BlueBalance UCITS

an investment company with variable capital
(*société d'investissement à capital variable*, SICAV)

SALES PROSPECTUS

Stand: 1 May 2023

The **BlueBalance UCITS** currently comprises the following Sub-Funds:

- **BlueBalance UCITS - Global Opportunities Fund**

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Shares in the Investment Company described in this Sales Prospectus are subscribed to and redeemed pursuant to the provisions of the Sales Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document and the Articles of Association, as amended.

This Sales Prospectus is only valid in conjunction with the most recent annual report of the Investment Company. If the reporting date of the most recent annual report is more than eight months in the past, purchasers must also be provided with the semi-annual report. Both reports form part of the sales documents. By subscribing to a share, shareholders acknowledge the Sales Prospectus.

The Sales Prospectus, the Articles of Association, the Key Investor Information Document as well as the annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge from the following:

Luxembourg

- LRI Invest S.A., 9A, rue Gabriel Lippmann, 5365 Munsbach, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

No information or explanations may be given that deviate from that contained in the Sales Prospectus. The Investment Company or its management company shall not be liable if any information and explanations are given that deviate from the current Sales Prospectus, the Articles of Association or the Key Investor Information Document.

The Investment Company is not and will not be registered in under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, nor under any other US federal laws. The Shares in the Investment Company are not and will not be registered pursuant to the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or under any of the securities laws of any state of the United States of America (USA). Shares in the Investment Company may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly (i) in the USA – including its territories – except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the 1993 Act, and (ii) to any ultimate beneficial owner that constitutes a US Persons or on their behalf. Applicants may be required to represent and covenant, among others, that they are not US Persons and are neither acquiring Shares on behalf of US Persons nor selling, assigning, transferring, publicly offering Shares directly or indirectly to US Persons.

If the Board of Directors of the Investment Company (the "Board of Directors") or its management company or rather the registrar and transfer agent become aware that any beneficial owner of the shares is a US Person, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, whether directly or indirectly or that the shares are being held on behalf of a US person, the Board of Directors has the right, in its discretion and withouht liability, to compulsory redeem the Shares in accordance with the rules set out in the Articles.

The Board of Directors has further the right to refuse any transfer, assignment or sale of Shares, in its sole discretion, if the Board of Directors reasonably determines that it would result in a US Person holding Shares, either as an immediate consequence or in the future.

The Board of Directors and the management company must exercise the utmost caution in ensuring that the facts included in this document are truthful and accurate and that there are no other material facts that must be included in the Sales Prospectus that would render a statement in the Sales Prospectus erroneous. The Board of Directors and the management company are accountable for this accordingly. Statements made in this Sales Prospectus are based on the current law and customs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, unless otherwise stipulated in this Sales Prospectus; these laws and customs are subject to change. Any disputes in relation to the content of this Sales Prospectus are subject to the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and are to be interpreted in according with Luxembourg law.

This information does not constitute any form of investment or tax advice. Before making an investment, potential investors should contact their financial and tax adviser to determine whether an investment would be suitable for them.

Personal data is processed when transferring money. This is done in part at the level of the bank processing the payment, but also by specialist companies, such as SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication). Data may also be processed and transferred by data processing centres in other European countries and in the USA. The data is then subject to local law. Consequently, US authorities can demand access to the data stored in such centres for counter terrorism purposes. Any client instructing his bank to execute a payment order or any other operation is giving implicit consent that all data elements necessary for the correct completion of the transaction may become known outside of Luxembourg.

In the case of disputes in relation to subscriptions concluded electronically, investors can also contact the EU's online dispute resolution platform (www.ec.europa.eu/consumers/odr). The following e-mail address can be used to contact the management company: info@fundrock-lri.com. The platform is not a dispute resolution body in its own right, but arranges contact between the parties and a competent national arbitration body.

The information included in this Sales Prospectus, the KIID and the Articles is not a substitute for personal advice for investors.

The English version of this Sales Prospectus takes precedence.

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE INVESTMENT COMPANY

Board of Directors of the Investment Company

Chairman of the Investment Company
Michael Schülli
Head of Business Development
BlueBalance Capital GmbH

Member of the Investment Company
Christian Huber
Head of Taktisches Allokations Management
UNIQA Capital Markets

Christian Raschke
Head of Fund Services All Products
LRI Invest S.A.

Headquarters:
9A, rue Gabriel Lippmann
5365 Munsbach, Luxembourg

Management Company:
LRI Invest S.A.
9A, rue Gabriel Lippmann
5365 Munsbach, Luxembourg
Phone: 00352 - 261 500 4999
Fax: 00352 – 261 500 2299
info@fundrock-lri.com
www.fundrock-lri.com

Managing Board of the Management Company
Frank Alexander de Boer
Member of the Managing Board
LRI Invest S.A., Munsbach/Luxembourg

Utz Schüller
Member of the Managing Board
LRI Invest S.A., Munsbach/Luxembourg

Marc-Oliver Scharwath
Member of the Managing Board
LRI Invest S.A., Munsbach/Luxembourg

Supervisory Board of the Management Company
Dr. Dirk Franz
Mitglied der Geschäftsführung der
LBBW Asset Management Investmentgesellschaft mbH

David Rhydderch
Global Head Financial Solutions
Apex Fund Services S.A.

Thomas Rosenfeld
Generalbevollmächtigter
Fürstlich Castell'sche Bank

Depositary
Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A.
5, rue Jean Monnet
L-2180 Luxemburg

Investment Manager
BlueBalance Capital GmbH
Universitätsring 10
AT-1010 Wien

Central Administration Agent / Register and Transfer Agent
Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A.
5, rue Jean Monnet
L-2180 Luxemburg

Distribution Agent
BlueBalance Capital GmbH
Universitätsring 10
AT-1010 Wien

Auditor:
PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative
Réviseur d'entreprises
2, rue Gerhard Mercator
2182 Luxembourg, Luxembourg
www.pwc.com/lu

These details are updated in the annual and semi-annual reports.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Account Holder	Within the meaning of the CRS Law, the person listed or identified as the holder of a financial account by the financial institution that maintains the account.
Administration Services Agreement	The Agreement by which the Investment Company and the Management Company appoints the cenral Administration Agent.
Articles	The Articles of Incorporation of the Investment Company and as may be supplemented or amended from time to time.
Auditor	Means PricewaterhouseCoopers, société cooperative.
Benchmark Regulation	Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014).
Board of Directors	The board of directors of the Investment Company.
Business Day	Any day when the banks are fully open for business in Luxembourg, Switzerland, UK and Austria for and/or such other place or places and such other day or days as the Board of Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance. 24 und 31 December is not a day when banks are fully open.
CEA	The U.S. Commodity Exchange Act.
Central Administration Agent	The central administration agent appointed in relation to the Investment Company, as set out in the Prospectus.
CESR 10/788	The CESR's (Committee of European Securities Regulators) Guidelines on Risk Measurement and the Calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk for UCITS.
Class of Shares	Shares of each Sub-Fund which may differ in respect to their targeted investors, sales, redemption fee, structure, minimum subscription or holding amounts, dividend policy, services fees, distribution fees or any other specific feature.
CRS	Common Reporting Standard.
CRS Law	The Luxembourg law dated 18 December 2015 on the Common Reporting Standard (*loi relative à l'échange automatique de renseignements relatifs aux comptes financiers en matière fiscale*).
Director	Any member of the Board of Directors of the Investment Company.
Distribution Agent	The distribution agent appointed in relation to the Investment Company, as set out in the Prospectus.

Distribution Agreement	The Agreement by which the Management Company with the consent of the Investment Company appoints the Distribution Agent.
Designated Person	Any person to whom a transfer of Shares (legally or beneficially) or by whom a holding of Shares (legally or beneficially) would or, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, might: a) be in breach of any law (or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory by virtue of which the person in question is not qualified to hold such Shares; or b) require the Investment Company to be registered under any law or regulation whether as an investment fund or otherwise, or cause the SICAV to be required to comply with any registration requirements in respect of any of its Shares, whether in the United States of America or any other jurisdiction; or c) cause the Investment Company, or its Shareholders some legal, regulatory, taxation, pecuniary or material administrative disadvantage which the Investment Company or its Shareholders might not otherwise have incurred or suffered; or d) any US Person.
ERISA	The U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.
EU	The European Union.
EUR or Euro	All references to EUR or Euro in the Prospectus are to the legal currency of the Economic and Monetary Union.
FATCA	The Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act enacted in March 2010.
FMA	Finanzmarktaufsicht Österreich
GDPR	Regulation (EU) n°2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data
Group of Companies	Companies belonging to the same body of undertakings and which must draw up consolidated accounts in accordance with Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 on consolidated accounts and according to recognized international accounting rules, as amended from time to time.
IGA	Intergovernmental agreement between Luxembourg and the United States.
Investment Manager	The investment manager appointed in relation to the Investment Company, as set out in the Prospectus.
Investment Manager Agreement	The agreement by which the Management Company with the consent of the Investment Company appoints the Investment Manager.
IRS	The United States Internal Revenue Service.

ISIN	International Securities Identification Number.
KIID	Key investor information document for each Class of Shares.
LTA	The Luxembourg tax authority.
Management Company Services Agreement	The Agreement by which the Investment Company appoints the Management Company.
Member State	A member state of the European Union. Other than the member states of the EU, the states that are contracting parties to the agreement creating the European Economic Area, within the limits set forth by such agreement and related acts, are considered as equivalent to members states of the EU.
Money Market Instruments	Instruments normally dealt in on the money market which are liquid, and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time, and instruments eligible as Money Market Instruments, as defined by regulations or guidelines issued by the Regulatory Authority from time to time.
NAV	The Net Asset Value, as defined in section "Determination of the Net Asset Value" of this Prospectus.
NFE	Non-financial entity.
Offer Price	The offer price per Share of the relevant Class within the relevant Sub-Fund.
Other State	Any State which is not a Member State.
Reference Currency	The Currency of denomination of the relevant Class or Sub-Fund.
Registrar and Transfer Agent	The registrar and transfer agent appointed in relation to the Investment Company, as set out in the Prospectus.
Registered Office	Means the headquarter of the Management Company in its role as domicliation agent with adress 9A, rue Gabriel Lipmmann, L-5365 Munsbach.
Regulated Market	A market defined in Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments, as amended.
Regulatory Authority	The Luxembourg authority or its successor in charge of the supervision of the undertakings for collective investment in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, namely the CSSF.
RESA	Means the central electronic platform of official publication for companies and associations (Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations).
Sales Prospectus	The present prospectus, as may be supplemented or amended from time to time.

Share	Each share within any Class of a Sub-Fund of the Investment Company issued and outstanding from time to time.
Shareholder(s)	The holder(s) of Shares of the Investment Company.
Investment Company	BlueBalance UCITS, which term shall include any Sub-Fund thereof from time to time.
Standard	The Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax matters.
Sub-Fund	Any Sub-Fund of the Investment Company established by the Board of Directors in accordance with this Prospectus and the Articles.
Sub-Fund's Appendix	The part relating to a specific Sub-Fund in Part B of the Prospectus.
Transferable Securities	- Shares and other securities equivalent to shares; - bonds and other debt instruments ("**debt securities**"); and - any other negotiable securities that carry the right to acquire any such transferable securities by subscription or exchange, to the extent they do not qualify as Techniques and Instruments as described in this Prospectus.
UCI(s)	An Undertaking(s) for collective investment.
UCI Law	The Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as may be amended from time to time.
UCITS	An undertaking for collective investment in Transferable Securities governed by the UCITS Directive.
UCITS Directive	The Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as amended from time to time.
U.S.	The United States of America.
USD	All references to USD in the Prospectus are to the legal currency of the United States of America.
U.S. Hire Act	The United States Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act.
U.S. Person	The term "US Person" shall be defined and include (i) "United States person" as described in section 7701(a)(30) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (ii) a "U.S. person" as such term is defined in Regulation S of the 1933 Act, as amended, (iii) a person that is "in the United States" as defined in Rule 202(a)(30)-1 under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, (iv) a person that does not qualify as a "Non-United States Person" as such term is defined in U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission Rule 4.7.

Valuation Day	Any Business Day as of which the Net Asset Value per Share of each Sub-Fund is determined, as provided in the current Sales Prospectus.
1940 Act	The United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.
1915 Law	The Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915, relating to commercial companies, as amended from time to time;

PART A: PRINCIPAL FEATURES

1. THE INVESTMENT COMPANY

The Investment Company is an open-ended investment company incorporated as a public limited company (*"société anonyme"*) in the legal form of an investment company with variable capital (*"société d'investissement à capital variable"*) for an indefinite period of time in Luxembourg under the UCI Law and the 1915 Law. The Investment Company is under the process of registration with the RESA.

The Investment Company has been established in accordance with Part I of the UCI Law and satisfies the requirements of UCITS Directive.The Investment Company is also subject to the provisions of Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 201

The Investment Company's legal framework is defined by the Investment Company's Articles. The 1915 Law and the UCI Law, together with their amendments and supplements, also apply.

The Investment Company's capital amounted to EUR 30,000 at its establishment.

2. THE UMBRELLA STRUCTURE

The Investment Company has an umbrella structure, with each sub-fund accounting for a certain proportion of the fund's assets and liabilities as defined in Article 181 (1) of the UCI Law and each Sub-Fund was set up for one or more Share classes of the manner described in the Articles.

Each Sub-Fund is considered as an independent asset with specific asset volume and in-vestment policy in relation to shareholders. The rights and obligations of shareholders of a particular Sub-Fund are separate from those of shareholders of a different Sub-Fund. In terms of third-party liability, assets in a Sub-Fund are only liable for liabilities attributable to this particular Sub-Fund.

The Board of Directors may set up new Sub-Funds at any time. The Sales Prospectus will be adjusted accordingly when new Sub-Funds are introduced so as to provide detailed information concerning the new Sub-Funds.

3. INVESTMENT CHOICE

The Investment Company offers Shares in those Sub-Funds as further described individually in the relevant Sub-Fund Appendix.

Upon creation of new Sub-Funds, the Sales Prospectus shall be updated accordingly.

4. CLASSES OF SHARES

Different share classes can be formed for each Sub-Fund. These share classes differ with regard to the use of earnings, the loading charge, the redemption fee, the currency of the share value – including the use of currency hedges –, the all-in fee, the minimum investment amount or any combination of these characteristics. Share classes can be formed at any time at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors can also decide to change the characteristics of a share class at its discretion in accordance with the procedures defined by the Board of Directors.

The acquisition of assets is only permitted for the Sub-Fund as a whole and cannot take place for individual share classes or groups of share classes. Currency hedges are an exception to this rule, the outcome of which is attributed to certain share classes and which do not have any impact on the share value of other share classes.

5. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall management and control of the Investment Company. The members of the Board of Directors will receive periodic reports from the Management Company detailing the performance and analysing the investment portfolio of each Sub-Fund.

The Board of Directors of the Investment Company shall have the broadest powers to act in any circumstances on behalf of the Investment Company, subject to the powers expressly conferred by law on the Shareholders at general meetings.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the investment objectives and policies of each Sub-Fund and for the investment management and administration of the Investment Company.

6. MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Investment Company has appointed **LRI Invest S.A.** as the Management Company in accordance with the provisions of the UCI Law.

The Management Company, a stock corporation governed by Luxembourg law and headquartered in 9A, rue Gabriel Lippmann, L-5365 Munsbach. The Management Company was established on 13 May 1988 under the name LRI Fund Management Company S.A. and its articles of association have been published in the official gazette of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, *Mémorial Part C, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations* ("*Mémorial*") or RESA on 27 June 1988. Amendments made to the articles of association until 29 December 2003 will be published in *Mémorial*. Amendments made since 30 December 2003 have been published in and will be available from the Luxembourg commercial and company register. A corresponding notification of filing was published in RESA in each case.

The most recent amendment made to the articles of association of the Management Company became effective 30 December 2019. The harmonised articles of association, in the version dated 30 December 2019, was filed with the Luxembourg commercial and company register on 31 January 2020 and published in *Mémorial*.. The Management Company is registered with the Luxembourg commercial and company register under register number R.C.S. Luxemburg B 28.101.

On 31 December 2022, the Management Company's subscribed capital amounted to EUR 10.000.000.

The Management Company is an authorised management company within the meaning of Article 101 of Chapter 15 of the UCI Law. The Management Company complies with the requirements of the UCITS Directive.

The purpose of the Investment Company is setting up and managing (i) undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities ("UCI") pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended, and (ii) Alternative Investment Funds ("AIF") pursuant to Directive 2011/61/EU, as amended, as well as other activities authorised, in the broadest sense, by the UCI Law. In addition to administrative tasks, this includes, in particular, asset management and the distribution of UCIs/UCITS.

The Management Company acts in accordance with the provisions of the UCI Law, the law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds (the "Law of 13 February 2007") as well as the provisions of the law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers (the "Law of 12 July 2013"), the applicable regulations as well as the circulars and explanations of the CSSF as amended in each case.

The Management Company acts in its own name and for the collective account of the Investment Company's shareholders. It acts independently of the depositary and acts solely in the interest of shareholders.

In particular, the Management Company is responsible for performing tasks relating to investment management, central administration (administrator, domiciliary, registrar and transfer agent), sales and distribution.

The Management Company may draw on the services of investment advisers at its own expense in order to fulfil its responsibilities. In addition, the Management Company can, with the permission of the Board of Directors, also transfer individual functions or all functions to natural or legal third-parties in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements as defined by the Luxembourg regulatory authority CSSF. A transfer of functions of this nature does not affect the liability of the Management Company. The Management Company is liable for all actions of third parties it has commissioned permissibly in accordance with the provisions of this clause. A transfer of functions must be approved in advance by the Board of Directors. In the event of a transfer of functions, the Sales Prospectus will be adjusted accordingly.

The Management Company has transferred the following tasks (described in detail below) to third parties with the approval of the Board of Directors and in accordance with relevant legal provisions:

- Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A. has been appointed as central administration and registrar and transfer agent;
- BlueBalance Capital GmbH has been appointed as investment manager and distribution and as distribution agent.

Irrespective of the aforementioned transfer of various tasks to third parties, the Management Company remains responsible for monitoring the tasks concerned.

The Management Company may pass on some of the management remuneration as well as some or all of the loading charges to its distribution partners in the form of commission payments for their agency services. The amount of the commission

payments is calculated for each distribution channel depending on the volume or the average volume brokered of the Investment Company. A significant share of the administrative remuneration can be passed on to the Management Company's distribution partners in the form of commission payments. In addition, portfolio commissions can, in whole or in part, flow from target fund investments to the depositary, the Investment Manager, the Management Company or the distributors. In addition, annual management remuneration can, in whole or in part, flow from target fund investments as a reimbursement to the depositary, the Investment Manager, the Management Company or the distributors. Distribution partners can also receive additional remuneration from the Management Company through the management remuneration if the number of Management Company products distributed exceeds a pre-defined threshold. The Management Company may also provide other inducements to the distribution partners in the form of benefits-in-kind that assist distribution (e.g. employee training courses) or performance bonuses that are also related to the distribution services provided by the distribution partners, but are not separately charged to the assets of the Investment Company. These benefits are not in conflict with the interests of investors, but are instead designed to maintain and further improve the quality of services provided by distribution partners. Investors can obtain more detailed information on these inducements from the distribution partners.

Information in the interest of investors:
The Management Company manages the Investment Company taking into account the legitimate interest of shareholders. In this context, the Management Company has policies in place that include dealing with any conflicts of interest, best execution, complaints as well as voting rights.

The Management Company performs domiciliary tasks on behalf of the Investment Company.
The Management Company does not currently consider principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors. The relevant data needed to identify and weight principal adverse sustainability impacts is not yet available in the market to a sufficient extent or of the required quality.

The Management Company will review the data situation on a regular basis and, if necessary, decide again on this basis on the possibility of taking into account principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors as part of internal strategies.

7. DEPOSITARY AND PAYING AGENT

Pursuant to a depositary and paying agent services agreement (the "Depositary Agreement"), Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A. has been appointed as depositary of the Company (the "Depositary"). The Depositary will also provide paying agent services to the Company.

Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A. is a public limited company (société anonyme) under the laws of Luxembourg incorporated for an unlimited duration. Its registered and administrative offices are at 5, rue Jean Monnet, L-2180 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It is licensed to engage in all banking operations under Luxembourg law.

The Depositary has been appointed for the safe-keeping of the assets of the Company in the form of custody of financial instruments, the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Company as well as for the effective and proper

monitoring of the Company's cash flows in accordance with the provisions of the UCI Law and the Depositary Agreement.

In addition, the Depositary shall also ensure that (i) the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares are carried out in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Articles of Incorporation; (ii) the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Articles of Incorporation; (iii) the instructions of the Management Company or the Company are carried out, unless they conflict with applicable Luxembourg law and/or the Articles of Incorporation; (iv) in transactions involving the Company's assets any consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits; and (v) the Company's incomes are applied in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Articles of Incorporation.

In compliance with the provisions of the Depositary Agreement and the UCI Law, the Depositary may, subject to certain conditions and in order to effectively conduct its duties, delegate part or all of its safe-keeping duties in relation to financial instruments that can be held in custody and that are duly entrusted to the Depositary for custody purposes to one or more sub-custodian(s), and/or in relation to other assets of the Company all or part of its duties regarding the record keeping and verification of ownership to other delegates, as they are appointed by the Depositary from time to time. The Depositary shall exercise all due skill, care and diligence as required by the UCI Law in the selection and the appointment of any sub-custodian and/or other delegate to whom it intends to delegate parts of its tasks and has to continue to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any sub-custodian and/or other delegate to which it has delegated parts of its tasks as well as of the arrangements of the sub-custodian and/or other delegate in respect of the matters delegated to it. In particular, any delegation of custody tasks may only occur when the sub-custodian, at all times during the performance of the tasks delegated to it, segregates the assets of the Company from the Depositary's own assets and from assets belonging to the sub-custodian in accordance with the UCI Law.

As a matter of principle the Depositary does not allow its sub-custodians to make use of delegates for the custody of financial instruments unless further delegation by the sub-custodian has been agreed by the Depositary. To the extent, sub-custodians are accordingly entitled to use further delegates for the purpose of holding financial instruments of the Company or Subfunds that can be held in custody, the Depositary will require the sub-custodians to comply for the purpose of such sub-delegation with the requirements set forth by applicable laws and regulations,e.g. namely in respect of asset segregation.

Prior to the appointment and/ or the use of any sub-custodian for the purposes of holding financial instruments of the Company or Subfunds, the Depositary analyses - based on applicable laws and regulations as well as its conflict of interests policy - potential conflicts of interests that may arise from such delegation of safekeeping functions. As part of the due diligence process applied prior to the appointment of a sub-custodian, this analysis includes the identification of corporate links between the Depositary, the sub-custodian, the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager. If a conflict of interest was identified between the sub-custodians and any of the parties mentioned before, the Depositary would – depending on the potential risk resulting on such conflict of interest – either decide not to appoint or not to use such sub-custodian for the purpose of holding financial instruments of the Company or require changes which mitigated potential risks in an appropriate manner and disclose the managed conflict of interest to the Company's investors. Such analysis is subsequently performed on all relevant sub-custodians on a regular basis as part of its

ongoing due diligence procedure. Furthermore, the Depositary reviews, via a specific committee, each new business case for which potential conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary, the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager(s) from the delegation of the safekeeping functions. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary has not identified any potential conflict of interest that could arise from the exercice of its duties and from the delegation of its safekeeping functions to sub-custodians.

As per the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary does not use any sub-custodian which is part of the Credit Suisse Group and thereby avoids conflicts of interests which might potentially result thereof.

An up-to-date list of these sub-custodians along with their delegate(s) for the purpose of holding in custody financial instruments of the Company or Subfunds can be found on the webpage

https://www.credit-suisse.com/media/pb/docs/lu/privatebanking/services/list-of-credit-suisse-lux-sub-custodians.pdf

and will be made available to Shareholders and investors upon request.

The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation to a sub-custodian unless otherwise stipulated in the UCI Law and/or the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary is liable to the Company or its Shareholders for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the Depositary and/or a sub-custodian. In case of loss of such financial instrument, the Depositary has to return a financial instrument of an identical type or the corresponding amount to the Company without undue delay. In accordance with the provisions of the UCI Law, the Depositary will not be liable for the loss of a financial instrument, if such loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

The Depositary shall be liable to the Company and to the Shareholders for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties in accordance with applicable law, in particular the UCI Law and/or the Depositary Agreement.

The Company and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary Agreement at any time by giving ninety (90) days' notice in writing. In case of a voluntary withdrawal of the Depositary or of its removal by the Company, the Depositary must be replaced at the latest within two (2) months after the expiry of the aforementioned termination period by a successor depositary to whom the Company's assets are to be delivered and who will take over the functions and responsibilities of the Depositary.

If the Company does not name such successor depositary in time the Depositary may notify the CSSF of the situation. The Company will take the necessary steps, if any, to initiate the liquidation of the Company, if no successor depositary bank has been appointed within two (2) months after the expiry of the aforementioned termination notice of ninety (90) days.

The Depositary has neither any decision-making discretion nor any advice duty relating to the Investment Company's investments. The Depositary is a service provider to the Investment Company and is not responsible for the preparation of this Prospectus and

therefore accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any information contained in this Prospectus or the validity of the structure and investments of the Investment Company.

8. INVESTMENTMANAGER

The Management Company has appointed BlueBalance Capital GmbH having its registered office at Universitätsring 10, AT-1010 Wien as the Investment Company's Investment Manager in accordance with the provisions of the UCI Law.

The role of the Investment Manager is, in particular, the independent daily implementation of the respective sub-fund's investment policy and management of day-to-day operations con-nected with asset management, as well as other related services under the supervision, re-sponsibility and control of the Management Company. It must perform these tasks in line with the principles of the investment policy and investment restrictions of the respective sub-fund, as described in this Sales Prospectus, as well as the Articles.

The Investment manager is authorised to select trader and brokers to settle transactions in-volving the assets of the Investment Company. The investment manager is responsible for making investment decisions and issuing orders.

The Investment Manager is entitled to seek advice from third parties, particularly from various investment advisers, at its own expense and responsibility.

Subject to the approval of the Management Company, the Investment Manager is permitted to delegate some or all of its primary duties to third parties, whose remuneration will be borne by the Investment Manager. In this case, the Sales Prospectus shall be amended accordingly.

The Investment Manager bears all expenses incurred by it in connection with the services it provides. Commissions for brokers, transaction fees and other transaction costs arising in connection with the purchase and sale of assets are borne by the relevant sub-fund.

The relationship between the Management Company, the Investment Company and the Investment Manager is subject to the terms of the Administration Services Agreement. This Administration Services Agreement may be terminated by the parties upon three (3) months' prior written notice or otherwise as specified in detail in the Investment Manager Agreement.

9. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION AGENT AND REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A. has been appointed as Central Administration Agent for the Investment Company. The Central Administration Agent will carry out all administrative duties related to the administration of the Investment Company, including the calculation of the NAV of the Shares and the provision of accounting services to the Investment Company.

The relationship between the Management Company, the Investment Company and the Central Administration Agent is subject to the terms of the Administration Services Agreement. This Administration Services Agreement may be terminated by the parties upon three (3) months' prior written notice or otherwise as specified in detail in the Central Administration Services Agreement.

Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A. has also been appointed as Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Investment Company. In such capacity the Registrar and Transfer Agent will process all subscriptions, redemptions and transfers of Shares and will register these transactions in the share register of the Investment Company.

The Central Administration Agent performs the calculation of the NAV in accordance with the Prospectus, the Articles, the applicable law in Luxembourg and information supplied by third parties (such as pricing service providers, data vendors, market makers or orhte intermediaries)the administrative or valuation agents or managers of underlying funds) or by the Management Company.

The Central Administration Agent is not responsible for any investment decisions of the Management Company or the effect of such investment decisions on the performance of the Investment Company.

10. DISTRIBUTION AGENT

The Management Company has appointed BlueBalance Capital GmbH having its registered office at Universitätsring 10, AT-1010 Wien as the Investment Company's Distribution Agent in accordance with the provisions of the UCI Law.

The relationship between the Management Company, the Investment Company and the Distribution Agent is subject to the terms of the Distribution Agreement.

BlueBalance Capital GmbH is a company authorised by the FMA empowered to engage in the activities of distribution.

11. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

11.1 INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Investment Company has the investment objective to provide an attractive rate of return with controlled risks and to achieve long term capital growth from investment through the Sub-Funds.

11.2 INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The investment strategy of each Sub-Fund is individually set out in Part B of the Prospectus.

In order to exercise its investment activities, the Investment Company acting on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund as set out in Part B of the Prospectus may establish wholly-owned subsidiaries controlled by the Investment Company (within the meaning of Article 1 (18) of the UCI Law). Such subsidiaries may be established in Luxembourg or abroad, if the applicable legal or other regulations make it necessary or advantageous for investments of the Sub-Funds to be made through such subsidiaries. The shares of the subsidiaries may be issued in the form of registered shares. If applicable, the formation of the subsidiary shall be mentioned in the Investment Company's financial reports.

The management of the subsidiaries' assets shall be subject to investment guidelines and restrictions which shall be stipulated by the Investment Company's Board of

Directors, in order to ensure that the relevant subsidiaries comply with the investment restrictions stated in this Prospectus. The majority of the members of the Board of Directors of each subsidiary shall simultaneously be directors of the Investment Company. The auditors of the subsidiaries shall belong to the same group as the Investment Company's auditors. The accounts of the subsidiaries shall be consolidated with the Investment Company's accounts. The fact that all or part of the Investment Company /Sub-Funds' assets are held through such subsidiaries shall not prevent the Depositary or Central Administration Agent from meeting their statutory and contractual obligations towards the Investment Company. Further details concerning the subsidiaries shall be disclosed in the Investment Company's financial reports.

11.3 INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Board of Directors shall, based upon the principle of risk spreading, have power to determine the corporate and investment policy for the investments for each Sub-Fund, the Reference Currency of a Sub-Fund and the course of conduct of the management and business affairs of the Investment Company.

Except to the extent that more restrictive rules are provided for in connection with a specific Sub-Fund under section "Investment Objectives and Policies of the Sub-Funds" in Part B of the Prospectus, the investment policy shall comply with the rules and restrictions laid down hereafter:

(1) INVESTMENTS IN EACH SUB-FUND MAY CONSIST OF ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Based on an individual Sub-Fund's specific investment policy, it is possible that some of the below-mentioned investment opportunities are not applicable to certain Sub-Funds. Where applicable, this is stipulated in the Sales Prospectus in the respective Sub-Fund's Appendix.

a) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments admitted to or dealt in on a Regulated Market;

b) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments traded on another official Securities market of a Non-Member State or traded on another recognised and properly functioning Regulated Market that is open to the public;

c) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments that have been admitted for trading on an official Securities market of a Non-Member State or are traded there on another recognised and properly functioning Regulated Market that is open to the public;

d) Newly issued Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, as long as the issuance terms contain the obligation of requesting an official listing on a Securities market or on another Regulated Market as defined above in the provisions mentioned in No. 1 a) to c) of this Section and that the admission has been obtained no later than one year after issuance;

e) Share or units of UCITS governed by the UCITS Directive and/or other UCIs, as defined by Article 1 (2) a) and b) of the UCITS Directive with registered offices in a Member State, or a Non-Member State, as long as:

– such other UCIs are authorized by legal provisions that subject them to regulatory supervision that, in the view of the CSSF, is equivalent to that of the EU, and as long as sufficient guarantees exist for cooperation between authorities;

– the level of protection for unitholders in such other UCIs is equivalent to the level of protection of unit holders of a UCITS, and in particular, that provisions for the assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and short selling of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC;

– the business acticity of the other UCIs is reported in half-annual and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;

– the UCITS or these other UCI whose Shares are to be acquired may invest no more than 10% of its net asset value in Shares of other UCITS or other UCI, as stipulated in its management regulations or its registration documents.;

Sight deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than twelve (12) months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in an Other State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the Regulatory Authority as equivalent to those laid down in EU law

f) Financial derivative instruments including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a Regulated Market or other market referred to in (a), (b) and (b) above, and/or financial derivative instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange ("**OTC derivatives**"), provided that:

– the underlying assets are of instruments as defined by No. 1 a) to h) of this Section, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies;

– the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to official 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 suitable fair value at the Sub-Fund's initiative;

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

g) Money Market Instruments that are not traded on a Regulated Market and that are governed by the aforementioned definition, as long as the issue or the issuer of such instruments is itself subject to provisions on deposit and investor protection and, and provided that such instruments are:

– issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, an Other State or, in case of a Federal State, by one of the

members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more member states of the EU belong, or

– issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Regulated Markets referred to in a), b) and c) of this Section, or

– issued or guaranteed by an Institute that is subject to supervision of an authority, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or by an Institute which is subject to supervisory provisions that, in the CSSF's view, are at least as strict as those of EU law and are in compliance with EU law; or

– issued by other bodies provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million Euro (EUR 10,000,000.-) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with Directive 78/660/EEC, 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 credit line.

(2) EACH SUB-FUND MAY, IN ADDITION:

a) invest up to 10% of its net asset value in assets other than those mentioned in No. 1 of this Section.

b) The Sub-Fund may hold liquid assets limited to cash deposits such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided under article 41(1) of the Law of 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. The holding of such ancillary liquid assets is limited to 20% of the net assets of a UCITS. This 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.

c) take out short-term loans of a counter-value of up to 10% of its net asset value. Loans may be taken out to settle share redemption obligations. Loans may also be taken out temporarily for investment objectives, provided that they are not a long-lasting component in the investment policy, i.e., that they are not on a revolving basis and that the loan's terms state that it is to be repaid within a reasonable amount of time. Loans may also be taken out pending share subscriptions, provided that the subscriber is bound by a written subscription agreement to pay the counter-value of the subscription within no more than three days. In calculating the maximum 10% limit, receivables and liabilities in any currency may be netted in the Sub-Fund's current accounts in the Sub-Fund currency if they originate with the same legal counterparty, subject to the following conditions: 1) the Sub-Fund's current account is free from any legal mortgages. This does not include current accounts used for collateral (e.g. margin accounts) with a counterparty; 2) the contractual agreements with reference to the current accounts entered into between the Investment Company and the legal counterparty allow such netting; and 3) the law referred to by this contractual agreement also allows such netting. The netting of receivables and liabilities on the Sub-Fund's current accounts with separate legal counterparties is not allowed. The

Management Company bears responsibility for ensuring that the loan is only temporary and that the netting is done within a reasonable amount of time, in accordance with the terms of the loan. Hedging transactions in connection with the sale of options or the acquisition or sale of forward contracts and futures are not considered loans as defined in this investment restriction.

d) acquire foreign currencies under a "back-to-back" transaction.

(3) FURTHERMORE, THE INVESTMENT COMPANY MUST OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS IN INVESTING SUB-FUND ASSETS:

a) A Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net asset value in Securities or Money Market Instruments of one and the same issuer. A Sub-Fund may place no more than 20% of its net asset value in deposits at one and the same institution. The default risk of the transaction counterparty in a Sub-Fund's OTC Derivatives transactions must not exceed 10% of its net asset value if the counterparty is a credit institute as defined by No. 1 f) of this Section. For other cases, the maximum limit is 5% of the net asset value of each Sub-Fund.

b) The total value of Securities and Money Market Instruments of issuers, in which the Sub-Fund invests in each more than 5% of its net asset value, must not exceed 40% of its net asset value. This limit does not apply to deposits or OTC Derivatives transactions with financial institutions that are subject to official supervision.

Notwithstanding the individual upper limits stated in No. 3 a) of this Section, a Sub-Fund may invest no more than 20% of its net asset value at the same institution in a combination of:

- Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by this institution and/or
- deposits at this institution and/or
- OTC Derivative transactions entered into with this institution.

c) The upper investment limit of 10% of net Sub-Fund assets mentioned in No. 3 a) Clause 1 of this Section is no more than 35% of net Sub-Fund assets if the Securities or Money Market Instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its territorial authorities, by a Non-Member State or by international institutions governed by public law to which at least one Member State belongs.

d) The upper investment limit of 10% of net Sub-Fund Assets mentioned in No. 3 a) Clause 1 of this Section amounts to no more than 25% of net Sub-Fund assets for certain bonds if they have been issued by a credit institute with registered offices in a Member State of the European Union and that is subject to special regulatory supervision based on legal provisions for protecting the holders of these bonds. In particular, the income from the issue of these bonds must, in accordance with legal provisions, be invested in assets that are available during the bonds' entire maturity and sufficient for covering the resulting liabilities and are senior for the repayment of principle and accrued interest in the event of issuer default.

If a Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its net asset value in bonds as defined in the aforementioned subparagraph, which have been issued by one and the same issuer, the total value of such investments must not exceed 80% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

e) The Securities and Money Market Instruments mentioned in No. 3 c) and d) of this Section are not included in the 40% investment limits of the net Sub-Fund assets concerned mentioned in No. 3 b) of this Section.

The investment limits of 10%, 35% and 25% of net Sub-Fund assets mentioned in No. 3 a) to d) of this Section may not be combined; hence, investments made under No. 3 a) to d) in Securities or Money Market Instruments of one and the same issuer or in deposits of these issuers or in Derivatives of the same must not exceed 35% of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund concerned.

Companies that belong to the same corporate group with regard to the preparation of consolidated financial statements as defined by Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 or under internationally recognised accounting principles are considered to be a single issuers for purposes of calculating the investment limits stated in No. 3 a) to e) of this Section.

A Sub-Fund may invest a cumulative total of up to 20% of its net asset value in Securities and Money Market Instruments of one and the same corporate group.

f) Notwithstanding the investment limits stipulated below in No. 3 k) to m) of this Section, the investment limits for investments in Shares and/or Debt Securities mentioned in No. 3 a) to e) of this Section and from one and the same issuer may account for no more than 20% of the net Sub-Fund assets when the Sub-Fund's investment objective is to replicate a certain equity or debt index recognised by the CSSF. However, the requirement for this is that:

- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
- the index adequately represents the market to which it refers; and
- the index is published in a suitable fashion.

g) The investment limit set in No. 3 f) of this Section is 35% of the respective net Sub-Fund assets, as long as this is justified by extraordinary market conditions and in particular on Regulated Markets dominated by certain Securities or Money Market Instruments. An investment up to this upper limit is possible only with a single issuer.

h) Notwithstanding the provisions under No. 3 a) to e) of this Section, each Sub-Fund may, subject to the principle of risk management, invest up to 100% of its net asset value in Securities and Money Market Instruments of various issues issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its territorial authorities, or by a Member State of the OECD, or by the group of the top 20 industrialised and developing countries (G20), or Singapore and Hong Kong, or by international organisations governed by public law, to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong, provided that: (i) such Securities were issued within the framework of at least six different issues; and (ii) no more than 30% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in the respective Securities of one and the same issuer.

i) A Sub-Fund may acquire Shares in other UCITS and/or other UCI as defined by No. 1 e) of this Section if it invests no more than 20% of its net asset value in the same UCITS or another UCI.

In applying this investment limit, each Sub-Fund of an umbrella fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer, as long as the principle of separate liability of each Sub-Fund with regard to third parties is safeguarded.

j) Investments in shares of other UCI and UCITS must not exceed in total 30% of a Fund's net asset value.

If a Sub-Fund has acquired shares in a UCITS and/or other UCI, the investment value of said UCITS or other UCI is not included in the investment limit mentioned in No. 3 a) to e) of this Section.

If a Sub-Fund acquires shares in UCITS and/or other UCI that are managed either directly or on the basis of a transfer by the same Management Company or by a Fund that is tied to the Management Company by joint management or control or through a considerable direct or indirect shareholding, the Management Company or the other Fund may charge no fees for the subscription or redemption of shares in this UCITS and/or UCI through the Sub-Fund (including front-end loads and redemption discounts).

However, if a Sub-Fund invests in shares of a target fund that was launched and/or managed by other Funds, care should be taken that the front-end load and redemption discount, if any, are counted for this target fund. The front-end load and redemption discount paid by the Sub-Fund concerned shall be reported in the respective annual report.

If a Sub-Fund invests in a target fund, the Sub-Fund will be charged fees for target fund administration and fund management, in addition to fees for fund administration and fund management of the investing Sub-Fund. This means that the possibility of double charging of fees for fund administration and fund management cannot be ruled out.

k) The Management Company may not obtain voting shares, for itself or for Funds it manages that fall under the scope of Part I of the UCI Law, in an amount that, on the whole, allows it to exert significant influence on the management of the issuer.

l) Furthermore, the Sub-Fund may not acquire more than:

- 10% of the non-voting shares from one and the same issuer;
- 10% of the bonds from one and the same issuer;
- 25% of the shares of one and the same UCITS or other UCI within the meaning of Article 2 (2) of the UCI Law;
- 10% of the Money Market Instruments from one and the same issuer.

The limits stated in the second, third, and fourth bullet points do not have to be complied with upon acquisition if the gross sum of bonds or Money Market Instruments or the net sum of issued shares cannot be counted at the moment of the acquisitions.

m) The aforementioned provisions under No. 3 k) and l) of this Section are not applicable with regard to:

aa) Securities and Money-Market Instruments that have been issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its territorial authorities;

bb) Securities and Money-Market Instruments that have been issued or guaranteed by a Non-Member State;

cc) Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by international organisations governed by public law to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong;

dd) Shares in Funds governed by the law of a Non-Member State of the European Union, if: (i) such a Fund invests its assets mainly in Securities of issuers from this Non-Member State; (ii) based on the law of this state, a shareholding of the Fund in the equity of such a Fund is the only possible way to acquire Securities of issuers of this state; and (iii) this Fund of the Non-Member State of the European Union for its investment complies with the investment limits stated above in No. 3 a) to e) and No. 3 i) to l) of this Section;

ee) Units held in the capital of subsidiaries which, exclusively on behalf of the Fund, provide management, advisory or distribution services in the country where the subsidiary is located in regard to the redemption of units at the request of unit holders.

n) A Fund may act as a feeder fund ("Feeder") of a master fund if it invests at least 85% of its net fund assets in shares of another UCITS ("Master"), which itself is not a Feeder and also holds no units of a Feeder.

The Feeder may invest no more than 15% of its net fund assets in one or more of the following assets:

- Cash and cash equivalent as defined by No. 2 b) of this Section;

- Financial Derivatives used exclusively for hedging purposes as defined by No. 1 g) and No. 5 of this Section.

When the Feeder invests in units of a Feeder that is also managed by the Management Company, no subscription or redemption fees shall be charged for the Feeder's investment in units of the Master.

The maximum total management fee that may be charged for both the Feeder and the Master is stipulated in the Feeder's special regulations.

o) No Sub-Fund may acquire commodities or precious metals or certificates representing these, with the exception of certificates that qualify as Securities.

p) No Sub-Fund may invest in real estate, but investments in real-estate backed Securities or related interest or investments in Securities issued by companies that invest in real-estate and related interest are allowed.

q) No loans or guarantees may be issued to third parties and charged to the assets of a Sub-Fund, but this investment restriction does not prevent any Sub-Fund from investing its net assets in not fully paid up Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments as defined in No. 1 e), g) and h) of this Section.

r) Short sales of Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments mentioned in No. 1 e), g) and h) of this Section are not allowed.

(4) NOTWITHSTANDING THE FOLLOWING CONTRARY PROVISIONS:

a) Sub-Funds do not have to comply with the investment limits stated in No. 1 to 3 of this Section in exercising pre-emptive rights embedded in the Securities or Money Market Instruments held in their Sub-Fund assets.

b) newly authorised Sub-Funds may, during a period of six months after their authorisation, deviate from the provisions stated in No. 3 a) to j), subject to suitable risk management.

c) if these limits are breached because of circumstances beyond the Sub-Fund's control or due to the exercise of pre-emptive rights, the Sub-Fund concerned must then give priority to rectifying the situation, for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of its shareholders.

The Managing Board is entitled to establish additional investment limits if necessary to comply with legal and management requirements in countries in which the Sub-Fund's shares are offered or sold.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS RELATING TO DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS OR OTHER TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

(5) GENERAL CLAUSES

For purposes of managing the portfolio, its maturities and its risks, each Sub-Fund may use Derivatives as well as other techniques and instruments as defined by Article 11 of Directive 2007/16/EC. If such transactions involve the use of Derivatives, the overall risk ratio of the underlying assets under the investment limits listed under No. 3 a) to e) of this Section must not be breached. If the Sub-Fund invests in index Derivatives, such investments do not have to be included in the investment limits stated under No. 3 a) to e) of this Section.

Furthermore, the provisions under Section 27 of the Sales Prospectus relating to risk management procedures in the use of Derivatives must be complied with. Under no circumstances may a Sub-Fund deviate from the investment objectives stated in the Sub-Fund's Appendix in transactions involving the use of Derivatives and other techniques and instruments; nor should this lead to the assumption of additional risks that exceed the risk profile described in the Sales Prospectus.

Other techniques and instruments may be used for the purpose of efficient portfolio management within the rules of the CSSF Circular 08/356 and the ESMA/2014/937 guidelines, as long as they meet the following criteria:

a) They are economically reasonable, as they can be used on a cost-effective basis;

b) They are used to meet one or more of the following specific objectives:

i. To reduce risks;

ii. To reduce costs;

iii. To generate additional capital or income for the Sub-Fund concerned at a risk that is compatible with the Sub-Fund's risk profile and the rules applicable to it;

c) Risks linked to techniques and instruments are properly grasped by the Sub-Fund's risk management process.

(6) SECURITIES LENDING

No securities lending transactions pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of Securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 are concluded for the Investment Company.

(7) REPO TRANSACTIONS

No repo transactions pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of Securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 are concluded for the Investment Company.

(8) COUNTERPARTY RISK AND COLLATERAL IN OTC DERIVATIVES TRANSACTIONS AND/OR TECHNIQUES FOR EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

(1) OTC financial derivative instruments

The Sub-Fund may invest into financial derivative instruments that are traded 'over-the-counter' or OTC including, without limitation, total return swaps or other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics, in accordance with the conditions set out in the investment objective and policy of the Sub-Fund.

The counterparties to OTC financial derivative instruments will be selected among financial institutions subject to prudential supervision (such as credit institutions or investment firms) and specialized in the relevant type of transaction. All derivatives transactions must be executed with an approved counterparty under a master agreement and the counterparty must have an investment grade (rating of at least BBB- or equivalent). The identity of the counterparties will be disclosed in the annual report of the Investment Company.

In general, there is less government regulation and supervision of transactions in OTC markets than of transactions entered into on organized exchanges. OTC derivatives are executed directly with the counterparty rather than through a recognized exchange and clearing house. Counterparties to OTC derivatives are not afforded the same protections as may apply to those trading on recognized exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of a clearing house.

The Sub-Fund may enter into OTC derivatives cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Central clearing is designed to reduce counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to bilaterally-cleared OTC derivatives, but it does not eliminate those risks completely. The central counterparty will require margin from the clearing broker which will in turn require margin from the Sub-Fund. There is a risk of loss by the Sub-Fund of its initial and variation margin deposits in the event of default of the clearing broker with which the Sub-Fund has an open position or if margin is not identified and correctly report to the Sub-Fund, in particular where margin is held in an omnibus account maintained by the clearing broker with the central counterparty. In

the event that the clearing broker becomes insolvent, the Sub-Fund may not be able to transfer or "port" its positions to another clearing broker.

EU Regulation 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (also known as the European Market Infrastructure Regulation or EMIR) requires certain eligible OTC derivatives to be submitted for clearing to regulated central clearing counterparties and the reporting of certain details to trade repositories. In addition, EMIR imposes requirements for appropriate procedures and arrangements to measure, monitor and mitigate operational and counterparty risk in respect of OTC derivatives which are not subject to mandatory clearing.

Unlike exchange-traded derivatives, which are standardized with respect to their terms and conditions, OTC derivatives are generally established through negotiation with the other party to the instrument. While this type of arrangement allows greater flexibility to tailor the instrument to the needs of the parties, OTC derivatives may involve greater legal risk than exchange-traded instruments, as there may be a risk of loss if the agreement is deemed not to be legally enforceable or not documented correctly. There also may be a legal or documentation risk that the parties may disagree as to the proper interpretation of the terms of the agreement. However, these risks are generally mitigated, to a certain extent, by the use of industry-standard agreements such as those published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA)

Disclosure to Investors

In connection with the use of the above techniques and instruments the Fund, will, in its financial reports, disclose the following information:

- the exposure obtained through efficient portfolio management techniques;
- the identity of the counterparties to these efficient portfolio management techniques;
- the type and amount of collateral received by the Fund to reduce counterparty exposure;
- the use of TRS and pursuant to the SFTR;
- the revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques for the entire reporting period together with the direct and indirect operational costs and fees incurred.

(2) Counterparty risk

Risk positions produced from counterparty in OTC Derivatives transactions and techniques for efficient portfolio management must be combined to calculate the limits of counterparty risk under Article 52 of Directive 2009/65/EC. The Sub-Fund may, in accordance with requirements of the following No. 2), include collateral in order to reflect the counterparty risk in transactions with a repurchase option and/or repo transactions and/or OTC Derivatives.

(3) Receipt of suitable collateral

In cases in which a Sub-Fund enters into OTC Derivatives transactions or uses techniques for efficient portfolio management, all collateral that is allocated to counterparty risk that meet the requirements of the ESMA/2014/937 guidelines must meet all the following criteria in particular:

a) All received non-cash collateral must be highly liquid and be traded at a transparent price on a regulated market or within a multilateral trading facility, so that

it can be divested in the short term at a price that is near the valuation determined prior to the sale. The received collateral must also meet the provisions of Article 56 of Directive 2009/65/EC.

b) Received collateral must be valued on at least each trading day. Assets with high price volatility may only be accepted as collateral if suitably conservative haircuts are applied.

c) The issuer of the received collateral must have a high credit rating.

d) The collateral received from the Sub-Fund must have been issued by a legal entity that is independent of the counterparty and there must be no close correlation with the performance of the counterparty. Collateral that is issued or guaranteed by the counterparty of an OTC Derivatives transaction or a technique of efficient portfolio management or by a subsidiary or by a parent company or, more generally, by an institution that belongs to the group of the same issuers, is not considered suitable within the meaning of the aforementioned clause.

e) There must be suitable diversification with regard to countries, markets and issuers. The criterion of suitable diversification with regard to issuer concentration is considered to have been met if the UCITS receives a collateral basket from counterparty for efficient portfolio management or OTC Derivatives transactions in which the maximum exposure to a given issuer is equal to 20% of the net asset value. If a Sub-Fund has various counterparties, the various collateral baskets must be pooled in order to calculate the 20% limit for exposure to the same issuer.

f) Risks in connection with collateral administration, e.g., operating and legal risks, are to be determined, controlled and reduced through risk management.

g) In the event of transfers of rights, the received collateral must be kept by the Depositary. In this case, the collateral may also be kept by a sub-custodian if the Depositary assumes liability for the loss of collateral by the sub-custodian to the extent required by and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. For other types of collateral agreements, the collateral of a third party may be kept in custody if that third party is subject to official supervision and is not affiliated in any manner with the collateral provider.

h) A Sub-Fund must be able to value received collateral at any time without reference to the counterparty or authorisation from the counterparty.

i) Received non-cash collateral may not be divested, newly invested or pledged as collateral.

j) Received cash collateral may

- be invested only in sight deposits at legal entities as defined by Article 50 (f) of Directive 2009/65/EC;

- be invested in high-grade sovereign bonds;

- be invested in short-dated money market funds as defined by CESR's guidelines on a common definition for European money market funds.

Newly invested cash collateral must be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements for non-cash collateral, i.e., in compliance with requirements that are equivalent, among others, to Article 50 (f) of Directive 2009/65/EC. Non-cash collateral and reinvested cash collateral received by the Sub-Fund should be considered aggregated in meeting the diversification requirements of collateral received by the Sub-Fund concerned.

In addition to the requirements for custody of collateral for OTC Derivatives transactions and techniques for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the ESMA/2014/937 guidelines, the requirements of CSSF Circular 08/356 and CSSF Circular 11/512 also apply.

If the Sub-Fund accepts collateral for at least 30% of its assets, it shall use a suitable stress test in accordance with the ESMA/2014/937 guidelines, to ensure that under both ordinary and extraordinary liquidity conditions regular stress tests are carried out so that the Sub-Fund can be valued with the collateral's liquidity risk. The strategy for liquidity stress tests shall consist of standards for the following aspects:

– concepts for stress test and scenario analysis, including calibration, certification and sensitivity analysis;

– empirical approaches for assessing consequences, including back testing of liquidity estimates;

– reporting frequency and reporting limits/loss tolerance threshold(s);

– measures for limiting losses, including haircut strategies and gap-risk protection.

Additional details, where applicable, may be found in the Sales Prospectus in the Sub-Fund's Appendix on the collateral strategy, particularly with regard to the authorised type of collateral, the required extent of collateralisation and any haircuts, as well as, in the case of cash collateral, on the strategy for re-investment (including any related risks).

Cash collateral may constitute a credit risk for the Sub-Fund with regard to the Depositary of this collateral. If such a risk exists, the Sub-Fund must take this risk into account with regard to the deposit limits set by Article 43 (1) of the UCI Law. Such collateral must never be kept in custody by the counterparty unless it is legally protected from the consequences of counterparty default. Non-cash collateral may not be kept in custody at the counterparty, unless it is separated in suitable form from the counterparty's assets. The Sub-Fund must ensure that its rights can be asserted on the collateral if an event occurs that requires the claiming of said collateral. As a result, the collateral must at all times be available directly or through a first-tier financial institution or a wholly owned subsidiary, so that the Sub-Fund may immediately take possession of or divest the assets serving as collateral if the counterparty cannot meet its redemption obligations.

Moreover, the Sub-Fund must ensure that it has the contractual right with regard to said transactions, in the event of liquidation, reorganisation measures or any other competitive situation, to free itself of the obligation to return the assets or deposits serving as collateral if, and to the extent to which, retrocession can no longer occur under the agreed conditions. During the term of the contract the non-cash collateral may neither be sold nor pledged as collateral.

11.4 GLOBAL EXPOSURE

Each Sub-Fund shall ensure that its global exposure relating to derivative instruments does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio.

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

12. GENERAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS

An investment in a Sub-Fund involves certain risks relating to the particular Sub-Fund's structure and investment objectives which Investors should evaluate before making a decision to invest in such Sub-Fund.

The investments within each Sub-Fund are subject to market fluctuations and to the risks inherent in all investments; accordingly, no assurance can be given that the investment objectives of the relevant Sub-Fund will be achieved.

Investors should make their own independent evaluation of the financial, market, legal, regulatory, credit, tax and accounting risks and consequences involved in investment in a Sub-Fund and its suitability for their own purposes. In evaluating the merits and suitability of an investment in a Sub-Fund, careful consideration should be given to all of the risks attached to investing in a Sub-Fund.

The following is a brief description of certain factors which should be considered along with other matters discussed elsewhere in this Prospectus. The following however, does not purport to be a comprehensive summary of all the risks associated with investments in any Sub-Fund.

An investment in Shares in the Sub-Fund carries substantial risk and is suitable only for Investors who accept the risks, can assume the risk of losing their entire investment and who understand that there is no recourse other than to the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

12.1 GENERAL RISKS AND MARKET RISKS

Sustainability risks of investments: Sustainability risk is an environmental, social or governance event or condition, the occurrence of which may have an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. In this context, sustainability risk can either be a risk in its own right or it can affect other risks and contribute significantly to the risk, such as foreign exchange risks, liquidity risks, credit and counterparty risks or operational risks.

Sub-Fund's material risks, as well as other financial risks, are reviewed as part of the traditional investment analysis, which is part of the investment process, prior to the investment decision, as well as considered in the ongoing monitoring of the portfolio. Material sustainabilityrelated risks are integrated into the investment analysis, by means of which portfolio management as part of the risk-return measurement generally also takes into account the impact of sustainability risks on the return of an investment. The aim of including sustainability risks in the investment decision is to identify the occurrence of these risks as early as possible and to take appropriate measures to minimize the impact on the investments or the overall portfolio of a Sub-Fund.

Early termination: In the event of the early termination of a Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors would have to distribute to the Shareholders their pro-rata interest in the assets of such Sub-Fund. The Investment Company's investments would have to be sold by the Board of Directors or distributed to the Shareholders. It is possible that at the time of such sale certain investments held by the relevant Sub-Fund may be worth less than the initial cost of the investment, resulting in a loss to the Sub-Fund and to its Shareholders. Moreover, in the event a Sub-Fund terminates prior to the complete amortization of organizational expenses, any unamortized portion of such expenses will be accelerated and will be debited from (and thereby reduce) amounts otherwise available for distribution to Shareholders. The general meeting of Shareholders of the Investment Company may also decide to liquidate the Investment Company thus triggering the early termination of the Sub-Funds.

Changes in applicable law: The Board of Directors must comply with various regulatory and legal requirements, including securities laws and tax laws as imposed by the jurisdictions under which it operates. Should any of those laws change over the life of the Investment Company, the regulatory and legal requirements to which the Investment Company and its Shareholders may be subject could differ materially from current requirements.

Foreign exchange/Currency risk: The Board of Directors may invest in assets denominated in a wide range of currencies. The Net Asset Value expressed in its respective unit currency will fluctuate in accordance with the changes in foreign exchange rate between the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund and the currencies in which the relevant Sub-Fund's investments are denominated.

Tax considerations: Tax charges and withholding taxes in various jurisdictions in which the Investment Company will invest will affect the level of distributions made to it and accordingly to Investors. No assurance can be given as to the level of taxation suffered by the Investment Company or its investments.

Reliance on the Portfolio Management of the Sub-Fund: The Management Company or the Investment Manager, if any, will have the responsibility for the Investment Company's investment activities. Investors must rely on their judgment in exercising this responsibility. In addition, since the performance of a Sub-Fund is wholly dependent on the skills of the Management Company or the Investment Manager, if any, if the services of the Management Company, its principals or of the Investment Manager, if any, were to become unavailable, such unavailability might have a detrimental effect on the relevant Sub-Fund and its performance. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the strategy of the relevant Sub-Fund will successfully be implemented. The investments of the Sub-Funds may go up and down due to changing economic, political or market conditions, or due to an issuer's individual situation.

Declining performance with asset growth: Trading large positions may adversely affect prices and performance. In addition, there can be no assurance that appropriate investment opportunities will be available to accommodate future increases in assets under management which may require the Management Company or the Investment Manager, if any, to modify its investment decisions for the relevant Sub-Fund because the assets cannot be deployed in the desired manner.

Effect of substantial redemptions: Substantial redemptions by Shareholders within a short period of time could require a Sub-Fund to liquidate securities positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, which could adversely affect the value of both the Shares being redeemed and the outstanding Shares and/or disrupt the

Investment Company's investment strategy. Reduction in the size of a Sub-Fund could make it more difficult to generate a positive return or to recoup losses due to, among other things, reductions in such Sub-Fund's ability to take advantage of particular investment opportunities or decreases in the ratio of its income to its expenses.

Leverage: The Sub-Funds may achieve leverage through the use of, without limitation, financial derivatives as well as any embedded derivatives, cash borrowing and/or reinvestment of collateral. The use of leverage creates special risks and may significantly increase the Sub-Funds' investment risk. Leverage creates an opportunity for greater yield and total return but, at the same time, exposes a Sub-Fund to greater capital risk than an unlevered vehicle.

Hedging techniques: The Investment Company may engage in currency hedging transactions with regards to certain Class of Shares (the "**Hedged Share Class**"). Hedged Share Classes are designed (i) to minimize, when a Class of Shares has a Class Currency denominated in a currency other than the Sub-Fund Currency, exchange rate fluctuations between the Class Currency of the Hedged Share Class and the Sub-Fund Currency or (ii) to reduce exchange rate fluctuations between the Class Currency of the Hedged Share Class and other material currencies within the Sub-Fund's portfolio. The hedging will be undertaken to reduce exchange rate fluctuations in case the Class Currency of the Sub-Fund or other material currencies within the Sub-Fund is (are) declining or increasing in value relative to the hedged currency. The hedging strategy employed will seek to reduce as far as possible the exposure of the Hedged Share Classes and no assurance can be given that the hedging objective will be achieved. In the case of a net flow to or from a Hedged Share Class the hedging may not be adjusted and reflected in the net asset value of the Hedged Share Class until the following or a subsequent Business Day following the Valuation Day on which the instruction was accepted.

Trade execution and selection of brokers and dealers: Many of the trading techniques used by the Sub-Funds require the rapid and efficient execution of transactions. Inefficient executions can result in a Sub-Fund being unable to exploit the small pricing differentials that the Management Company or the Investment Manager, if any, may seek to exploit and impact, possibly materially, the profitability of a Sub-Fund's positions. The policy of the Management Company or the Investment Manager, if any, regarding purchases and sales for its portfolios is that primary consideration will be given to obtaining the most favorable execution of the transactions in seeking to implement the investment strategy of the relevant Sub-Fund. The Management Company or the Investment Manager, if any, will effect transactions with those brokers, dealers, banks and other counterparties (collectively, "**brokers and dealers**") which it believes provide the most favorable net prices and who are capable of providing efficient executions. Additional considerations include the ability of brokers and dealers to provide internal and external research services, special execution capabilities, clearance, settlement or other services including communications and data processing and other similar equipment and services and the furnishing of stock quotation and other similar information. The Management Company or the Investment Manager, if any, also may cause a broker or dealer who provides such certain services to be paid a commission or, in the case of a dealer, a dealer spread for executing a portfolio transaction, which is in excess of the amount of commission or spread another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction. On some occasions the Management Company or the Investment Manager, if any, may "step out" a commission or send part of a commission to a broker who did not execute the order. Prior to making such an allocation to a broker or dealer, however, the Management Company or the Investment Manager, if any, will make a good faith determination that such commission or spread was reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage,

research or other services provided, viewed in terms of that particular transaction or in terms of all the transactions over which the Management Company or its affiliates or the Investment Manager, if any, exercise trading discretion and will ensure that the relevant Sub-Fund derives a direct or indirect economic interest from such an allocation.

Market risk: If a Sub-Fund invests directly or indirectly in securities and other assets, it is exposed to general trends and tendencies on the markets, especially the securities markets, which are based on manifold, sometimes irrational factors. Such factors may lead to a more significant and longer lasting decline in prices affecting the entire market. Securities from top-rated issuers are subject to essentially the same general market risk as other securities and assets.

Market risk in connection with sustainability: Environmental, social or governance risks may impact the market value of investments. Assets issued by companies that do not comply with ESG standards or do not move to ESG-compliant standards may have an impact on sustainability risk. Such impacts on the market value may result from reputational aspects, sanctions or physical as well as transition risks caused, for example, by climate change.

Portfolio valuation risks: Prospective Investors should acknowledge that the portfolio of the Sub-Funds will be composed of assets of different natures in terms of *inter alia* sectors, geographies, financial statements formats, reference currencies, accounting principles, types and liquidity of securities, coherence and comprehensiveness of data. As a result, the valuation of the relevant portfolio and the production of the NAV calculation will be a complex process which might in certain circumstances require the Board of Directors to make certain assumptions in order to produce the desired output.

Less developed or emerging market risk: Investors should note that certain Sub-Funds may invest in less developed or emerging markets (notably non-OECD countries). Investing in less developed or emerging markets may carry a higher risk than investing in developed markets.

The securities markets of less developed or emerging markets are generally smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of developed markets. The risk of significant fluctuations in the net asset value and of the suspension of redemptions in those Sub-Funds may be higher than for Sub-Funds investing in major markets. In addition, there may be a higher than usual risk of political, economic, social and religious instability and adverse changes in government regulations and laws in less developed or emerging markets, which could affect the investments in those markets. The assets of Sub-Funds investing in such markets, as well as the income derived from the Sub-Fund, may also be affected unfavorably by fluctuations in currency rates and exchange control and tax regulations and consequently the net asset value of Shares of these Sub-Funds may be subject to significant volatility. Some of these markets may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those of more developed countries and the securities markets of such markets may be subject to unexpected closure. In addition, there may be less government supervision, legal regulation and less well defined tax laws and procedures than in more developed securities markets. Moreover, settlement systems in emerging markets may be less well organized than in developed markets. Thus there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the concerned Sub-Funds may be in jeopardy because of failures or of defects in the systems. In particular, market practice may require that payment shall be made prior to receipt of the security which is being purchased or that delivery of a security must be made before payment is received. In such cases, default by a broker or bank

(the "Counterparty") through whom the relevant transaction is effected might result in a loss being suffered by the Sub-Funds investing in emerging market securities. The Investment Company will seek, where possible to use Counterparties whose financial status is such that this risk is reduced. However, there can be no certainty that the Investment Company will be successful in eliminating this risk for the Sub-Funds, particularly as Counterparties operating in emerging markets frequently lack the substance or financial resources of those in developed countries. There may also be a danger that, because of uncertainties in the operation of settlement systems in individual markets, competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by or to be transferred to the Sub-Funds. Furthermore compensation schemes may be non-existent or limited or inadequate to meet the Investment Company's claims in any of these events.

Equity risk: The value of all Sub-Funds that invest in equity and equity related securities will be affected by economic, political, market, and issuer specific changes. Such changes may adversely affect securities, regardless of company specific performance. Additionally, different industries, financial markets, and securities can react differently to these changes. Such fluctuations of the Sub-Fund's value are often exacerbated in the short-term as well. The risk that one or more companies in a Sub-Fund's portfolio will fall, or fail to rise, can adversely affect the overall portfolio performance in any given period.

Depositary Receipts: Depositary receipts (ADRs, GDRs and EDRs) are instruments that represent shares in companies trading outside the markets in which the depositary receipts are traded. Accordingly whilst the depositary receipts are traded on Recognised Exchanges, there may be other risks associated with such instruments to consider- for example the shares underlying the instruments may be subject to political, inflationary, exchange rate or custody risks.

Interest rate risk: Interest rate risk involves the risk that when interest rates decline, the market value of fixed-income securities tends to increase. Conversely, when interest rates increase, the market value of fixed-income securities tends to decline. Long-term fixed-income securities will normally have more price volatility because of this risk than short-term fixed-income securities. A rise in interest rates generally can be expected to depress the value of the Sub-Funds' investments. The Sub-Fund shall be actively managed to mitigate market risk, but it is not guaranteed to be able to accomplish its objective at any given period.

Credit spread risk: The risk of changing portfolio valuations due to changing credit spreads.

Credit risk: Credit risk describes the risk of financial losses due to debt financing or borrowing as well as the risk of having to refinance loans. The Management Company has implemented processes in order to identify, measure, monitor and manage the credit risk in an appropriate way.

Currency risk: Currency risk involves the risk that the value of an investment denominated in currencies other than the Class Currency of a Sub-Fund may be affected favorably or unfavorably by fluctuations in exchange rates. In addition, fluctuations in exchange rates may affect the value of the Shares. Shareholders of Classes of Shares denominated in a currency other than the Sub-Fund Currency will be subject to the risk that the value of their respective currency will fluctuate against the Sub-Fund Currency. The Sub-Fund may, at the discretion of the Management Company, attempt to reduce or minimize the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate on the value of the Class of Shares having a Class Currency denominated in a currency

other than the Sub-Fund Currency. Due to the foregoing, each Class of Shares may differ from each other in their overall performance. There is no guarantee that any such FX hedging will achieve the objective of reducing the effect of exchange rate fluctuations.

Volatility risk: Volatility affects the performance of the Shares, and of a Sub-Fund's assets. The level of market volatility is not purely a measurement of the actual volatility, but is largely determined by the prices for instruments which offer investors exposure to or protection against such market volatility. The prices of these instruments are determined by forces of supply and demand in the options and derivatives markets generally. These forces are, themselves, affected by factors such as actual market volatility, expected volatility, macro-economic factors and speculation.

Illiquid assets: As the right to obtain redemption is contingent upon the relevant Sub-Fund having sufficient liquid assets to honor redemptions, the execution of the relevant redemption may be considerably delayed due to the fact that the redemption request may only be executed once (i) sufficient assets of the concerned Sub-Fund are sold on the secondary market or (ii) a sufficient amount of underlying assets of the Sub-Fund has reached its term and the relevant liquidation proceeds have been disbursed to the Investment Company. The payment of the redemption request may be (considerably) deferred since the Board of Directors may, at its discretion, defer payment of the redemption of Shares if raising funds to pay such a redemption would, in its view, not be in the best interests of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Operational risk: The operational risk describes the risk of financial losses due to failed internal processes, people and systems or due to external events. Operational risks include also legal and reputation risks. The operational risks subject to a company are identified and assessed by the Management Company and documented in an operational risk profile.

Operational risk related to sustainability: A Sub-Fund may suffer losses due to environmental disasters, the handling of social matters in the context of corporate governance, and problems in general corporate governance. These events may be caused or exacerbated by a lack of attention to sustainability aspects.

Counterparty risk: The Investment Company conducts transactions through or with brokers, clearing houses, market counterparties and other agents. The Investment Company will be subject to the risk of the inability of any such counterparty to perform its obligations, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. A Sub-Fund may invest into instruments such as notes, bonds or warrants the performance of which is linked to a market or investment to which the Sub-Fund seeks to be exposed. Such instruments are issued by a range of counterparties and through its investment the Sub-Fund will be subject to the counterparty risk of the issuer, in addition to the investment exposure it seeks.

Liquidity risk: Liquidity risk exists when a particular instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous price.

Business Risk: There can be no assurance that the Sub-Funds will achieve their investment objective and there is limited operating history by which to evaluate their likely future performance. The investment results of each Sub-Fund are reliant upon the success of the investment management.

Investment in Lower Rated Securities: Certain Sub-Funds may invest in lower rated securities. The widespread expansion of government, consumer and corporate debt within the economy has made the corporate sector, especially cyclically sensitive industries, more vulnerable to economic downturns or increases in interest rates. Because lower-rated debt securities involve issuers with weaker credit fundamentals (such as debt-to-equity ratios, interest charge coverage and earnings history), an economic downturn, or increases in interest rates, could severely disrupt the market for lower-rated debt securities and adversely affect the value of outstanding debt securities and the ability of the issuers to repay principal and interest. The markets for and prices of lower-rated debt securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic changes or individual corporate developments. In addition, periods of economic uncertainty and changes can be expected to result in increased volatility of market prices of lower-rated debt securities.

Performance Risk: 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 Sub-Fund's investment performance. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of any Sub-Fund or any underlying investment will be achieved.

Effect of Substantial Redemptions: Substantial redemptions by Shareholders within a short period of time could require the Investment Company to liquidate securities positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, possibly reducing the value of the Investment Company's assets and/or disrupting the investment management's investment strategy. Reduction in the size of the Investment Company could make it more difficult to generate a positive return or to recoup losses due to, among other things, reductions in the SICAV's ability to take advantage of particular investment opportunities or decreases in the ratio of its income to its expenses.

Tax Considerations: The Investment Company may be subject to withholding or other taxes on income and/or gains arising from its investment portfolio, including without limitation taxes imposed by the jurisdiction in which the issuer of securities held by the Investment Company is incorporated, established or resident for tax purposes. Where the Investment Company invests in securities that are not subject to withholding or other taxes at the time of acquisition, there can be no assurance that tax may not be withheld or imposed in the future as a result of any change in applicable laws, treaties, rules or regulations or the interpretation thereof. The Investment Company will not be able to recover such tax paid, and so any change would have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of the Shares.

Where the Investment Company chooses or is required to pay taxation liabilities and/or account for reserves in respect of taxes that are or may be payable in respect of current or prior periods by a Sub-Fund (whether in accordance with current or future accounting standards), this would have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of the Shares. This could cause benefits or detriments to certain Sshareholders, depending upon the timing of their entry to and exit from the Sub-Fund.

Regulatory Risks: The regulatory environment for investment funds is evolving and changes therein may adversely affect the ability of the Investment Company to pursue its investment strategies. In addition, the regulatory or tax environment for derivative

and related instruments is evolving and may be subject to modification by government or judicial action which may adversely affect the value of the investments held by the Sub-Funds. The effect of any future regulatory or tax change on the Investment Company is impossible to predict.

Epidemics, Health Risks and COVID-19: The recent outbreak of the novel COVID-19 or "coronavirus" (also known as novel coronavirus or coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic presents unique, rapidly changing and hard to quantify risks to an investment in the Fund. The pandemic has prompted local, state and national governments across the globe to announce "social distancing" recommendations or orders, "shelter in place" mandates, quarantines, advisories, restrictions or outright prohibitions on travel to and from certain countries (and within countries) and prohibitions on certain business activities (other than "essential business activities," the definition of which is sometimes ambiguous and varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction). Such government actions, coupled with the high level of public fear over the spread of the virus and growing concerns about the ability of local health systems to respond to the crisis, have resulted in a sudden and significant decline in global and regional commercial activity, as well as steep declines in major stock market indices. Some economists believe that the U.S. economy, as well as the economies of other countries, may already be in a recession, with high unemployment rates likely to be experienced at least over the short-term. The full economic fallout from this world health crisis may not be known for months and it is possible that global and regional economic conditions may worsen, and worsen significantly, before improving (the timing and extent of which improvement cannot be predicted). Governmental intervention to shore up national economies, such as the U.S. Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act which was recently signed into law (and is available only to certain U.S. businesses), may mitigate some of the near-term, more acute economic issues presented by the pandemic and may help to stabilize domestic and global capital markets to some degree but there are limits to the abilities of central governmental authorities to use governmental funding and monetary policy to ward off all of the economic consequences of the pandemic, particularly if the period of time needed to contain the virus is protracted. Although there is reason to believe that the COVID-19 outbreak may be contained over a reasonable period of time, there can be no assurance regarding how long it will take to reduce global infection rates and it is possible that, once the virus appears to have been contained and restrictions on social and commercial activities have been relaxed, there may be one or more future outbreaks that may be as serious, or potentially more serious, than the current outbreak. In the meantime, global equity, bond and credit markets have been, and will likely continue to be, significantly adversely affected.

12.2 USE OF DERIVATIVES

The Sub-Funds may engage, within the limits established in their respective investment policy and the legal investment restrictions, in various portfolio strategies involving the use of derivative instruments (including total return swaps) for hedging or efficient portfolio management purposes. The use of such derivative instruments may or may not achieve its intended objective and involves additional risks inherent to these instruments and techniques. An investment in derivatives may involve additional risks for investors. These additional risks may arise as a result of any or all of the following: leverage factors associated with transactions in the portfolio; and/or the creditworthiness of the counterparties to such derivative transactions; and/or the potential illiquidity of the markets for derivative instruments. To the extent that derivative instruments are utilized for speculative purposes, the overall risk of loss to the Investment Company may be increased. To the extent that derivative instruments are utilized for hedging purposes, the risk of loss to the Investment Company may be

increased where the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the security or position which it is hedging are insufficiently correlated. However, where a derivative transaction is entered into by the portfolio in respect of a specific share class (if any), any losses sustained in respect of such transaction will be internally attributed by the Central Administration Agent to the relevant share class. Certain derivatives may require collateral to be transferred to another party and where additional collateral is called by such other party, the Management Company may be required to realize assets comprised in the Investment Company which it would not have sought to realize had there not been a requirement to transfer or pledge additional collateral.

Counterparty risk from Derivatives: A Sub-Fund is subject to the risk of the insolvency of its counterparties (such as broker-dealers, futures commission merchants, banks or other financial institutions, exchanges or clearinghouses). A Sub-Fund may enter into transactions in OTC markets, which will expose it to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. This exposes a Sub-Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing such Sub-Fund to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated in contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement. Although the Sub-Funds intend to enter into transactions only with counterparties that the Investment Company believes to be creditworthy and the Sub-Funds will attempt to reduce their exposure by obtaining collateral and/or buy credit protection in appropriate cases, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that the Sub-Funds will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result. For example, a Sub-Fund may enter into swap arrangements or other derivative techniques as specified in the relevant Supplement, each of which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty may default on its obligations to perform under the relevant contract. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of counterparty, a Sub-Fund could experience delays in liquidating positions and consequent significant losses. Such losses might include, but are not limited to, declines in the value of investments during the period in which a Sub-Fund seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realize any gains on its investment during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. There is also a possibility that the above agreements and derivative techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated. Generally, the Investment Company will not be restricted from dealing with any particular counterparties. Notwithstanding a complete and exhaustive due diligence performed by the SICAV, it cannot be excluded that a counterparty's creditworthiness proves to be insufficient. The absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses for the Investment Company.

Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of differing valuations of derivatives arising out of different permitted valuation methods. Many derivatives, in particular OTC Derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively and the valuation can only be provided by a limited number of market professionals which often are acting as counterparties to the transaction to be valued. Inaccurate valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a Sub-Fund. However, this risk is limited as the valuation method used to value OTC Derivatives involves an independent check of the valuations provided by the counterparties and is verifiable by an approved statutory auditor.

A Sub-Fund may invest in securities that represent an interest in a pool of mortgages ("mortgage backed securities") and, subject to applicable law, credit card receivables or other types of loans ("asset backed securities"). Payments of principal and interest on the underlying loans are passed through to the holders of such securities over the

life of the securities. Most mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities are subject to early prepayment of principal, which can be expected to accelerate during periods of declining interest rates. Such prepayments can usually be reinvested only at the lower yields then prevailing in the market. Therefore, during periods of declining interest rates, these securities are less likely than other fixed income obligations to appreciate in value and less effective at locking in a particular yield. On the other hand, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities are subject to substantially the same risk of depreciation during periods of rising interest rates as other fixed income securities. A Sub-Fund's investment strategies may involve trading in mortgage-backed securities on a forward pass through or "to be allocated" ("TBA") basis. In a TBA trade, the seller and buyer agree to the type of security, coupon, face value, price and settlement date (typically at least a month forward) at the time of the trade but do not specify the actual pools of securities to be traded until just before settlement date. In the period between trade and settlement date, the portfolio will be exposed to counterparty credit risk and will maintain an amount of cash or near cash assets equal to the amount of TBA purchase commitments. Conversely, in the event of a sale of TBA securities, equivalent deliverable securities or an offsetting TBA purchase commitment (deliverable on or before the sale commitment date) will be held as cover for the transaction. Asset-backed securities present certain credit risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities because asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest over the collateral that is comparable to mortgage assets. There is the possibility that, in some cases, recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities.

Total Return Swaps: In a total return swap transaction, one party agrees to pay the other party an amount equal to the total return of a defined underlying asset (such as an equity security or basket of such securities) or a non- asset reference (such as an index) during a specified period of time. In return, the other party would make periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or on the total return from a different underlying asset or non-asset reference. Total return swaps could result in Fund losses if the underlying asset or reference does not perform as anticipated. Such transactions can have the potential for unlimited losses. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities, because swaps, among other factors, may be leveraged (creating leverage risk), and are subject to counterparty risk, pricing risk and liquidity risk, which may result in significant losses.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that the Net Asset Value per Share can go down as well as up. An Investor may not get back the amount he has invested. Changes in exchange rates may also cause the Net Asset Value per Share in the Investor's base currency to go up or down. No guarantee as to future performance or future return from the Investment Company can be given.

In addition to the above mentioned general risks which are inherent in all investments, the investment in the Investment Company entails risks specific to the investment objectives and strategy of each Sub-Fund. The specific risks related to the particular investments are described in the Sub-Fund's Appendix.

13. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Management Company is responsible for the SICAV's risk management in its capacity as Management Company. The Management Company shall set up a risk management procedure for each Sub-Fund allowing it to supervise and measure at all times the risks from the Sub-Fund's investment positions as well as their respective

share of the overall risk profile of the investment portfolio. With regard to OTC derivatives a procedure shall be established for each Sub-Fund that makes possible an accurate and independent valuation of OTC derivatives.
The Management Company shall ensure for each Sub-Fund that the overall risk incurred from derivatives does not exceed the total net worth of the Sub-Fund concerned ("double market risk potential"). In assessing risk, the market value of the respective underlying assets, the default risk of the counterparty, future market fluctuations and the time necessary to liquidate positions are to be included. A Sub-Fund may, as part of its investment strategy, invest in derivatives within the investment limits stated in section "Investment objectives, policies and restrictions" in Part A of the Sales Prospectus if the total risk of the underlying assets does not breach the investment limits set out in the same section. If a Sub-Fund invests in an index-based derivative, said investment does not have to be included in the investment limits of the aforementioned section "Investment objectives, policies and restrictions" in Part A of the Sales Prospectus.

The level of leverage employed by the Sub-Funds is calculated in accordance with the sum of notionals approach as specified in CESR/10-788. The respective maximum level of leverage which may be employed by each Sub-Fund under normal market conditions is disclosed in the Sub-Fund's Appendix. For the avoidance of doubt, the leverage used is not stable over time and subject to market fluctuations. Therefore the leverage can exceed the mentioned limits which are no hard investments limits. The actual level of leverage used will be disclosed in the Annual Report.

The Management Company may seek out the services of third parties as risk manager in executing its tasks while maintaining its responsibility and in compliance with Luxembourg provisions on data protection.

By means of the risk management procedure, the Management Company shall record and measure market risk, liquidity risk, credit and counterparty risk, sustainability risk and all other risks, including operational risks, which are material for the Sub-Fund. Risk indicators are used to assess sustainability risks. The risk indicators may correspond to quantitative or qualitative factors and are based on environmental, social and governance aspects and serve to measure risk in relation to the aspects under consideration.

14. CO-MANAGEMENT AND POOLING

To ensure effective management of the Investment Company, the Board of Directors may decide to manage all or part of the assets of one or more Sub-Funds with those of other Sub-Funds in the Investment Company (pooling technique) or, where applicable, to co-manage all or part of the assets, except for a cash reserve, if necessary, of one or more Sub-Funds with the assets of other Luxembourg investment funds or of one or more sub-funds of other Luxembourg investment funds (hereinafter referred to as the "**Party(ies) to the co-managed assets**") for which the Investment Company 's Depositary is the appointed depositary bank. These assets will be managed in accordance with the respective investment policies of the Parties to the co-managed assets, each of which is pursuing identical or comparable objectives. Parties to the co-managed assets will only participate in co-managed assets which are in accordance with the stipulations of their respective Prospectuses and investment restrictions.

Each Party to the co-managed assets will participate in the co-managed assets in proportion to the assets it has contributed to the co-management. Assets will be allocated to each Party to the co-managed assets in proportion to its contribution to

the co-managed assets. Each Party's rights to the co-managed assets apply to each line of investment in the said co-managed assets. The aforementioned co-managed assets will be formed by the transfer of cash or, where applicable, other assets from each of the Parties participating in the co-managed assets. Thereafter, the Board of Directors may regularly make subsequent transfers to the co-managed assets. The assets can also be transferred back to a Party to the co-managed assets for an amount not exceeding the participation of the said Party to the co-managed assets. Dividends, interest and other distributions deriving from income generated by the co-managed assets will accrue to each Party to the co-managed assets in proportion to its respective investment. Such income may be kept by the Party to the co-managed assets or reinvested in the co-managed assets. All charges and expenses incurred in respect of the co-managed assets will be applied to these assets. Such charges and expenses will be allocated to each Party to the co-managed assets in proportion to its respective entitlement to the co-managed assets.

In case of an infringement of the investment restrictions affecting a Sub-Fund of the Investment Company, when such a Sub-Fund takes part in co-management and even if the manager has complied with the investment restrictions applicable to the co-managed assets in question, the Board of Directors shall ask the manager to reduce the investment in question in proportion to the participation of the Sub-Fund concerned in the co-managed assets or, where applicable, reduce its participation in the co-managed assets to a level that respects the investment restrictions of the Sub-Fund.

When the Investment Company is liquidated or when the Board of Directors of the Investment Company decide, without prior notice, to withdraw the participation of the Investment Company or a Sub-Fund of the Investment Company from co-managed assets, the co-managed assets will be allocated to the Parties to the co-managed assets in proportion to their respective participation in the co-managed assets.

The investor must be aware of the fact that such co-managed assets are employed solely to ensure effective management in as much as all Parties to the co-managed assets have the same depositary bank. Co-managed assets are not distinct legal entities and are not directly accessible to investors. However, the assets and liabilities of each Sub-Fund of the Investment Company will be constantly separated and identifiable.

15. PREVENTION OF LATE TRADING AND MARKET TIMING

Late trading is to be understood as the acceptance of a subscription or redemption order after the time limit fixed for accepting orders (the "**cut–off time**") on the relevant day and the execution of such order at the price based on the NAV applicable to such same day.

The Board of Directors of the Investment Company considers that the practice of late trading is not acceptable as it violates the provisions of the Prospectus which provide that an order received after the cut-off time is dealt with at a price based on the next applicable NAV. As a result, subscriptionsand redemptions of Shares shall be dealt with at an unknown NAV.

Market timing is to be understood as an arbitrage method through which an investor systematically subscribes and redeems or converts units or shares of the same undertaking for collective investment within a short time period, by taking advantage of time differences and/or imperfections or deficiencies in the method of determination of the NAV of the undertaking for collective investment.

The Board of Directors of the Investment Company considers that the practice of market timing is not acceptable as it may affect the Investment Company's performance through an increase of the costs and/or entail a dilution of the profit. As a result, the Board of Directors of the Investment Company reserves the right to refuse any application for subscription of Shares which might or appears to be related to market timing practices and to take any appropriate measures in order to protect investors against such practice.

16. PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND PREVENTION OF TERRORIST FINANCING

Please note that subscribers in Shares must identify themselves in accordance with anti-money-laundering laws. Subscribers can prove their identity either to the Management Company itself or to the broker who receives the subscriptions.

The Investment Company's registrar and transfer agent is responsible for taking suitable measures to comply with anti-money-laundering laws in accordance with the relevant laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and to acknowledge and implement circulars issued by the CSSF.

These measures can result in the registrar and transfer agent also requesting proof of identity from future investors. As an example, a private client may be requested to submit a notarised copy of his or her identification card or passport. These notarised copies can be provided by embassies, consulates, notaries public, police officers or any other individual authorised to do so. Institutional clients may be required to submit a notarised copy of an excerpt from the commercial register listing all name changes or of the Articles of Association as well as a list of all shareholders together with notarised copies of their identification cards or passports.

If there are any doubts concerning the identity of an investor or if the registrar and transfer agent does not have sufficient details to determine an investor's identity, it may request fur-ther information or documents to enable it to determine the identity of the investor beyond any doubt.

The registrar and transfer agent may take corresponding measures in the event of any delays to the identification process or if insufficient proof of identity is submitted.

17. THE SHARES

The Investment Company's capital comprises the assets of the various Sub-Funds. Subscriptions are made in the assets of the respective Sub-Funds.

Different net asset volumes are determined for each Sub-Fund. These asset volumes are only allocated to the shares issued for this particular Sub-Fund. In terms of third-party liability, assets in a Sub-Fund are only liable for liabilities attributable to this particular Sub-Fund.

Shares in a particular Sub-Fund constitute the shareholders' investment in the Sub-Fund assets.

Shares may be issued in one or more Classes in each Sub-Fund by the Board of Directors. The shares in the same share class confer the same rights.

Each Class having features or being offered to different types of investors, as more fully disclosed in the Sub-Fund's Appendix. The Board of Directors may however decide that no such Classes will be available in any of the Sub-Funds or alternatively that such Class may only be purchased upon prior approval of the Board of Directors as more fully disclosed in Part B of the Prospectus for each Sub-Fund individually.

In principle the Investment Company has decided to issue Shares in registered form but cetrain Shares may be issued in the form of bearer shares in which case they are exclusively certificated CFF (Central Facility for Funds).

All Shares must be fully paid-up; they are of no par value and carry no preferential or pre-emptive rights. Each Share of the Investment Company of any Class to whatever Sub-Fund it belongs is entitled to one vote at any general meeting of Shareholders, in compliance with Luxembourg law and the Articles.

Fractional Shares will be issued to the nearest 1,000th of a Share, and such fractional Shares shall not be entitled to vote but shall be entitled to a participation in the net profits and in the proceeds of liquidation attributable to the relevant Class in the relevant Sub-Fund on a pro rata basis.

The Board of Directors, at its absolute discretion, has the power to issue additional Classes of Shares which may be denominated in a currency different from the base currency of the Sub-Fund as well as currency hedged Classes of Shares. For such Classes of Shares, the Investment Company will, as a general principle, hedge the currency exposure of Classes of Shares denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund, in order to attempt to mitigate the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Share Class currency and the base currency. Under exceptional circumstances, such as but not limited to where it is reasonably expected that the cost of performing the hedge will be in excess of the benefit derived and therefore detrimental to Shareholders, the Investment Company may decide not to hedge the currency exposure of such Classes of Shares.

As this type of foreign exchange hedging may be utilized for the benefit of a particular Class of Shares, its cost and resultant profit or loss on the hedged transaction shall be for the account of that Class of Shares only. Investors should note that the only additional costs associated with this form of hedging are the transaction costs relating to the instruments and contracts used to implement the hedge. The costs and the resultant profit or loss on the hedged transaction will be applied to the relevant Class of Shares after deduction of all other fees and expenses, which will be calculated and deducted from the non-hedged value of the relevant Class of Shares. Accordingly, such costs and the resultant profit and loss will be reflected in the net asset value per Share of any such Class of Shares.

Although the investment manager will seek to largely hedge the Shares against currency risks, disparities between the base currency of the Fund (EUR) and the respective reference currency of the hedged share class mean that the only guarantee that can be given is that the currency risk will be hedged to between a minimum of 95% and a maximum of 105%.

For those Classes of Shares denominated in a different currency than the base currency, investors should note that there is no guarantee that the exposure of the currency in which the Shares are denominated can be fully hedged against the base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund. Investors should also note that the successful implementation of the strategy may substantially reduce the benefit

to Shareholders in the relevant Class of Shares or decrease the value of the Share Class currency against the base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Details in relation to the different Classes of Shares as well as the rights in relation thereto and issue conditions are set out in the Sub-Fund's Appendix.

18. ISSUE AND SALE OF SHARES

After the Initial Offer Period or the Initial Offer Day (which shall be described for each Sub-Fund in Part B of this Prospectus), the Shares of each Class will typically be offered at a price equal to the NAV per Share of the relevant Class. However, the Shares of certain Sub-Funds/Classes can also be offered at a fixed Offer Price, which, if applicable, will be specified for the relevant Sub-Fund/Class in Part B of the Prospectus. For each Class of Shares, the subscription fee specified for each Class within each Sub-Fund individually, if any, is specified in Part B of the Prospectus. The Offer Price is available at the Registered Office of the Investment Company.

Shares in a sub-fund can be acquired at issue price from the Management Company, the registrar and transfer agent, the paying agent or the distributor.

The share value, as well as the issue and redemption prices, is calculated on each valuation date in accordance with the method described in the Sub-Fund's Appendix. The issue and redemption prices can be requested on any trading day from the headquarters of the Management Company, the Depositary, the Registrar and Transfer Agent as well as from all paying and information agents.

The issue price corresponds to the share value plus a possible front-end load, the maximum amount of which is explained in the Sub-Fund's Appendix. Any potential loading charge is passed on to the distribution partners in the form of commission payments for their agency services. The issue price is to be paid to the Depositary and is credited to the blocked accounts of the Investment Company immediately, less any potential loading charge. The issue price may be increased by fees or other changes applicable in the respective distribution countries.

Requests for subscription received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent before the relevant cut-off time for subscription-orders applicable for the respective sub-fund ("**Cut-off time for subscription-orders**") are calculated on the basis of the net asset value of the relevant subscription day as defined in the Sub-Fund's Appendix ("**Subscription Day**"). Requests for subscription received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent after the defined cut-off time for subscription-orders are calculated on the basis of the net asset value on the following Subscription Day. The issue price is due within three Bank Working Days in Luxembourg (each day provided banks in Luxembourg are open for business on such days but with the exception of 24 and 31 December of each year) after the relevant Subscription Day concerned. The Registrar and Transfer Agent shall allocate shares on behalf of the Management Company promptly after the the issue price has been received. Shares are only issued in return for the full payment of the issue price.

The Board of Directors and the Management Company reserve the right to reject requests for subscription in full or in part and impose the compulsory redemption of Sshares at any time under consideration of the principles of the Articles of Association. This also applies in the event that requests for subscription are submitted by persons who are not permitted to acquire or own shares in the Investment Company (including, without limitation, US Persons) or where the Management Company believes that

requests for subscription submitted by such persons could have a negative impact on the Investment Company's image.

To prevent money laundering, everyone subscribing to shares must identify themselves to the the Registrar and Transfer Agent and/or the intermediaries when subscribing to and redeeming shares. The intermediaries are headquartered in an FATF country and are subject to financial oversight.

The Registrar and Transfer Agent shall promptly refund any payments received for subscription requests that are not carried out.

The Management Company prohibits all practices related to market timing (= frequent trading of shares within a short period of time making use of time differences and/or differences in the net asset value calculation) and late trading (= trading executed after the close of trading at the relevant Cut-off time for subscription-orders and receiving the price based on the prior net asset value already determined as of that day instead of that of the next day) and reserves the right to reject subscription requests from investors who the Management Company assumes utilise such practices. The Management Company retains the right to take measures, where necessary, to protect the Investment Company's other shareholders. The Management Company makes sure in any case that the net asset value is not known to the investor at the time that a request for subscription is submitted.

If the calculation of the net asset value by the respective sub-fund is suspended due to the right reserved under the "The Temporary Suspension of the Calculation" section, no shares shall be issued during this period of suspension.

The subscription fee is specified for each Class within each Sub-Fund individually in Part B of the Prospectus.

Payments for Shares will be required to be made in the Reference Currency of the relevant Class, if any, or in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund within a period as defined in Part B of the Prospectus for each Class within each Sub-Fund individually.

Written confirmations of shareholding will be sent to Shareholders within three (3) Business Days after the relevant publication of the NAV relating to the issue or sale of Shares.

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

19. REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Shares in a sub-fund can be redeemed at the redemption price from the Management Company, the registrar and transfer agent, the paying agent or the distributor.

To prevent money laundering, all shareholders must identify themselves to the aforementioned companies when redeeming Shares.

Shareholders can request from the respective sub-fund the redemption of all or part of their shares on each redemption day as defined in the Sub-Fund's Appendix. ("**Redemption Day**").

The redemption price corresponds to the share value of the respective sub-fund less a possible redemption fee, the maximum amount of which is described in the Sub-Fund's Appendix. The redemption price is paid immediately within three Bank Working Days in Luxembourg.

Requests for redemption received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent before the relevant cut-off time for redemption-orders applicable for the respective sub-fund as defined under ("**Cut-off time for redemption-orders**") are calculated on the basis of the net asset value on the relevant redemption day as defined for the respective sub-fund ("**Redemption Day**"). Requests for redemption received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent after the cut-off time for redemption-orders are calculated on the basis of the net asset value of the following Redemption Day. The redemption price is always determined after the defined cut-off time to ensure that the prices for the redemption of shares by investors are not known.

The redemption price is paid in the reference currency of the respective share class. The redemption price can be lower or higher than the original subscription or purchase price. The Investment Company is only required to pay if no legal provisions, e.g. currency regulations or other circumstances beyond the Investment Company's control prohibit the transfer of the redemption price in the country of the applicant.

If the Board of Directors passes a corresponding resolution, the Investment Company may be entitled to pay the redemption price as a non-cash payment to any shareholder agreeing to such a payment by allocating to the shareholder assets from the asset portfolio of an equivalent value (in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Investment Company) to the redeemed shares as calculated on the Redemption Day on which the redemption price is calculated. In this case, the nature and type of transferred assets will be determined in an appropriate and objective manner and without impacting the interests of other shareholders in the respective share class(es); it will also be confirmed by a valuation report provided by the auditor. The costs of such transfers are borne by the shareholder in question. All costs incurred as a result of this redemption-in-kind (including the costs of the valuation report, broker costs, expenses, commission, etc.) will be borne in the full amount by the redeeming shareholder. If a redemption fee or a conditional sales fee applies, the redemption-in-kind will be adjusted (lowered) for these fees.

If the calculation of the net asset value per share of the respective sub-fund is suspended due to the "The Temporary Suspension of the Calculation" section, no shares can be redeemed.

The Investment Company is entitled, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, to suspend redemption in the case of applications for the redemption of shares in the respective sub-fund which would be carried out on a Redemption Day, which would account for over 10% of the shares in the respective sub-fund in circulation on this Valuation Day and which could not be satisfied using liquid funds and permissible borrowing on the part of the sub-fund. The relevant agents will be immediately notified of the decision to suspend redemption. Shareholders will be informed of the suspension and recommencement of share redemption in a financial publication or daily newspaper with a sufficiently large circulation.

The Investment Company is also authorised, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, to only process large-scale redemption requests (greater than 10% of the net sub-fund assets on the corresponding Redemption Day), which cannot be met using the respective sub-fund's liquid assets and allowable credit facilities, once the corresponding assets of the respective sub-fund have been sold and accounted for without delay.

If the net assets of a sub-fund have, on a Valuation Day, fallen below an amount the Board of Directors deems to represent the minimum amount to administrate said sub-fund in an economical manner and which is currently set at five million euros (EUR 5,000,000.00), or if there is a material change in the financial or political circumstances, or in the interests of financial rationalisation, the Board of Directors may, at its own discretion, decide to redeem all shares in said sub-fund – but no fewer than all shares in circulation – at their net asset value (in consideration of the sub-fund assets' actual realisation rates and the realisation costs) on the day on which this Board of Directors decision takes effect. The Investment Company will inform all shareholders affected by this decision by notice in the regulatory required form and manner. Amounts attributed to shares that cannot be redeemed at the point of this compulsory redemption can be held by the Depositary bank for a maximum of six months; following this period, these amounts will be held by the "*caisse de consignation*".

The Articles contain provisions enabling the Investment Company to compulsorily redeem Shares held by Prohibited Persons.

The Articles contain provisions enabling the Investment Company to compulsorily redeem Shares held by U.S. Persons.

Indeed, the Board of Directors may effect a compulsory redemption of any or all Shares held by or for the benefit of a Shareholder at any time for the purpose of ensuring that no Shares are acquired or held by any by persons who are not permitted to acquire or own shares in the Investment Company (including, without limitation, US Persons) and by any person in breach of the law or the requirements of any country or governmental authority or by any person in circumstances which in the opinion of the Board of Directors might result in the Investment Company incurring any liability or taxation or suffering any other disadvantage which the Investment Company may not otherwise has incurred or suffered (including, but not limited to, Shareholders who become Designated Person who are not able to meet the conditions set out in this Prospectus). In circumstances where a Shareholder is identified as a person from whom information is required for the purposes of fulfilling the requirements of FATCA, but such Shareholder fails to provide such required information and/or the classification of such Shareholder requires information to be reported to the Luxembourg tax authority, the Board of Directors at its discretion may choose to redeem such Shareholder's interest in any of the Sub-Funds. Furthermore, the Board of Directors may effect a compulsory redemption of any or all Shares held by or for the benefit of a Shareholder at any time in exceptional circumstances where they determine that such a compulsory redemption is in the interest of other investors and/or the relevant Sub-Fund or the Investment Company as a whole.

20. CONVERSION OF SHARES

Conversions of all or part of shares of a particular share class into shares of another share class in the same sub-fund or a different sub-fund are not authorized.

21. DETERMINATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE

21.1 CALCULATION AND PUBLICATION

The calculation of the NAV per Share of each Sub-Fund or Class of Shares, as the case may be, will be carried out by the Central Administration Agent of the Investment Company, subject to the supervision of the Management Company, in accordance with the requirements of the Articles.

The NAV per Share of each Sub-Fund or Class of Shares, as the case may be, shall be expressed in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class of Shares concerned and shall be determined by the Central Administration Agent on each Valuation Day defined as such in the Sub-Fund's Appendix.

The Sub-Fund's NAV per share is calculated by dividing the respective net Sub-Fund assets (Sub-Fund assets less existing liabilities) by the number of the Shares in the Sub-Fund in circulation on the valuation day. The NAV per Share may be rounded up or down to no less than the nearest three decimal places, or such number of decimal places as the Board of Directors shall determine.

If since the time of determination of the NAV there has been a material change in the quotations in the markets on which a substantial portion of the investments attributable to a Sub-Fund are dealt in or quoted, the Investment Company may, in order to safeguard the interests of the Shareholders and the Investment Company, cancel the first valuation and carry out a second valuation for all applications received for the relevant Valuation Day. In such a case, instructions for subscription, redemption or conversion of Shares shall be executed on the basis of the second valuation.

Generally the value of such assets is determined by the Management Company as follows:

(a) The value of any cash on hand or deposit, bills, demand notes payable and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interests declared or accrued as aforesaid and not yet received shall be valued at the par-value of the assets except however if it appears that such value is unlikely to be paid or received in full. In such a case, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the value shall be determined by deducting a certain amount to reflect the true value of these assets;

(b) The value of transferable securities, money market instruments and any financial assets admitted to official listing on any stock exchange or dealt on any Regulated Market Market (pursuant to Article 4 No. 14 of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments) shall be based on the last available closing or settlement price in the relevant market prior to the time of valuation, or any other price deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors.

(c) In the event that any assets are not listed or dealt in on any stock exchange or on any other Regulated Market, or if, with respect to assets listed or dealt in on any stock exchange, or other Regulated Market as aforesaid, the price as determined pursuant to sub-paragraph (b) or (c) is not representative of the fair market value of the relevant assets, the value of such assets will be based on the reasonably foreseeable sales price determined prudently and in good faith.

(d) The liquidation value of futures, forward or options contracts not admitted to

official listing on any stock exchange or dealt on any Regulated Market shall mean their net liquidating value determined, pursuant to the policies established prudently and in good faith by the Board of Directors, on a basis consistently applied for each different variety of contracts. The liquidating value of futures, forward or options contracts admitted to official listing on any stock exchange or dealt on any Regulated Market shall be based upon the last available closing or settlement prices of these contracts on stock exchanges and Regulated Markets on which the particular futures, forward or options contracts are traded on behalf of the Investment Company; if such settlement price is not available, the valuation may be based on bid or mid prices.If a future, forward or options contract could not be liquidated on the day with respect to which assets are being determined, the basis for determining the liquidating value of such contract shall be such value as the Board of Directors may deem fair and reasonable.

(e) The value of Money Market Instruments not listed or dealt in on any stock exchange or any other Regulated Market and with remaining maturity of less than 12 months and of more than 90 days is deemed to be the nominal value thereof, increased by any interest accrued thereon. Money Market Instruments with a remaining maturity of 90 days or less will be valued by the amortized cost method, which approximates market value.

(f) Interest rate swaps will be valued on the basis of their market value established by reference to the applicable interest rate curve.

(g) Units or Shares of open-ended UCI will be valued at their last determined and available redemption price or, if such price is not representative of the fair market value of such assets, then the price shall be determined by the Board of Directors on a fair and equitable basis. Units or Shares of a closed-ended UCI will be valued at their last available stock market value.

(h) All other securities and other assets will be valued at fair market value, as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Directors or a committee appointed to that effect by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors may adjust the value of any investment if having regard to its currency, marketability, applicable interest rates, anticipated rates of dividend, maturity, liquidity or any other relevant consideration, they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value thereof.

The value of all assets and liabilities not expressed in the Reference Currency of a Sub-Fund will be converted into the Reference Currency of such Sub-Fund at the rate of exchange (whether official or otherwise) determined as of the relevant Valuation Day in good faith by or under procedures established by the Board of Directors.

For the purpose of calculating the Net Asset Value in accordance with the valuation principles set out above, the Directors may, where appropriate, authorize the Central Administration Agent to rely upon valuations provided by available pricing sources for the relevant asset, including but not limited to data vendors and pricing agencies (such as Bloomberg or Reuters), fund administrators, brokers, dealers and valuation specialists, provided that such pricing sources are considered reliable and appropriate and provided that there is no manifest error or negligence in such valuations. In the event that valuations are not available or valuations may not correctly be assessed using such pricing sources, the Central Administration Agent will respect valuation methods and determinations provided by the Management Company or the Board of Directors

Where the value of any investment is not ascertainable as described above, the value shall be the probable realisation value estimated by the Board of Directors with care and in good faith or by a competent person.

To the extent that the Board of Directors considers that it is in the best interests of the Investment Company, given the prevailing market conditions and the level of subscriptions or redemptions requested by Shareholders in relation to the size of any Sub-Fund, an adjustment, as determined by the Board of Directors at its discretion, may be reflected in the NAV of the Sub-Fund for such sum as may represent the percentage estimate of costs and expenses which may be incurred by the relevant Sub-Fund under such conditions.

The Board of Directors may, at its discretion, permit any other method of valuation to be used if it considers that such method of valuation better reflects the value generally or in particular markets or market conditions and is in accordance with the good practice.

The NAV per Share and the issue, redemption and conversion prices per Share of each Class within each Sub-Fund may be obtained during business hours at the Registered Office.

21.2 TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE CALCULATION

The Board of Directors is authorised to temporarily suspend the determination of the NAV per Share as long as circumstances exist which make this suspension necessary, and if the suspension is justified in the interests of shareholders, in particular:

The Board of Directors can suspend the calculation of the NAV of a particular Sub-Fund or share class, as well as the issue and redemption of Shares or exchanges between different Sub-Funds or share classes, in the following cases:

a) during the whole or part of any period (other than for ordinary holidays or customary weekends) when any of the Regulated Markets on which the Investment Company's investments are quoted, listed, traded or dealt are closed or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended or trading is suspended or restricted; or

b) during the whole or part of any period when circumstances outside the control of the Board of Directors exist as a result of which any disposal or valuation by the Investment Company of investments of the Sub-Fund is not reasonably practicable or would be detrimental to the interests of Shareholders or it is not possible to transfer monies involved in the acquisition or disposition of investments to or from the relevant account of the Investment Company; or

c) during the whole or part of any period when any breakdown occurs in the means of communication network normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the Investment Company 's investments of the relevant Sub-Fund; or

d) during the whole or any part of any period when for any other reason the price or value of any of the Investment Company 's investments cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained;

e) during the whole or any part of any period when subscription proceeds

cannot be transmitted to or from the account of the Investment Company or the Sub-Fund being unable to repatriate funds required for making redemption payments or when such payments cannot, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, be carried out at normal rates of exchange; or

f) following a possible decision to merge, liquidate or dissolve the Investment Company or, if applicable, one or several Sub-Funds;

g) (to the extent that it is permissible under the UCI Law, for a Sub-Fund to act as Feeder to a Master) following the suspension of (i) the calculation of the net asset value per share/unit, (ii) the issue, (iii) the redemption and/or (iv) the conversion of the shares/units issued within the Master fund in which the Sub-Fund invests in its quality as a Feeder fund of such Master fund;

h) if any other reason makes it impossible or impracticable to determine the value of a portion of the investments of the Investment Company or any Sub-Fund; or

i) if, in exceptional circumstances, the Board of Directors determines that suspension of the determination of NAV is in the interest of Shareholders (or Shareholders in that Sub-Fund as appropriate); or

j) during a period where the relevant indices underlying the derivative instruments which may be entered into by the Sub-Funds of the Investment Company are not compiled or published; or

k) during any period when for any other reason the prices of any investments owned by the Investment Company, in particular the derivative instruments and repurchase transactions which may be entered into by the Investment Company in respect of any Sub-Fund, cannot promptly or accurately be ascertained.

Any such suspension shall be published, if appropriate, by the Investment Company and may be notified to Shareholders having made an application for subscription, redemption or conversion of Shares for which the calculation of the NAV has been suspended.

Such suspension as to any Sub-Fund shall have no effect on the calculation of the NAV per Share, the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares of any other Sub-Fund, if the assets within such other Sub-Fund are not affected to the same extent by the same circumstances.

Shareholders can withdraw requests for subscriptions, redemptions or transfers in the event of the suspension of the calculation of the Shares until such time as the resumption of share value calculation is published. Otherwise, the Shares in question are only redeemed on the first valuation day following the end of the suspension period.

22. DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Within each Sub-Fund, Shares may be issued as capitalisation Shares or as distribution Shares. The features of the Shares available within each Sub-Fund are set out in the Sub-Fund's description under the Sub-Fund's Appendix.

The Board of Directors may declare annual or other interim distributions out of the investment income gains and realized capital gains and, if considered necessary to maintain a reasonable level of dividends, out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

In any event, no distribution may be made if, as a result, the Net Asset Value of the Investment Company would fall below EUR 1,250,000.

Dividends not claimed within five (5) years of their due date will lapse and revert to the relevant Class within the relevant Sub-Fund.

No interest shall be paid on a distribution declared by the Investment Company and kept by it at the disposal of its beneficiary.

23. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Aside from the remuneration specified in the Sub-Fund's description under the Sub-Fund's Appendix, particularly but not exclusively that paid to the Management Company and the Depositary, the Central Administration Agent, the following costs are to be also be borne by the Investment Company, irrespective of where they are incurred (whether in Luxembourg or in distribution countries).

The following costs can be charged to the company's assets:

all costs in connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets as well as costs arising from the utilisation of securities lending programmes as well as all costs associated with the settlement and reporting of derivatives transactions;

- remuneration and other expenses of Board of Directors members, particularly reasonable travel costs and expenses in relation to Board of Directors meetings, insurance coverage, related taxes and all other reasonable expenses incurred by the Board of Directors or the management;

- costs incurred in registering and maintaining the registration of the Investment Company with authorities or stock exchanges (including local securities associations) in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and in other countries;

- costs for the auditor (réviseur d´entreprises agrée) of a fund, the costs for audit of its tax ac-counting and, where applicable, costs for the certification of sub-fund-related calculations;

- costs and fees for legal advice and exercising legal claims of the Investment Company, the Management Company or the Depositary if they are acting in the interests of the shareholders of the Investment Company or the respective Sub-Fund;

- Costs for producing and/or modifying and archiving and publishing the Articles of Association and other documents such as Sales Prospectuses, semi-annual and annual reports, Key Investor Documents;

- costs of publications and notices addressed to shareholders (including price publications);

- costs of printing (including printing preparation) and distributing the annual and semi-annual reports for shareholders in all required languages, as well as the costs of printing and distributing all other reports and documents which are required under applicable laws or regulations of the authorities indicated;

– a reasonable share of the costs of advertising and other costs incurred in relation to the offering and sale of Shares as well as disclosure, publication and public notice costs, including preparation costs, printing costs, advertising costs and shipping costs for prospectuses and information documents and the translation of these documents in other languages, roadshows, explanatory notices, periodic reports, register notices and any other reports to shareholders;

– costs for the creation of Share certificates, earnings certificates and renewal of coupon sheets, if required;

– costs for the redemption of coupons and, where applicable, costs relating to distributions;

– costs of approval and change processes with responsible bodies in Luxembourg and abroad;

– costs of assessing the Investment Company's creditworthiness by nationally and internationally recognised rating agencies;

– all taxes, duties, administration fees and similar costs levied on the company's assets, the income and expenses of which are attributed and charged to the Investment Company;

– costs for risk management to measure and monitor the risks to which the company's assets are exposed;

– costs for analysing the Investment Company's performance (performance attribution);

– the costs linked to the trading and the valuation of OTC instruments and monitoring of investment restrictions;

– costs of preparing the Key Investor Document;

– other administration costs at the Investment Company, including costs for interest groups, representatives and other officers at the Investment Company;

– standard bank fees, if applicable also including standard bank costs for the custody of foreign investment Shares abroad;

– all external administration and depositary fees charged by other correspondent banks and/or clearing agents (such as Clearstream Banking S.A.) for the Sub-Fund's assets, as well as all external clearing, shipping and insurance;

– expenses incurred in relation to the Investment Company's securities business as well as transactions involving Shares;

– costs for telephones, faxes and the use of other electronic communications equipment as well as for external news media (such as Reuters, Bloomberg, etc.);

– costs of issuing and redeeming Shares;

– remuneration and expenses of, and other costs incurred by, paying agents, distributors and other agents required to be set up abroad that relate to the respective Sub-Fund assets.

– interest charged on loans;

– expenses for an investment committee.

– All revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs/fees, will be returned to the sub-fund. In particular, fees and cost may be paid to agents of the Fund and other intermediaries providing services in connection with efficient portfolio management techniques as normal compensation of their services. Such fees may be calculated as a percentage of net revenues earned by the sub-fund through the use of efficient portfolio management techniques. Information on direct and indirect operational costs and fees that may be incurred in this respect as well as the identity of the entities tom which such costs and fees are paid – as well as any relationship they have with the Depositary Bank or Management Company - will be available in the annual report of the Fund. Those costs will not exceed 20% of the gross revenue generated by such operations.

All aforementioned costs, fees and expenses include any VAT.

These costs and duties are charged to the respective Sub-Fund to which they are attributable; if all Sub-Funds are affected, these costs and duties are calculated based on the assets of the various Sub-Funds in relation to their net assets.

All costs shall be counted against current income first and then capital gains, and, lastly, the company’s assets.

The costs for establishing the Investment Company are amortised over a period of five years. These expenses were charged to the Sub-Funds created at the establishment of the Investment Company. The costs related to the creation of further Sub-Funds are attributed to the assets of the respective Sub-Fund, where they are also amortised over a period of five years.

The total expense ratio is determined for the Investment Company after the closing of the Investment Company's financial year on the basis of the historical value of the past financial year excluding transaction costs and is provided in the respective annual report.

23.1 FORMATION AND LAUNCHING EXPENSES OF ADDITIONAL SUB-FUNDS

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

23.2 FEES OF THE SUB-FUND

23.2.1 Management fee

The Management Company receives a fee of up to 0.05% per commenced year from the Sub-Fund assets in return for its services, at least EUR 30,000 per commenced year, which is calculated on each Valuation Day on the basis of the net Sub-Fund assets of the preceding Valuation Day and is to be paid monthly in arrears.

23.2.2 Investment Manager fee

For the service of portfolio management of the Sub-Fund the Investment Manager will be entitled to receive a fee per commenced year which is calculated on each Valuation Day on the basis of the net Sub-Fund assets of the preceding Valuation Day and is to be paid monthly in arrears. The applicable amount of the relevant fee is specified in Part B of the Sub-Fund's Appendix.

In addition, the Investment Manager may receive from the Sub-Fund a performance fee where the NAV of the Classes of Share exceeds its All Time High Water Mark at the end of any Performance Period (the "Performance Fee").

The Performance Period comprises one fiscal year.

"All Time High Water Mark" means with respect to each Class of Shares, the larger of (i) the highest Net Asset Value of such Class at any previous Valuation Day when a Performance Fee was crystallized or (ii) the initial Net Asset Value of such Class of Shares.

For the avoidance of doubt the Investment Manager is only entitled to earn a Performance Fee at the end of such Performance Fee Period in the following circumstances:

- where the NAV of the Class of Shares exceed its respective All Time High Watermark;

The use of a All Time High Water Mark ensures that the performance fee is charged only to those Classes of Shares that have appreciated in value and Classes of Shares will not be charged a Performance Fee until any previous losses are recovered. The initial All Time High Water Mark corresponds to the initial price of the respective class of shares at the time of inception.

The Performance Fee will be calculated and accrued on the NAV per Share adjusted for any dividend distributions and subject at all times to the Performance Fee criteria above as an expense of the relevant Class of Shares as of each Valuation Day and will be crystallized at the end of the performance period and is payable yearly in arreas.

If at any time the Net Asset Value per Share is below the All Time High Water Mark no Performance Fee will be charged until such Net Asset Value per Share has again exceeded the All Time High Water Mark.

The Performance Fee in respect to each performance period will be calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value calculated on each Valuation Day after deduction of costs and prior deduction of Performance Fee and the Shares of the respective Class of Shares currently outstanding ("net of all cost")

Shareholders should further note that, in the case where they have redeemed their Shares before the end of the performance period for a given Class, any accrued, but unpaid Performance Fee in respect of their holding during such period will be kept in favor of the Investment Manager without any impact to the All Time High Water Mark ("Crystallization on redemption").

If the Company or the sub-fund/share class will be liquidated, the net asset value per share class on the day on which the decision to liquidate the Company or the sub-fund/share class took place shall be decisive.

The applicable Performance Fee for each share class is specified in the Sub Funds appendix.

The following fictional example should illustrate the calculation schematically:

Period	NAV / Share (Beginning of Period)	HWM	PF	NAV / Share (End of Period prior deduction of PF)	PF / Share	NAV / Share (End of Period after deduction of PF)
1	100,00	100,00	10%	105,00	0,50	104,50
2	104,50	104,50	10%	98,00	-	98,00
3	98,00	104,50	10%	103,00	-	103,00
4	103,00	104,50	10%	107,00	0,25	106,75
5	106,75	106,75	10%	111,00	0,43	110,58

Please refer to the Class of Shares summary below.

The applicable amount of the relevant performance fee is specified in the Sub-Fund's Appendix.

23.2.3 Depositary fee

The Depositary receives a depositary fee of 0.02% p.a., at least EUR 20,000 per commenced year, plus any potential VAT due; this amount is determined on each valuation day on the basis of the net fund assets of the previous valuation day and paid out on a quarterly basis in arrears.

23.2.4 Central Administration fee

The Central Administration Agent receives a central administration fee of up to 0.05% p.a., at least EUR 50,000 per commenced year, plus any potential VAT due; this amount is determined on each valuation day on the basis of the net fund assets of the previous valuation day and paid out on a quarterly basis in arrears.

23.2.5 Registrar and Transfer Agent fee

The Register and Transfer Agent receives annual remuneration of EUR 5,000.00 per commenced year plus any potential VAT in exchange for its services.

24. TAXATION

24.1 GENERAL

The following summary is based on the law and practice applicable in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg as at the date of this Prospectus and is subject to changes in law (or interpretation) later introduced, whether or not on a retroactive basis. Investors should inform themselves of, and when appropriate, consult their professional advisors with regards to the possible tax consequences of subscription for buying, holding, exchanging, redeeming or otherwise disposing of Shares under the laws of their country of citizenship, residence, domicile or incorporation.

It is expected that Shareholders will be resident for tax purposes in many different countries. Consequently, no attempt is made in this Prospectus to summarise the taxation consequences for each investor subscribing, converting, holding or redeeming or otherwise acquiring or disposing of Shares. These consequences will vary in accordance with the law and practice currently in force in a Shareholder's country of citizenship, residence, domicile or incorporation and with a Shareholder's personal circumstances. Investors should be aware that the residence concept used under the respective headings applies for Luxembourg tax assessment purposes only. Any reference in this Section to a tax, duty, levy, impost or other charge or withholding of a similar nature refers to Luxembourg tax law and/or concepts only. Investors should also note that a reference to Luxembourg income tax generally encompasses corporate income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des collectivités*), municipal business tax (*impôt commercial communal*), a solidarity surcharge (*contribution au fonds pour l'emploi*), as well as personal income tax (*impôt sur le revenu*). Shareholders may further be subject to net wealth tax (*impôt sur la fortune*) as well as other duties, levies or taxes. Corporate income tax, municipal business tax and the solidarity surcharge invariably apply to most corporate taxpayers resident in Luxembourg for tax purposes. Individual taxpayers are generally subject to personal income tax and the solidarity surcharge. Under certain circumstances, where an individual taxpayer acts in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, municipal business tax may apply in addition.

24.2 THE INVESTMENT COMPANY

In accordance with Luxembourg law and general practice, the Investment Company is not subject to income, capital gains or corporation tax in Luxembourg. However, the Investment Company's assets are subject to a subscription fee in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg of currently 0.05% per year ("taxe d'abonnement") on the net Sub-Fund assets. If individual Sub-Funds or share classes are reserved for institutional investors, the corresponding Sub-Fund or share class is subject to a subscription fee of currently 0.01% per year on the net Sub-Fund assets or rather the net assets of the corresponding share class.

This tax is to be paid quarterly at the end of the respective quarter on the basis of the net Sub-Fund assets. No stamp duties or other taxes are levied on the issue of shares in Luxembourg. Earnings generated by Sub-Funds may be subject to withholding tax in the country in which the earnings originated; the Sub-Fund shall not obtain any certifications concerning such withholding tax and will not reimburse any amounts.

This summary is based on current laws and customs in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and may be subject to change.

24.3 SHAREHOLDER TAXATION

Luxembourg Tax Residency

A Shareholder will not become resident, nor be deemed to be resident, in Luxembourg by reason only of the holding and/or disposing of Shares or the execution, performance or enforcement of its rights thereunder.

Income Tax - Luxembourg Residents

Luxembourg resident Shareholders are not liable to any Luxembourg income tax on reimbursement of the share capital contributed to the Investment Company.

Luxembourg Resident Individuals

Any dividends and other payments derived from the Shares received by Luxembourg resident individuals, who act in the course of either their private wealth or their professional or business activities are subject to income tax at the progressive ordinary rate.

Capital gains realised upon the sale, disposal or redemption of Shares by Luxembourg resident individual Shareholders acting in the course of the management of their private wealth are not subject to Luxembourg income tax, provided this sale, disposal or redemption takes place more than six months after the Shares were acquired and provided the Shares do not represent a substantial shareholding. A shareholding is considered as a substantial shareholding in limited cases, in particular if (i) the Shareholder has held, either alone or together with his/her spouse or partner and/or his/her minor children, either directly or indirectly, at any time within the five years preceding the realisation of the gain, more than 10% of the share capital of the Investment Company or (ii) the Shareholder acquired free of charge, within the five years preceding the transfer, a participation that constituted a substantial participation in the hands of the alienator (or alienators, in case of successive transfers free of charge within the same five year period). Capital gains realised on a substantial participation more than six months after the acquisition thereof are subject to income tax according to the half-global rate method (i.e. the average rate applicable to the total income is calculated according to progressive income tax rates and half of the average rate is applied to the capital gains realised on the substantial participation). If the Shares are disposed of less than six months after the acquisition thereof, or if their disposal precedes their acquisition, capital gains are deemed to be speculative and are thus subject to income tax at ordinary rates. A disposal may include a sale, an exchange, a contribution or any other kind of alienation of the shareholding.

Luxembourg Resident Corporations

Luxembourg resident corporate Shareholders (*sociétés de capitaux*) must include any profits derived, as well as any gain realised on the sale, disposal or redemption of Shares, in their taxable profits for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes. The same inclusion applies to individual Shareholders acting in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, who are Luxembourg residents for tax purposes. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference

between the sale, repurchase or redemption price and the lower of the cost or book value of the Shares sold or redeemed.

Luxembourg Residents Benefiting from a Special Tax Regime

Luxembourg resident Shareholders which benefit from a special tax regime, such as (i) UCI governed by the UCI Law, (ii) specialised investment funds governed by the 2007 Law, as amended, and (iii) family wealth management companies governed by the law of 11 May 2007, as amended, are tax exempt entities in Luxembourg and are thus not subject to any Luxembourg income tax.

Income Tax - Luxembourg Non-residents

Shareholders, who are non-residents of Luxembourg and which have neither a permanent establishment nor a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable are generally not subject to any income, withholding, estate, inheritance, capital gains or other taxes in Luxembourg.

Corporate Shareholders which are non-residents of Luxembourg but which have a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable must include any income received, as well as any gain realised on the sale, disposal or redemption of Shares in their taxable income for Luxembourg tax assessment purposes. The same inclusion applies to individuals, acting in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, who have a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the sale, repurchase or redemption price and the lower of the cost or book value of the Shares sold or redeemed.

24.4 NET WEALTH TAX

Luxembourg resident Shareholders, and non-resident Shareholders having a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which the Shares are attributable, are subject to Luxembourg net wealth tax on such Shares, unless the Shareholder is (i) a resident or non-resident individual taxpayer, (ii) a UCI governed by the UCI Law, (iii) a securitisation company governed by the law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation, as amended, (iv) a company governed by the law of 15 June 2004 on venture capital vehicles, as amended, (v) a specialised investment fund governed by the 2007 Law, as amended, or (vi) a family wealth management company governed by the law of 11 May 2007, as amended.

24.5 VALUE ADDED TAX

The Investment Company is considered in Luxembourg as a taxable person for value added tax ("**VAT**") purposes without any input VAT deduction right. A VAT exemption applies in Luxembourg for services qualifying as fund management services. Other services supplied to the Investment Company could potentially trigger VAT and require the VAT registration of the Investment Company in Luxembourg so as to self-assess the VAT regarded as due in Luxembourg on taxable services (or goods to some extent) purchased from abroad.

No VAT liability arises in principle in Luxembourg in respect of any payments by the Investment Company to its Shareholders, to the extent that such payments are linked to their subscription for Shares and do not constitute the consideration received for any taxable services supplied.

24.6 OTHER TAXES

No estate or inheritance tax is levied on the transfer of Shares upon death of a Shareholder in cases where the deceased was not a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance tax purposes.

Luxembourg gift tax may be levied on a gift or donation of Shares if embodied in a Luxembourg notarial deed or otherwise registered in Luxembourg.

Investors should consult their professional advisors regarding the possible tax or other consequences of buying, holding, transferring or selling Shares under the laws of their countries of citizenship, residence or domicile.

FOREIGN ACCOUNT TAX COMPLIANCE ACT (FATCA)

With the adoption of FATCA provisions by the US government as an essential component of the *Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act* ("HIRE"), a new reporting regime has been introduced with regard to certain income from US sources, which in exceptional cases can lead to the retention of penalty taxes. This includes interest, dividends, and proceeds from the disposal of US assets through which US interest and dividend income could be generated ("Withholdable Payments"). Under the new rules, the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) must, in principle, be informed of the direct or indirect holders of non-US accounts and non-US entities, in order to identify possible holdings of certain US investors. A tax of 30% must be withheld if certain information is not provided.

In light of the above, each investor is required to provide the Management Company with all information, explanations and forms that the Management Company reasonably requests, in the requested form (also in the form of electronic certificates) and in a timely manner, in order to support the Management Company in meeting its obligations in this area. If the Management Company, because of an investor's failure to comply with FATCA, is required to pay or withhold taxes at the source or suffers other damages, the Management Company reserves the right, without prejudice to other rights, to claim damages from the investor concerned.

If an investor does not provide such information, explanations or forms to the Management Company, the Management Company is entitled without restriction to take one or all of the following measures:

- Withholding of taxes on sums distributable to this investor, withholding of which is required by the Management Company with regard to this investor under applicable regulations, directives or conventions. Such withheld sums shall be treated as if they had been distributed to the investor concerned and then paid by the investor to the competent tax authorities. If the Management Company is required to withhold tax on sums that are currently not distributed to this investor, the investor is required to pay a sum to the Management Company that is equivalent to the sum that the Management Company has withheld. Payment of this sum is not considered a capital payment for the investor's subscription obligation and no shares will be issued for this payment. The Management Company may also withhold this sum from later distributions. In this case, sentence 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis; as well as

- Withholding of external costs arising at the Management Company from reporting and withholding tax regimes (such as tax advisory fees) from the sums that are distributable to this investor. These withheld sums shall be treated as if they had

been distributed to the investor concerned. If the funds that are distributable to the investor at the relevant time are not sufficient, the investor shall be required to pay a corresponding sum to the Management Company. Payment of this sum is not considered a capital payment for the investor's subscription obligation and no shares will be issued for this payment. If external costs incurred by several investors cannot be attributed directly to one single investor, these costs shall be prorated to their shares of the Fund's net asset value.

Upon the Management Company's request, an investor shall sign all documents, statements, records or certificates that the Management Company reasonably requests or that are otherwise necessary to allow it to implement the aforementioned measures.

The Management Company is authorised to disclose information on all investors to any tax authority or other government agency to guarantee that the Management Company complies with applicable law, regulations and agreements with administrative authorities. Each investor renounces all rights to professional secrecy and data protection provisions as well as any comparable provisions to which it is entitled which would prevent such disclosure, to the extent that such information must be sent to tax authorities or government agencies for this purpose.

The governments of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the United States have entered into an inter-governmental agreement ("IGA") covering FATCA, which was transposed to national law with the Luxembourg Law of 24 July 2015. Provided that IGA, which has been transposed through the aforementioned law, is applicable to the Investment Company, the Investment Company is not subject to either taxation at the source or to withholding tax under FATCA. Furthermore, it is not necessary for the Management Company to enter into an agreement with the IRS; instead, the Management Company would be required to report information regarding investors to Luxembourg tax authorities, who would then forward this to US tax authorities.
The Investment Company's share classes may either:

- be subscribed through a FATCA-compliant independent nominee by investors; or

- directly or indirectly through a distributor (not acting as a nominee) by investors, with the exception of:

  i. Specified US-Persons as described in Article 1.1. ff) of the Luxembourg-US IGA.

  ii. Passive non-financial foreign entities (NFFE), most of whose ownership shares are held by a US person. This investor group is usually understood to be such NFFE (i) that are not classified as NFFEs; or (ii) which are not a withholding foreign partnership or a withholding foreign trust under the relevant US Treasury Regulations.

  iii. Non-participating financial institutions: The United States of America determines this status on the basis of a financial institution's non-FATCA conformity.

Shareholders are required to inform the Management Company immediately of any change in their FATCA status and, where applicable, to sell or return to the Investment Company their entire holding.

If the Management Company and/or the Registrar and Transfer Agent become aware that a shareholder is a US person or that the shares are being held on behalf of a US person, the aforementioned companies have the right to demand the immediate redemption of these shares at the current and most recent share value.

Should the Management Company or the Registrar and Transfer Agent identify a shareholder as a US person or be of the opinion that the investor has not identified himself sufficiently and shows some signs of being a US person, the Management Company shall – based on Luxemburg law and management instructions – inform the competent Luxembourg tax authorities accordingly, and such information will then be forwarded to US tax authorities. The investor concerned shall be informed by the Management Company of the necessity and implementation of such a measure.

The Management Company is authorised, on the Investment Company's behalf, to enter into agreements with the competent tax authorities (including agreements based on HIRE and relevant successor texts or inter-governmental agreements between the United States and other countries with regard to FATCA) as long as it is of the opinion that such agreements are in the best interests of the Investment Company or investors.

Potential investors are accordingly urged to seek advice on the requirements and effects of FATCA and their own situation.

COMMON REPORTING STANDARD

On 29 October 2014, 51 representatives of the "Early-Adopter" group – to which most European countries, including Luxemburg belong – signed a multilateral agreement on the automatic exchange of tax information. The goal of the OECD's "Common Reporting Standard" ("**CRS**"), is to develop unified rules to expand the exchange of tax information. Under CRS and EU Directive 2014/107/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation, for the first time data covering 2016 will be exchanged in 2017 between participating contracting states. Within the EU CRS will replace the EU Interest Directive.

To determine investors who must report and to report them under the automatic exchange of tax information annually to the competent financial authorities, financial establishments are required under CRS to comply with special due diligence obligations. Luxemburg has pledged to compile information from financial establishments based within its borders – including the fund's asset management firm –on persons liable for tax in other contracting states and to make this available to other contracting states

This mainly concerns the reporting of:

- names, address, tax indication numbers, countries of residence, birthdates and places of each person who must be reported;
- account or share register number,
- value of Shares,
- credited capital gains, including divestment proceeds.

Under the terms of the CRS, the SICAV is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution (*Institution financière déclarante*). As such, as of 30 June 2017 and without prejudice to other applicable data protection provisions, the SICAV is required to collect, retain and annually report to the Luxembourg tax authority ("**LTA**") personal and financial information related, inter alia, to the identification of, holdings by and payments made to, within the meaning of CSR, Account Holders that

are reportable persons (*Personnes devant faire l'objet d'une déclaration*), and to the identification of controlling persons of certain non-financial entities ("**NFEs**") who are reportable persons (*Personnes détenant le contrôle*). This information, as exhaustively set out in Annex I of the CRS Law (the "**Information**"), will include personal data related to the reportable persons.

The account holders is required to immediately inform the Investment Company of and provide the Investment Company with all supporting documentary evidence of any changes in circumstances that could affect and/or modify his tax residency, so that the Investment Company can meet its reporting obligations in full.

Potential investors are accordingly urged to seek advice on the requirements and effects of CRS and their own situation.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Investment Company was incorporated on September 27, 2019. It is governed by the 1915 Law. The Investment Company has appointed LRI Invest S.A. as its Management Company pursuant to article 27 of the UCI Law.

The Articles have been published in the *RESA* and filed with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Registry. Any interested person may inspect these documents at the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Registry; copies are available on request at the Registered Office of the SICAV. The Investment Company is under the process of registration with the RESA.

The Investment Company has its Registered Office at 9A rue Gabriel Lippmann, L-5365 Munsbach.

The minimum capital of the Investment Company, as provided by law, is set at (the equivalent in any currency of) Euro 1,250,000. The capital of the Investment Company is represented by fully paid-up Shares of no par value.

The Investment Company is open-ended, which means that it may at any time on the request of the Shareholders, redeem its Shares at prices based on the applicable NAV per Share.

In accordance with the Articles, the Board of Directors may issue Shares in each Class within each Sub-Fund. A separate pool of assets is maintained for each Class within each Sub-Fund and is invested in accordance with the investment objectives applicable to the relevant Sub-Fund. As a result, the Investment Company is an "umbrella fund" enabling investors to choose between one or more investment objectives by investing in one or more Classes within such Sub-Funds.

The Board of Directors may from time to time decide to create further Classes or Sub-Funds or issue new Classes to participate in new or existing Sub-Funds; in that event, the Prospectus will be updated and amended so as to include detailed information on the new Sub-Funds or Classes.

2. SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS AND REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice of any general meeting of Shareholders (including those considering amendments to the Articles or the dissolution and liquidation of the Investment Company or of any Sub-Fund) shall be mailed to each Shareholder at least eight (8) days prior to the meeting and/or shall be published to the extent and in the manner required by Luxembourg law as shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

If the Articles are amended, such amendments shall be filed with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Registry and published in the *RESA*.

Detailed audited reports of the Investment Company on its activities and on the management of its assets are published annually; such reports shall include, *inter alia*, the combined accounts relating to all the Sub-Funds, a detailed description of the assets of each Sub-Fund and a report from the Auditor.

The semi-annual unaudited reports of the SICAV on its activities are also published including, *inter alia*, a description of the investments underlying the portfolio of each Sub-Fund and the number of Shares issued and redeemed since the last publication.

The aforementioned documents will be at the disposal of the Shareholders within four (4) months for the annual reports and two (2) months for the semi-annual reports of the date thereof at the Registered Office of the Investment Company. Upon request, these reports will be sent free of charge to any Shareholder and copies may be obtained free of charge by any person at the Registered Office.

3. THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The financial year of the SICAV commences on the 1st March of each year and ends on the last day of February of the following year.

The first financial year of the SICAV started with its incorporation and ended on February 2020.

The first unaudited semi-annual report has been drawn up as per August 31, 2020. The first audited annual report has been drawn up as per the last day of February 2020.

The annual general meeting shall be held within six months of the end of the accounting year at the time and place determined in the respective convening notice.

The Shareholders of any Class or Sub-Fund may hold, at any time, general meetings to decide on any matters that relate exclusively to such Class or Sub-Fund.

The combined accounts of the Investment Company are maintained in EUR being the currency of the share capital. The financial statements relating to the separate Sub-Funds shall also be expressed in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund.

4. DISSOLUTION AND LIQUIDATION OF THE INVESTMENT COMPANY

The Investment Company may be dissolved at any time by a resolution of the general meeting of Shareholders subject to the quorum and majority requirements applicable for amendments to the Articles.

Whenever the share capital falls below two-thirds of the minimum capital indicated in the Articles, the question of the dissolution of the Investment Company shall be referred to a general meeting of Shareholders by the Board of Directors. The general meeting, for which no quorum shall be required, shall decide by simple majority of the validly cast votes.

The question of the dissolution of the Investment Company shall also be referred to a general meeting of Shareholders whenever the share capital falls below one-fourth of the minimum capital set by the Articles; in such an event, the general meeting shall be held without any quorum requirements and the dissolution may be decided by Shareholders holding one-fourth of the votes of the Shares represented and validly cast at the meeting.

The meeting must be convened so that it is held within a period of forty days from ascertainment that the net assets of the Investment Company have fallen below two-thirds or one-fourth of the legal minimum, as the case may be.

Liquidation shall be carried out by one or several liquidators, who may be physical persons or legal entities, duly approved by the Regulatory Authority and appointed by the general meeting of Shareholders which shall determine their powers and their compensation.

The net proceeds of liquidation of each Sub-Fund shall be distributed by the liquidators to the holders of Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund in proportion to their holding.

Should the Investment Company be voluntarily or compulsorily liquidated, its liquidation will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the UCI Law, which specifies the steps to be taken to enable Shareholders to participate in the distribution(s) of the liquidation proceeds and provides for a deposit in escrow at the "*Caisse de Consignations*" at the time of the closure of the liquidation. Amounts not claimed from escrow within the statute of limitation period shall be liable to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law.

5. CLOSURE OF SUB-FUNDS AND/OR CLASSES

If for any reason the value of the assets in any Sub-Fund or Class has decreased to an amount determined by the Board of Directors to be the minimum level for such Sub-Fund or Class to be operated in an economically efficient manner, or if a change in the economic, political or monetary situation relating to the Sub-Fund or Class concerned would have material adverse consequences on the investments of that Sub-Fund or if the range of products offered to investors is rationalised, the Board of Directors may decide to compulsorily redeem all the Shares of the relevant Class or Classes issued in such Sub-Fund or the relevant Class at the NAV per Share (taking into account actual realisation prices of investments and realisation expenses), determined as of the Valuation Day at which such decision shall take effect and therefore close the relevant Sub-Fund or Class. The Investment Company shall serve a notice to the Shareholders of the relevant Class, Classes of Shares, or Sub-Fund prior to the effective date for the compulsory redemption, which will indicate the reasons for, and the procedure of, the redemption operations. Unless it is otherwise decided in the interests of, or to keep equal treatment between the shareholders, the Shareholders of the Sub-Fund or Class concerned may continue to request redemption or conversion of their Shares free of charge (but taking into account actual realization prices of investments and realisation expenses) prior to the effective date of the compulsory redemption.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred to the Board of Directors by the preceding paragraph, the general meeting of Shareholders of any Sub-Fund or Class within any Sub-Fund may, upon a proposal from the Board of Directors, redeem all the Shares of the relevant Class within the relevant Sub-Fund and refund to the Shareholders the NAV of their Shares (taking into account actual realisation prices of investments and realisation expenses) determined as of the Valuation Day at which such decision shall take effect. 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.

Assets which may not be distributed to the relevant beneficiaries upon the implementation of the redemption will be deposited with the Depositary for the period required by Luxembourg law; after such period, the assets will be deposited with the *Caisse de Consignation* on behalf of the persons entitled thereto.

All redeemed Shares will be cancelled.

The liquidation of the last remaining Sub-Fund of the Investment Company will result in the liquidation of the Investment Company under the conditions of the UCI Law.

6. MERGERS

6.1 MERGER DECIDED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors may with the prior approval of the CSSF, resolve in accordance with the conditions and procedures indicated in the UCI Law a merger of the Investment Company or of one of the Sub-Funds, either as receiving or absorbed UCITS or Sub-Fund, in particular concerning the merger project and the information to be provided to the Shareholders, as follows:

a) Merger of the Investment Company

The Board of Directors may decide to proceed with a merger of Investment Company, either as receiving or absorbed UCITS, with:

- another Luxembourg or foreign UCITS (the "**New UCITS**"); or
- a sub-fund thereof,

and, as appropriate, to re-designate the Shares of the Investment Company as Shares of this New UCITS, or of the relevant sub-fund thereof as applicable.

In case the Investment Company is the receiving UCITS (within the meaning of the UCI Law), solely the Board of Directors will decide on the merger and effective date thereof.

In case the Investment Company is the absorbed UCITS (within the meaning of the UCI Law), and hence ceases to exist, the general meeting of the Shareholders has to approve, and decide on the effective date of such merger by a resolution adopted with (a) a presence quorum requirement of at least 50% of the share capital of the SICAV; and (b) a majority requirement of at least two-thirds of the Shareholders present or represented.

b) Merger of the Sub-Funds

The Board of Directors may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the UCI Law) of any Sub-Fund, either as receiving or absorbed Sub-Fund, with:

- another existing Sub-Fund within the SICAV or another sub-fund within a New UCITS (the "**New Sub-Fund**"); or
- a New UCITS,

and, as appropriate, to re-designate the Shares of the Sub-Fund concerned as Shares of the New UCITS, or of the New Sub-Fund as applicable.

6.2 MERGER DECIDED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS

Notwithstanding the provisions under section 5.1 "Merger decided by the Board of Directors", the general meeting of Shareholders may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the UCI Law) of the Investment Company or of one of the Sub-Funds, either as receiving or absorbed UCITS or Sub-Fund, subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the UCI Law, in particular concerning the merger project and the information to be provided to the Shareholders, as follows:

a) Merger of the Investment Company

The general meeting of the Shareholders may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the UCI Law) of the SICAV, either as receiving or absorbed UCITS, with:

- a New UCITS; or
- a sub-fund thereof.

The merger decision shall be adopted by a general meeting of Shareholders for which there shall be (a) a presence quorum requirement of at least 50% of the share capital of the Investment Company; and (b) a majority requirement of at least two-thirds of the Shareholders present or represented.

b) Merger of the Sub-Funds

The general meeting of the Shareholders of a Sub-Fund may also decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the UCI Law) of the relevant Sub-Fund, either as receiving or absorbed Sub-Fund, with:

- any New UCITS; or
- a New Sub-Fund,

by a resolution adopted with (a) a presence quorum requirement of at least 70% of the share capital of theInvestment Company; and (b) a majority requirement of at least two-thirds of the Shareholders present or represented.

6.3 RIGHTS OF THE SHAREHOLDERS AND COSTS TO BE BORNE BY THEM

In all the merger cases under 5.1 and 5.2 above, the Shareholders will in any case be entitled to request, without any charge other than those retained by the Investment Company or the Sub-Fund to meet disinvestment costs, the repurchase or redemption of their Shares, or, where possible, to convert them into units or shares of another UCITS pursuing a similar investment policy, in accordance with the provisions of the UCI Law.

Any cost associated with the preparation and the completion of the merger shall neither be charged to the Investment Company nor to its Shareholders.

7. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Board of Directors, the Management Company, the Depositary, the Central Administrative Agent, any appointed Investment Manager and/or investment advisor

and the other service providers of the Investment Company, and/or their respective affiliates, members, employees or any person connected with them may be subject to various conflicts of interest in their relationships with the Investment Company.

As further described in the Articles, any Director of the Investment Company who has, directly or indirectly, an interest in a transaction submitted to the approval of the Board of Directors which conflicts with the Investment Company's interest, must inform the Board of Directors. The Director may not take part in the discussions on and may not vote on the transaction. The Board of Directors has also adopted and implemented a conflicts of interest policy in accordance with its Code of Conduct.

The Management Company has adopted and implemented a conflicts of interest policy and has made appropriate organisational and administrative arrangements to identify and manage conflicts of interests so as to minimise the risk of the Investment Company's interests being prejudiced, and if they cannot be avoided, ensure that the Investment Company and the Shareholder are treated fairly.

8. REMUNERATION POLICY

The Management Company has established and applies a compensation policy and practices that are in compliance with legal provisions, particularly those stated in the principles listed in Article 111 of the UCI Law.

The Management Company's compensation policy and practices are compatible with solid and effective risk management and are not conducive and do not incentivise the taking of risks that are not compatible with the risk profile, contractual conditions or articles of incorporation of the UCITS managed by the Management Company. The Management Company's compensation policy complies with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company, the UCITS it manages and these UCITS's investors and includes measures for preventing conflicts of interest.

Performance is measured over a period of several years that is appropriate for the holding period recommended to the investors of the UCITS managed by the Management Company; this is designed to ensure that the measurement is based on the UCITS' longer-term performance as well as its investor risks, and that the actual payment of performance-related remuneration components is spread over the same period. The fixed and variable components that make up the total remuneration are appropriate in relation to each other; the share of the fixed component of total remuneration is high enough to offer complete flexibility in terms of the variable remuneration components, including the option of waiving payment of a variable component.

The Management Company has specified the principles of the remuneration system and monitors compliance with these. Details of current remuneration policies, including a description of how remuneration and other benefits are calculated and the identities of persons responsible for allocating the remuneration and other benefits can be downloaded from the Management Company's website at https://www.fundrock-lri.com/de/corporate-governance/. A hard copy will be made available free of charge to investors on request.

The Management Company undertakes to avoid conflicts of interest as much as possible or where this is not possible, to reduce these to a minimum. The Management Company always acts independently when managing conflicts of interest and has created structural and process related conditions to avoid conflicts of interest. The

active management of conflicts of interest manages the measures implemented to avoid and resolve conflicts of interest.

Investors shall be informed of any situations in which the organisational or administrative measures that the Management Company has taken to manage conflicts of interest are not sufficient for ensuring with reasonable certainty that the risk that harm to the interests of the fund or its investors can be prevented. When it identifies unresolvable conflicts of interest the Management Company shall disclose such to investors (e.g., through a release in the usual news media and an updating in the prospectus).

The business policy of the Management Company and the related parties is to identify, to manage and, where applicable, to prohibit actions and transactions that could represent a conflict of interest between the individual business activities of the related party and the Investment Company or investors, or between one and another group of the Investment Company's investors.

The affiliated person and the Management Company shall strive to treat all conflicts on the basis of the highest standards of integrity and fairness. For this purpose the Management Company has established procedures to ensure that all transaction processes that could pose the risk of a harmful conflict for the fund or its investors are treated with suitable independence and are resolved equitably.

These processes include the following:
– procedures for hindering and monitoring information exchange between individual units of affiliated entities;
– procedures for ensuring that all voting rights embedded in fund assets are exercised exclusively in the interest of the fund and its investors;
– procedures to ensure that any investment activity in the fund's name is conducted in the interest of the fund and its investors;
– procedures for handling conflicts of interest.

In spite of all due care and best efforts, the possibility cannot be ruled out that the Management Company's organisational or administrative arrangements on handling conflicts of interest may not be sufficient to guarantee to a reasonable extent that potential harm has been prevented to the interests of the fund or its Shareholders.

Where this is the case, the corresponding, unresolved conflicts of interest will be reported to investors on the Management Company's website (www.fundrock-lri.com), in the Sales Prospectus as well as in the annual and semi-annual reports.

Interested investors may request further information on this subject from the Management Company using the contact form on the Management Company's website (www.fundrock-lri.com), by email, fax or telephone. The corresponding contact information is also provided under the overview of administration participants section of this Prospectus.

In this way, interested investors may inform themselves of any current claims procedures and assertion of Shareholder and creditor rights.

9. DATA PROTECTION

In accordance with the applicable Luxembourg data protection law and the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, that is applicable

from 25 May 2018, ("Data Protection Law"), the Investment Company and/or the Management Company, acting as a data controller, collect, store and processe by electronic or other means the data supplied by investors at the time of their subscription for the purpose of fulfilling the services required by investors and complying with their legal obligations.

The data processed include the name, address and invested amount of each investor and authenticating (password, PIN, etc.), identifying (name, nickname, etc.), contact (email address, postal address, telephone number, etc.), account (credit card number, bank account), transactional (purchases, sales, income, taxes), professional (job title, work history, school attended, references), communication (phone recordings, voice mail, email, text, etc.), national identification number or any other identifier of general application; if the investors are legal persons, the data processed may include the personal data of the investors' contact person(s) and/or beneficial owner(s) (the "Personal Data").

The Investors may, at their discretion, refuse to communicate the Personal Data to the Investment Company and/or the Management Company. In this event however the Investment Company and/or the Management Company or its agents may reject its request for subscription for shares in the Investment Company.

The Personal Data supplied by investors is processed in order to enter into and execute the subscription of shares in the Investment Company, for the legitimate interests of the Investment Company and to comply with the legal obligations imposed on the Investment Company. In particular, the Personal Data supplied by investors is processed for the purpose of (i) maintaining the register of investors accounts; (ii) processing subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of shares and payments of dividends or interest to investors; (iii) complying with applicable anti-money laundering rules and other legal obligations, such as maintaining controls in respect of late trading and market timing practices.

The Personal Data shall never be used for marketing purposes.

The Management Company and/or the Investment Company undertake not to transfer the Personal Data to any third parties other than the Auditors and Legal/Tax Advisors, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, Depositary, Central Adminstration Agent, its agents and delegates to whom the Personal Data may be transferred in connection with the provision of services to the Investment Company and/or Investment Company by the Central Adminstration Agentpursuant to the central administration agreement (the "Data Processors" and/or "Recipients"), except when required by law or with the prior consent of the relevant investor. The Recipients may, under their own responsibility, disclose the Personal Data to their agents and/or delegates (the "Sub-Recipients"), which shall process the Personal Data for the sole purposes of assisting the Recipients in providing their services to the Data Controller and/or assisting the Recipients in fulfilling their own legal obligations and/or for internal investigations and reporting. The Recipients and Sub-Recipients may, as the case may be, process the Personal Data as data processors (when processing the Personal Data upon instructions of the Data Controller), or as distinct data controllers (when processing the Personal Data for their own purposes, namely fulfilling their own legal obligations). The Personal Data may also be transferred to third parties such as governmental or regulatory agencies, including tax authorities, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In particular, Personal Data may be disclosed to the Luxembourg tax authorities, which in turn may, acting as data controller, disclose the same to foreign tax authorities. All the Recipients and Sub-Recipients are located in the European Economic Area or in a

country covered by an adequacy decision recognizing the country as ensuring an adequate protection.

Subject to the conditions laid down by the Data Protection Law, investors acknowledge their right to:

- access their Personal Data and be informed about the way they are actually processed;
- correct their Personal Data where it is inaccurate or incomplete;
- object to the processing of their Personal Data, including to profiling;
- request erasure of their Personal Data inaccurate or incomplete or unlawfully processed;
- restrict the scope of the processing of their Personal Data; and
- request for the transfer of their Personal Data to them and/or to another data controller, in a structured, commonly used and machine-readable format.

The Investors may exercise their above rights by writing to the Management Company of the Investment Company at the following address: 9A, rue Gabriel Lippmann, L-5365 Munsbach, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The Personal Data shall not be retained for periods longer than those required for the purpose of their processing subject to any limitation periods imposed by law.

The Investors also acknowledge the existence of their right to lodge a complaint with the National Commission for Data Protection ("CNPD") at the following address: 1, Avenue du Rock'n'Roll, L-4361 Esch-sur-Alzette, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

10. DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE

Copies of the following documents may be obtained free of charge during usual business hours on any Business Day in Luxembourg at the Registered Office:

i. The Sales Prospectus;

ii. The KIID for each Class of Shares;

iii. The Articles of the Investment Company and any amendments thereto;

iv. The following agreements:

- the Depositary Agreement between the Investment Company, the Management Company and the Depositary;
- the Central Administration Services Agreement between the Investment Company, the Management Company and the Central Administration Agent;
- the Investment Manager Agreement between the Management Company and the Investment Manager with the consent of the Investment Company;
- the Management Company Services Agreement between the Investment Company and the Management Company.

The agreements referred to above may be amended by mutual consent between the parties thereto.

v. The latest reports and accounts referred to under the heading “Shareholder Meetings and Reports to Shareholders”.

11. BENCHMARK REGULATION

Certain Sub-Funds may be users of benchmarks as defined by the Benchmark Regulation.

The Appendix of any Sub-Funds which uses a benchmark that falls within the scope of the Benchmark Regulation will mention the benchmark administrator and whether the administrator is included in the register of administrators established and maintained by ESMA.

The Benchmark Regulation requires the Management Company to produce and maintain robust written plans setting out the actions that it would take in the event that a benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided. The Management Company shall comply with this obligation. Further information on the plan is available free of charge upon request at the Management Company.

PART B: SPECIFIC INFORMATION RELATING TO THE SUB-FUNDS

BlueBalance UCITS – Global Opportunities Fund (hereinafter referred to as "Sub-Fund")

1. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to generate consistent returns in a medium to long-term horizon. In doing so, the Sub-Fund aims to achieve superior risk adjusted returns on a rolling five-year period. To achieve its objective, the Sub-Fund will hold a balanced and diversified portfolio by engaging in opportunistic transactions on a global basis.

The sub-fund is actively managed. The composition of the portfolio is carried out by the investment manager according to the criteria defined in the investment policy, reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary.

2. INVESTMENT PRINCIPLE

The Sub-Fund will use a discretionary multi asset class approach. In order to take advantage of opportunities, various categories of risk factors and related strategies will be employed, including but without limitation: "macro factors" (exposure that profit from directional as well as relative value moves in financial markets), "behavioural factors" (premia and special situations related to the investment behaviour and dynamics of financial market participants) and "structural factors" (small mispricings, inefficiencies and dislocations that exist due to structural or other flows in financial markets). The allocation of the Sub-Fund's portfolio to the various risk factors and strategies will be dynamic. The description of these risk factors and strategies is not exhaustive due to the fact that the Investment Manager will constantly analyse eligible asset classes to identify new opportunities in order to construct a well-balanced portfolio.

The approach consists in investing in various financial instruments and financial derivatives on a global basis to obtain exposure within the limits of eligibility set out in the UCI law to various underlying asset classes, including but not limited to equities, interest rates, credit, currencies, debt securities, inflation linked securities.

A high degree of diversification is achieved by investing without geographic or economic limitations.

The Sub-Fund will strive to achieve its investment objective by investing in a portfolio composed of exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives such as futures, forwards, options, swaps (including, but not limited to, credit default swaps and total return swaps), eligible securities and indices (i.e. that comply with article 9 of Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and CSSF circular 14/592 relating to ESMA guidelines 2014/937 on ETFs and other UCITS issues), such as S&P 500 and DJ Euro Stoxx 50, and any other eligible cash or derivatives instruments as part of its investment policy.

The investments of the Sub-Fund entail substantial risks. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and results may vary substantially over time.

In addition to the above mentioned instruments, the Sub-Fund can also invest up to 100% of its net assets in the following asset classes:

– Fixed income securities, including fixed and floating rate, senior and subordinated corporate debt obligations (such as bonds, debentures, notes and commercial paper), mortgage and asset-backed securities, collateralised debt obligations, collateralised loan obligations, money market instruments, brady bonds and other debt issued by governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, or by central banks, convertible debt obligations, loan participations, preferred stock;

– Other securities or money market instruments with and without embedded derivatives, including transferable securities like common stock, preferred stock, closed-ended Real Estate Investment Trust (REITS), warrants and other rights to acquire stock, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) - all being securities according to article 41 of the UCI Law.

The Sub-Fund may not invest more than up to 10% of its net assets in units or shares of UCITS and/or other UCIs and their respective sub-funds.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities.

The Sub-Fund does not follow a reference index.

Pursuant to Section 9.3 Number 5 of this Sales Prospectus the Sub-Fund may also use Derivatives for both hedging and investment purposes. Where these techniques and instruments relate to the use of Derivatives within the meaning of Section 9.3 Number 1 g), the corresponding investment restrictions specified in Section 9.3 of this Sales Prospectus must be taken into account. This may include total return swaps within the meaning of the EU Regulation 2015/2365 on transparency of securities financing transactions (“SFTR”).

The expected proportion of exposure of the portfolio pertaining to total return swaps is 20% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund. The maximum proportion of exposure of the portfolio pertaining to total return swaps shall be 50% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund The proportion of the Sub-Fund’s assets under management which are subject to total return swaps at any given time will depend on prevailing market conditions and the value of the relevant investments but under normal market conditions total return swaps will be used regularly by the Sub-Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, the allocation may not be stable over time and is subject to market fluctuations and might therefore be lower than the maximum limit of 50% or even lower than the above-mentioned expected proportion of 20% even down to 0 % for a short period of time in case it is expected that an investment in total return swaps cannot generate additional capital for the Sub-Fund. In any case the most recent semi-annual and annual accounts of the Company will express the amount of the Sub-Fund's assets subject to total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund has been established for an indefinite period of time.

Stock exchange listing of the Shares in the Sub-Fund is not planned.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Consideration of sustainability risks

The Management Company makes all decisions for the Sub-Fund by taking into account risks arising from sustainability and in particular ESG aspects. ESG refers to environmental and social aspects as well as corporate governance.

As part of considering sustainability risks, a minimum standard of risk indicators is taken into account for the Sub-Fund. When defining corresponding risk limits for each Sub-Fund, the Management Company is generally guided by the general risk profile of the Sub-Fund, i.e. for a strategy that per se assumes greater risks (e.g. due to the investment strategy pursued or the instruments used to implement the strategy), higher risks in connection with sustainability are tolerated. The corresponding risk limits are agreed with the Portfolio Manager and processed in accordance with the specifications and processes of the risk measurement procedure.

3. SPECIFIC INVESTMENT RISKS RELATED TO THE SUB-FUND

Investors should carefully read Part A (Risk Considerations) of the Prospectus before investing in the Sub-Fund. Investors should also consider the following additional risks which are specific to the Sub-Fund:

Prompted by OTC operations performed for the Sub-Fund investors are requested to pay special attention to those risks listed in the above mentioned section that are associated with these instruments.

The pricing and volatility of many derivatives sometimes diverges from strictly reflecting the pricing or volatility of their underlying reference asset(s). In difficult market conditions, it might be impossible or unfeasible to place orders that would limit or offset the market exposure or financial losses created by certain derivatives. Investors should carefully read Part A section 10.2.

Investors should also be aware that the success of the Investment Company or of its Sub-Funds will largely depend on the experience, relationships and expertise of the key persons within among other the Management Company or, in particular, the Investment Manager, if any, which have long term experience in the respective area of investment. The performance of the Investment Company or any Sub-Fund may be negatively affected if any of the key persons involved in the management or investment process of the Investment Company or particular Sub-Fund would for any reason cease to be involved. Furthermore, the key persons might be involved in other businesses, including in similar projects or investment structures, and not be able to devote all of their time to the Investment Company or the respective Sub-Fund. In addition the involvement in similar projects or investment structures may create a source for potential conflicts of interest.

4. GLOBAL EXPOSURE

To determine the market price risk a value-at-risk model is used for the Sub-Fund in accordance with CESR/10-788. The market price risk is absolutely limited for the Sub-Fund. The absolute VaR limit is 20%. In the pursuit of its investment strategy, the leverage of the Sub-Fund in the sum of notionals approach delta weighted is generally expected to be 3000 % although lower (e.g. in periods of very high market volatility) and higher levels (e.g. in periods of very low market volatility) are possible. The expected levels of leverage indicated above reflect the net use of all derivative instruments and/or borrowings within the portfolio of the Sub-Fund. An expected level of leverage does not necessarily represent an increase of risk in the Sub-Fund as some

of the derivative instruments used may even reduce the risk. Investors should note that there is possibility of higher leverage levels in certain circumstances, e.g. where the Sub-Fund may make more extensive use of financial derivative instruments for investment purposes (within the limits of the Sub-Fund's investment objective) or hedging arrangements (concluded with the aim of mitigating/offsetting risks linked to positions taken through other derivatives instruments or security positions). Generally, the level of leverage is at all times diversified across multiple asset classes as well as geographic regions. Since the investment approach builds on the principle of risk diversification, the portfolio is not concentrated in a specific geographic area. Instead it focuses on global macro level transactions. Many transactions are set up in a long-short format in order to engage in relative value transactions. For example, by buying a spread option on two equity indices, valuation differences can be exploited in a rather market neutral way. Although such a transaction would show a fairly high notional on each index, the aggregate market exposure would be rather small.

The use of leverage involves special risks and funds that utilize leverage may be more volatile than funds that does not because leverage tends to exaggerate any effect on the value of the portfolio securities.
Investors should carefully read Part A section 10.1 for risk generated by leverage.

5. PROFILE OF THE INVESTOR BASE

The Sub-Fund is targeting investors that have a solid financial position. Investors should be able to accept risks and should duly note the consequences on the Sub-Fund's performance. The Sub-Fund expects its investors to be either professional investors or investors with in-depth knowledge of investing in active trading strategies.

6. THE SUB-FUND AT A GLANCE

Valuation Day	Daily on each day that is a Business Day.
Subscription Day	On each Tuesday provided it is a Valuation day. If it is not a Valuation day the Subscription day shall be the next Valuation day.[1]
Redemption Day	On each Tuesday provided it is a Valuation day. If it is not a Valuation day the Redemption day shall be the next Valuation day.[2]
Cut-off time for subscription-orders	Up until 11 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Subscription Day
Cut-off time for redemption-orders	Up until 11 a.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Redemption Day
NAV calculation and publication	One Business day after the Valuation day. (D+1)
Payment date for subscriptions and redemptions	Within three bank working days in Luxembourg following the corresponding Valuation day. (D+3)

BENCHMARK

At the date of this Sales Prospectus the Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark.

[1] In addition, the Board of Directors reserve the right at their sole discretion to settle the subscription request on a previous valuation date on an unknown NAV basis.
[2] In addition, the Board of Directors reserve the right at their sole discretion to settle the redemption request on a previous valuation date on an unknown NAV basis.

REFERENCE CURRENCY OF THE SUB-FUND

The reference currency for the Sub-Fund is EUR.

DURATION OF THE SUB-FUND

The Sub-Fund is established for an unlimited duration. The Board of Directors can liquidate the Sub-Fund if its assets fall below EUR 5 million.

CLASS OF SHARES SUMMARY

At the discretion of the Board of Directors, the Sub-Fund / Individual Share Classes may be closed or re-opened for new subscriptions without any prior notice to existing Shareholders. For the avoidance of doubt, Shareholders can continue to redeem their holdings in the Sub-Fund in accordance with the normal terms of the Offering Document even when the Sub-Fund is closed for subscription.

Share class	Investors	Minimum subscription[3]	Minimum subsequent Investment	Initial issue price
EB	Institutional investors[4]	EUR 125 000	none	EUR 100,-
I	Institutional investors[4]	EUR 125 000	none	EUR 100,-
S	Institutional investors[4]	EUR 125 000	none	EUR 100,-
P	All investors	EUR 125 000	none	EUR 100,-
U	Institutional investors[4]	EUR 125 000	none	EUR 100,-
EB-US	Institutional investors[4]	USD 125 000	none	USD 100,-
IC	Institutional investors[4]	CHF 125 000	none	CHF 100,-
IG	Institutional investors[4]	GBP 125 000	none	GBP 100,-
IU	Institutional investors[4]	USD 125 000	none	USD 100,-
IS	Institutional investors[4]	EUR 125 000	none	EUR 100,-
IS-U	Institutional investors[4]	USD 125 000	none	USD 100,-

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

These are essentially accumulation share classes, in which earnings are reinvested into the share class.

PORTFOLIOMANAGEMENT FEE

Share class	Portfolio Management Fee	Performance Fee
EB	up to 0,70%	up to 10,00%
I	up to 1,20%	up to 15,00%
S	up to 1,50%	up to 15,00%
P	up to 1,50%	up to 15,00%
U	up to 2,00%	up to 20,00%
EB-US	up to 0,70%	up to 10,00%
IC	up to 1,00%	up to 15,00%
IG	up to 1,00%	up to 15,00%

[3] If a minimum subscription amount is set, the Board of Directors reserves the right to lower the minimum investment amount.

[4] An institutional investor is any investor who meets the criteria as defined by the general laws and customs applicable in Luxembourg.

IU	up to 1,00%	up to 15,00%
IS	up to 1,00%	up to 15,00%
IS-U	up to 1,00%	up to 15,00%

FURTHER COSTS AND FEES

Share class	Issue fee	Redemption fee
EB	none	none
I	none	none
S	none	none
P	up to 3%	none
U	none	none
EB-US	none	none
IC	none	none
IG	none	none
IU	none	none
IS	none	none
IS-U	none	none

Additional information for investors in the Federal Republic of Germany

Registration and Supervision

The Investment Company is registered in the Federal Republic of Germany with the German Financial Supervisory Authority ("Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht", or "BaFin") pursuant to section 310 of the German Investment Code (KAGB). The Investment Company is authorised to publicly market its shares in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Information Agent in the Federal Republic of Germany

The Landesbank Baden-Württemberg has undertaken the role of information agent in the Federal Republic of Germany (the "LBBW").

The details of the LBBW are as follows:

Landesbank Baden-Württemberg
Große Bleiche 54-56
55116 Mainz

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 Depositary / Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Investment Company in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. All payments to shareholders in the Federal Republic of 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 following documents may be obtained free of charge and as a hard copy at the LBBW:

- Sales Prospectus;
- Key Investor Information Documents (KIIDS);
- Articles of Association;
- Semi-annual and annual reports;
- Subscription and Redemption Prices;
- All other information and documents to be published in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Publication

The Subscription and Redemption Prices and the notices to shareholders from the Investment Company will be made available on the Management Company's website (www.fundrock-lri.com) in the download section for German investors.

Additionally, the shareholders in the Federal Republic of Germany will be informed through a durable medium, in accordance with section 167 of the Investment Code, in the following cases:

aa) the suspension of the redemption of the shares;

bb) the termination of the management or liquidation of the Investment Company or a sub-fund;

cc) the changes to the Articles of Association that are incompatible with the existing investment policies, that affect material investor rights or that affect the fees and reimbursement of expenses that can be paid out of the assets of the fund;

dd) the merger of investment funds, in the form of the information on the merger that is required to be prepared according to article 43 of the Directive 2009/65/EC; and

ee) the conversion of an investment fund into a feeder fund or changes to a master fund in the form of the information that are required to be prepared according to article 64 of the Directive 2009/65/EC.

Special risks arising from tax-related obligations in the Federal Republic of 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.

Additional information for investors in Austria

Registration and Supervision

The Company is registered in Austria with the Austrian Financial Market Authority ("FMA") pursuant to section 140 of the Austrian Investment Fund Act 2011 (Investmentfondsgesetz 2011, the "InvFG"). The Company is authorised to publicly market its shares in Austria.

As a consequence, the following sub-fund is available to investors in Austria:

- BlueBalance UCITS - Global Opportunities Fund

Facility in Austria

The Facility of the Company and the above mentioned sub-fund in Austria, as amended, is according to the provisions of EU Directive 2019/1160 Art. 92 **Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG**, Am Belvedere 1, 1100 Vienna, Austria, foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at (the "Facility").

Any Austrian investors may therefore turn to the Facility and require that any payments made to them from the Company or any payments made by them to the Company be conducted through the Facility. Austrian investors may also turn to the Facility to require the redemption of their shares.

The following documents/information may be obtained free of charge and as a hard copy at the Facility:

- Sales Prospectus;
- Key Investor Information Documents (KIIDS);
- Articles of Association;
- Semi-annual and annual reports;
- Subscription and Redemption Prices;
- All other information and documents to be published in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

In addition, these documents/information will be made available on the Management Company's website (www.fundrock-lri.com) in the download section for Austrian investors.

Publications

The Subscription and Redemption Prices and the notices to shareholders from the Company will be made available on the Management Company's website (www.fundrock-lri.com) in the download section for Austrian investors. In addition, investors may receive these notices in printed form free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company.

Additional information for investors in the United Kingdom

This additional information is intended to be distributed to investors or prospective investors from the United Kingdom. It forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the latest Sales Prospectus and Key Investor Information Documents of **BlueBalance UCITS** (the "SICAV").

Unless otherwise stated, capitalized terms in this additional information shall have the same meaning as in the Sales Prospectus and Key Investor Information Documents.

1. Name and address of the collective investment scheme

The SICAV is an investment company organized as a public limited company ("société anonyme") under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in the legal form of an investment company with variable capital ("société d'investissement à capital variable"). The SICAV is governed by Part I of the Luxembourg law of December 17, 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment as amended from time to time and supervised by the commission for the supervision of the financial sector in Luxembourg (CSSF).

The SICAV is a recognized collective investment scheme for the purposes of section 264 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("FSMA") of the United Kingdom ("UK").

LRI Invest S.A. with registered office at 9A, rue Gabriel Lippmann, L-5365 Munsbach, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is the management company of the SICAV, responsible for management, administration and distribution.

2. UK Facilities Agent

The SICAV has appointed **FE fundinfo (UK) Limited** with registered office at 3rd Floor, Hollywood House, Church Street East, Woking, Surrey, GU21 6HJ to act as UK Facilities Agent ("UK Facilities Agent") for the SICAV.

Investors can obtain information about the most recent prices and redemption facilities from the office of the UK Facilities Agent detailed above. Updated prices are also available under www.fundrock-lri.com.

Concerning the nature of the share classes and the rights of investors, please refer to section "Determination of the Net Asset Value", "Issue and Sale of Shares" and section "SICAV information" in the Sales Prospectus.

UK resident investors should seek their own professional advice as to tax matters and other relevant considerations. Please note that investors making investments in the SICAV may not receive back their entire investment.

Although the SICAV is recognised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) for the purposes of distribution, potential and current investors in the UK are advised that the

rules made under FSMA do not in general apply to the SICAV in relation to its investment business.

3. Information to investors

The following documents and/or information are available for inspection under www.fundrock-lri.com and at the office of the UK Facilities Agent:

a) The latest available Sales Prospectus, the Articles of Association of the SICAV and Key Investor Information Documents (KIIDs);
b) The latest available annual and semi-annual financial reports of the SICAV;
c) The issue and redemption prices.

Furthermore, the latest available Seles Prospectus, the Articles of Association of the SICAV, the KIIDs as well as the annual and semi-annual reports of the SICAV can be obtained free of charge from the management company in Luxembourg.

4. Written complaints

The written complaints about the operations of the SICAV can be sent by the investors to the UK Facilities Agent or to the management company in Luxembourg.

5. Cancellation rights

Please note that the investors have no rights of cancellation in respect of their holding.

6. Compensation rights

Potential investors should be aware that the SICAV is not subject to the rules and regulations made under FSMA for the protection of investors. Investors will not have any protection under the United Kingdom Financial Services Compensation Scheme.

The foregoing is based on the management company's understanding of the law and practice currently in force in the United Kingdom and is subject to changes therein. It should not be taken as constituting legal or tax advice and investors should obtain information and, if necessary, should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax or other consequences of buying, holding, transferring or selling the shares under the laws of their countries of origin citizenship, residence or domicile.

Furthermore the content of this document is for information purposes only, it does not constitute any offer or promotion for sale nor does it make any reference to the suitability of investments referred to herein.