts are classified as reportable accounts. The reporting financial institutions transmit specific information for each reportable account to their domestic tax authorities. These in turn transmit the information to the customer's domestic tax authorities.

The information transmitted chiefly relates to personal data of reportable customers (name; address; tax identification number; date and place of birth (for natural persons); state of residence) and information on the customers and securities accounts (e.g. account number; account balance or account value; total gross income such as interest, dividends or distributions from investment funds; total gross proceeds from the disposal or redemption or financial assets (including fund units).

In concrete terms, those affected are reportable investors with an account and/or securities account at a credit institution established in a participating state. Therefore, Luxembourg credit institutions report information concerning investors resident in other participating states to the local tax authorities (Administration des Contributions Directes), which in turn forward the information to the relevant tax authorities of the investors' states of residence. Conversely, credit institutions in other participating states forward information concerning investors resident in Luxembourg to their respective domestic tax authorities.

**Note:**

The tax information is based on the legal position at present. It is intended for persons in Germany who are fully liable for income tax or corporation tax. However, no guarantee can be given that the tax assessment will not alter as a result of legislation, court decisions or orders issued by the tax authorities.

**APPENDIX III**  
**Additional information for investors in Switzerland**

**Representative**

The representative in Switzerland is 1741 Fund Solutions AG, Burggraben 16, CH-9000 St. Gallen.

**Paying Agent**

The paying agent in Switzerland is Telco AG, Bahnhofstrasse 4, 6430 Schwyz.

**Address for obtaining the relevant documents**

Publications relating to the Fund or Company are released in Switzerland on the electronic platform of fundinfo AG ([www.fundinfo.com](http://www.fundinfo.com)). Significant notices for Shareholders such as important changes in the Sales Prospectus or Articles of Incorporation and the liquidation of the Company or Fund are published in this publication. The Sales Prospectus including the Articles of Incorporation, the Key Information document (PRIIPs-KID) and the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports can be obtained free of charge from the representative in Switzerland (Tel.: 0041 (058) 458 48 00).

The Issue, Redemption and Conversion Prices and/or Net Asset Value with the note "exclusive of commission" are published daily on the electronic platform fundinfo AG ([www.fundinfo.com](http://www.fundinfo.com)).

**EU taxation of interest**

The European Community and Swiss Confederation have concluded an Agreement on rules which are equivalent to those laid down in the Directive on the taxation of savings income (the "Agreement"). On the basis of the Agreement and the relevant instructions published by the Swiss tax authorities, the significant points with regard to investment funds established outside Switzerland, but which are distributed by Swiss paying agents, may be summarised as follows:

- Swiss paying agents must pay a tax retention (the "Retention") on the payments of interest to beneficiaries who are natural persons resident in a Member State of the European Union (the "Investor"). The Investor may specifically give consent to a notification in place of the retention of tax.

- The following rules on marginality are applied:

Earnings from investment funds which directly and/or indirectly invest not more than 15% of their assets in claims as defined in Article 7(1)(a) of the Agreement are not deemed to be payments of interest.

Distributions from investment funds which directly and/or indirectly invest more than 15%, but not more than 40%, of their assets in claims as defined in Article 7(1)(a) of the Agreement are subject to retention. The earnings realised on the sale, redemption or return of the shares of this investment fund are not subject to retention.

Distributions from investment funds or earnings from the sale, redemption or return of shares of investment funds, investing directly and/or indirectly more than 40% of the assets in claims as defined in Article 7(1)(a) of the Agreement and realising interest within the scope of the Agreement, are subject to retention.

If the Paying Agent of the investment fund does not receive the necessary information concerning the proportion of the interest payments in the earnings, the aggregate amount of the distribution shall be deemed to constitute an interest payment and the Paying Agent must retain the entire amount of the distribution (Article 7(3) of the Agreement). The same rules apply in the case of the sale, redemption and return of shares.

Interest payments from claims against debtors domiciled in Switzerland are not subject to the Agreement (with several exceptions, e.g. Swiss investment funds for which withholding tax does not have to be applied).

For investors for whom the qualification of the investment fund under the Agreement is important - i.e. the question as to whether an investment fund is covered by the rules on marginality in accordance with letters a

and b above (which should typically be the case with equity funds) - are required to contact the Paying Agent before making an investment.

#### **Payment of trailer fees and discounts**

The Company/Fund and its representatives may pay trailer fees to compensate for the distribution of Fund shares in Switzerland or from Switzerland. This compensation may in particular include the following services:

- transfer of Fund shares;
- service by the relevant order agent (bank, platform or equivalent).

Trailer fees are not categorised as discounts even if they are ultimately passed on to the investor.

The recipients of the trailer fees ensure transparent disclosure and shall inform investors, forthwith and free of charge, of the amount of compensation which they could receive for the distribution.

On request, the recipients of the trailer fees shall disclose the amounts actually received in respect of the distribution of the Fund shares from such investors.

The Company/Fund and their agents do not pay any discounts for distribution in or from Switzerland in order to reduce the fees and costs accruing to the investors and charged to the Fund.

#### **Fee-sharing agreement**

There are no agreements concerning the sharing of fees.

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

The place of performance and jurisdiction for shares distributed in and from Switzerland is the representative's registered office.

**APPENDIX IV**  
**Additional information for investors in Austria**

**Facility in Austria**

Facility in Austria according to EU directive 2019/1160 article 92:

Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG

Am Belvedere 1,

A-1100 Vienna/Austria

E-Mail: [foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at](mailto:foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at)