

Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic

S a l e s P r o s p e c t u s

including
Management Regulations
Edition: 14.05.2025



An investment fund of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Contents

The Fund.....	8
The Management Company.....	9
UCI administrator	11
The Depositary.....	11
The Registrar and Transfer Agent / Paying Agent	12
Collateral Manager.....	12
Special information	12
a) Investment policy and investment limits	12
b) Notes on techniques for efficient portfolio management.....	13
c) Notes concerning risks	13
d) Potential conflicts of interests	20
e) Risk management procedure.....	21
f) Flat fee	22
g) Repayment of collected flat fee to certain investors and commission sharing agreements.....	23
h) Issue, redemption and exchange of units.....	23
i) Annual and semi-annual reports	25
j) Use of earnings	25
k) Taxation of fund assets and income	25
l) Data protection	26
m) Prevention of money laundering	26
n) Governing law and contract language.....	27
o) Investor information	28
ANNEX.....	29
Fund overview.....	29
Management Regulations	53
Article 1 – The Fund	53
Article 2 – The Management Company.....	53
Article 3 – The Depositary.....	54
Article 4 – General guidelines on investment policy and investment limits	56
Article 5 – Calculation of the net asset value per unit.....	64

Article 6 – Issue of units	66
Article 7 – Restrictions on the issue of units	67
Article 8 – Redemption and exchange of units	67
Article 9 – Suspension of the issue and redemption of units and the calculation of net asset value	69
Article 10 – Fund costs and expenses	69
Article 11 – Audit	70
Article 12 – Use of income	71
Article 13 – Amendments to the Management Regulations	71
Article 14 – Publications	71
Article 15 – Term of the Fund and unit classes, merger, liquidation or winding up and closure ..	71
Article 16 – Limitation period and presentation period	72
Article 17 - Governing law, jurisdiction and contract language	73
Article 18 – Entry into force	73
ANNEX – Additional information for investors in the Federal Republic of Germany	74
Notes concerning the taxation of income from foreign investment funds for investors from the Federal Republic of Germany	77
ANNEX – Supplementary information for investors in Switzerland	84
ANNEX – Supplementary information for investors in Austria	86

No information may be provided other than that which is available to the public and contained in this Sales Prospectus or in the documents mentioned herein.

The purchasing of units on the basis on information or statements which are not contained in this Sales Prospectus is undertaken entirely at the purchaser's risk. The following Management Regulations, including the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus, form an integral element of this Sales Prospectus.

This Sales Prospectus together with the Management Regulations in the latest valid version, the latest annual report and additionally the latest semi-annual report, should the annual report be older than eight months, and the Key Investor Information Document shall be provided to unitholders free of charge from the registered office of the Management Company, Depositary and any Paying Agent. This Sales Prospectus is valid only in conjunction with the latest respective annual report, and also the latest semi-annual report, should the annual report be older than eight months. It is not permissible to give information or explanations which deviate from the Sales Prospectus. If the data given in the Sales Prospectus changes, the current information must be taken from the annual and semi-annual report.

Some jurisdictions may impose restrictions on the distribution of this Sales Prospectus and the offer of fund units. Furthermore, this Sales Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or an invitation to purchase in a jurisdiction in which such an offer or such an invitation to purchase is not permitted, or if the offer is made to anyone within a jurisdiction to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or invitation.

US persons, Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

The Fund is neither registered in accordance with the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 in its amended form nor similar or corresponding legal provisions in another country with the exception of the provisions in this Sales Prospectus. The fund units were neither registered in accordance with the United States Securities Act of 1933 in their amended form nor similar or corresponding legal provisions in another country with the exception of the provisions in this Sales Prospectus. Except as part of transactions which do not contravene the legislation which is in force, units must not be offered for sale, sold, transferred or handed over in the United States of America or one of its territories or possessions, or to U.S. persons (according to the definitions used in US federal legislation relating to securities, goods and taxes including Regulation S enacted under the law of 1933) (collectively referred to as "U.S. persons"). No documents relating to the Fund may be circulated within the United States of America.

On 28 March 2014, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg concluded an Intergovernmental Agreement with the United States of America (IGA; hereinafter referred to as: IGA Luxembourg-USA) to Improve International Tax Compliance and to Implement FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, FATCA). The provisions of the Luxembourg-USA IGA were implemented in the Luxembourg Law of 24 July 2015 relating to the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). Within the framework of the FATCA provisions, Luxembourg financial institutions are required to periodically report information about financial accounts held directly or indirectly by U.S. persons to the competent authorities.

According to the current Luxembourg FATCA provisions, the Fund qualifies as a "Restricted Fund" pursuant to Annex II, Section IV(E)(5) of the Luxembourg-US IGA and is therefore deemed to be a Non-Reporting Luxembourg Financial Institution as well as a deemed-compliant Foreign Financial Institution. As a result, the following types of investor are not permitted and therefore cannot invest in the Fund:

- Specified U.S. persons pursuant to Article 1, Section 1 (et seq.) of the Luxembourg-USA IGA,
- Non-participating Financial Institutions pursuant to Article 1, Section 1(r) of the Luxembourg-US IGA, and
- Passive Non-Financial Foreign Entities (NFFEs) with one or more substantial U.S. owners within the meaning of the relevant implementing regulations issued by Department of the Treasury of the United States of America.

The Common Reporting Standard (CRS) pursuant to Directive 2014/107/EU was implemented in the Luxembourg Law of 18 December 2015 on the automatic exchange of information on financial accounts in tax matters (hereinafter: CRS law). Pursuant to the current Luxembourg CRS provisions, the Fund qualifies as a financial institution and is required to collect information on the financial accounts of investors and to report them to the competent authorities if necessary.

All investors declare that they are prepared to make voluntary disclosures, and to forward further relevant documents (such as W-8 tax forms) where necessary, to the Management Company of the Fund for FATCA and CRS purposes. If there is a change in the information, the investor must inform the Management Company of the Fund immediately (i.e. within 30 days) by transferring the relevant updated forms.

If the Fund were to become subject to withholding tax or to reporting requirements or suffer other damages due to the absence of FATCA or CRS compliance by an investor, the Management Company of the Fund reserves the right, notwithstanding other rights, to enforce damages claims against the respective investor.

For any questions concerning FATCA/CRS and the FATCA status of the Fund, investors and prospective investors are advised to contact their financial, tax and/or legal advisers.

Administration and management

Management Company and central administrator:

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

Equity: EUR 29,008.288.00
(as at: 30 September 2024*)

Management Board of the Management Company:

Jérémy Albrecht
Mitglied des Vorstands
Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.,
Grevenmacher

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

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

Gerrit van Vliet
Member of the Management Board
Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.
Grevenmacher

business domicile for all of the above at 15, rue de Flaxweiler,
L-6776 Grevenmacher,
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Supervisory Board of the Management Company:

André Jäger
Chairperson of the Supervisory Board
Universal-Investment Gesellschaft mbH
Frankfurt am Main

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

Katja Müller
Member of the Supervisory Board
Universal-Investment Gesellschaft mbH

Frankfurt

Depository:

BNP Paribas – Luxembourg Branch
60, Avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

**Registrar and Transfer Agent and Paying Agent
in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg:**

BNP Paribas – Luxembourg Branch
60, Avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Portfolio Manager:

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. KG
Neuer Jungfernstieg 20
D-20354 Hamburg

Collateral Manager:

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

Auditor:

Deloitte Audit S.à r.l.
20 Boulevard de Kockelscheuer
L-1821 Luxembourg
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

(also the Auditor for Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.).

*Up-to-date information on the equity of the Management Company and Depository as well as the composition of the committees is contained in the latest annual and semi-annual reports.

The Fund

Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic (hereinafter, “Fund”) is an investment fund (fonds commun de placement (FCP)) pursuant to Part I of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment (“Law of 2010”) and in respect of Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities.

The Fund is managed by Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. (hereinafter, “Management Company”), a public limited company (Aktiengesellschaft) according to the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg which has its registered office in Grevenmacher, in its name for the collective account of the investors.

Two or more unit classes may be provided within the Fund. If unit classes are formed for the Fund, this shall be mentioned in the table entitled “Fund overview”, stating the specific features or rights. Currency-hedged unit classes may also be introduced. These are designed to hedge the foreign currency exposure of the investment fund against the currency of the unit class in question.

The Fund is set up for an indefinite period. The financial year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year. The first financial year begins with the launch of the Fund on 6 December 2021 and ends on 31 December 2022.

A detailed description of the Fund can be found in the “Fund overview” annex to the Sales Prospectus.

According to the provisions of the Management Regulations set out below, a redemption fee may be charged for the redemption of units. The amount of the redemption fee and the conditions governing when it is to be charged can be found under “Fund overview” annex to the Sales Prospectus as well as in the Management Regulations.

The expenses and costs of the Fund are set out in Article 10 of the Management Regulations and under “Fund overview” in the annex to the Sales Prospectus.

The costs of establishing the Fund may be charged to the fund assets and written off within the first five financial years.

The investors hold a share in the assets of the Fund proportional to the units they hold. All units issued have equal rights.

The costs incurred for the management of the Fund during the reporting period are charged to the Fund (excluding transaction costs) and disclosed in the annual report, being stated as a ratio of the average fund volume (total expense ratio – TER).

In addition, the portfolio turnover ratio (TOR) is calculated each year using the following formula and is published in the Fund's annual report: $TOR = [(Total1 - Total2) / M] \times 100$, where:

Total1 = total transactions during the reference period = $x + y$
x = value of purchased assets during the reference period
y = value of sold assets during the reference period

Total2 = total transactions in units during the reference period = $s + t$
s = value of subscriptions during the reference period

t = value of repurchases during the reference period
M = average net fund assets during the reference period.

If the Fund assets are invested in target funds its performance may be impacted by a double charging of expenses, especially since costs and expenses as defined in Article 10 of the Management Regulations are charged to both the target fund and the Fund.

The investment principles, objectives and limits of the Fund are presented below in the section “Special remarks” and in the annex (“Fund overview”) to the Sales Prospectus, in conjunction with Article 4 of the Management Regulations.

The current version of the Management Regulations has been filed at the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register. A notice of its filing in the Trade and Companies Register was published on in the Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations, the electronic platform of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (hereinafter, “RESA”).

The Management Company

Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A., a public limited company under the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, was founded on 17 March 2000 in Luxembourg for an indefinite period. Its registered office is at 15, rue de Flaxweiler, L-6776 Grevenmacher.

The Articles of Association of the Management Company were published in Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations (“**Mémorial**”) (replaced by the electronic collection of companies and associations (Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations – hereinafter “RESA”)) on 3 June 2000 and filed with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register (R.C.S. Luxembourg). The last amendment to the Articles of Association was published by the RESA and deposited with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register.

The Management Company has three Supervisory Board members who form the Supervisory Board. In addition, the Management Company has a Management Board consisting of three members appointed by the Supervisory Board who, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2013 and within the limits of the powers granted by the Articles of Association, are entrusted with the day-to-day management and represent the Management Company vis-à-vis third parties (the “Management Board”). The Management Board ensures that the Management Company and all service providers perform their duties in accordance with the relevant laws and guidelines and this Sales Prospectus. The Board will report to the Supervisory Board on a regular basis or, if necessary, when a situation requires it to do so. The Supervisory Board exercises ongoing oversight over the Management Board's management of the Management Company, without itself being authorised to manage the business day-to-day; nor does it represent the Management Company in dealings with third parties.

The Management Company's objective is to launch and/or manage undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (“UCITS”) and/or undertakings for collective investment (“UCIs”) in accordance with the latest versions of the Law of 17 December 2010 and/or the Law of 13 February 2007, and to carry out all activities connected with the launch and management of these UCITS and/or UCIs.

The purpose of the Management Company is also the launching and/or management of Luxembourg and/or foreign Alternative Investment Funds (“AIFs”) that are authorised in accordance with Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (“AIFM Directive”). The management of AIFs involves at least the investment management functions for AIFs that are specified in point 1(a) and/or (b) of

Annex I to the AIFM Directive, and, insofar as this is possible, the other duties that are specified in point 2 of Annex I to the AIFM Directive.

The Management Company may also take over the administration of companies in accordance with the Law of 15 June 2004 (SICAR Law) and special purpose vehicles (sociétés de participation financière) which qualify as 100% participation of the managed UCIs and AIFs.

The Management Company may engage in any other business and take any other measures which promote its interests or which otherwise serve or may be useful in achieving its objectives, in accordance with Chapter 15 of the Law of 17 December 2010, the Law of 13 February 2007 and/or the Law of 12 July 2013.

The Management Company may also engage in administrative activities for a securitisation company as defined in the Law of 22 March 2004.

The names and sales documents of all the funds managed by the Management Company are available from the Management Company's registered office.

The monies accruing to the Fund are used for purchasing securities and other legally permissible assets according to the investment policy set out in the Management Regulations and in this Sales Prospectus.

In addition, the Management Company may take advice from one or more investment advisers with the costs of this being borne by the Fund.

For the management of the Fund, in order to implement the investment objectives, the Management Company may commission one or more professional external fund management companies at the cost of the Fund to take the investment decisions necessary for this within the framework of the investment policy and limits established for the Fund, although control and responsibility still rest with the Management Company. The fund management companies ("portfolio managers") and/or investment advisers appointed for the Fund can be found in the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus.

These portfolio managers supply their extensive knowledge of the investment markets relevant to the Fund and make the investment decisions necessary for the proper implementation of the investment policy.

The role of Registrar and Transfer Agent has been outsourced to BNP Paribas – Luxembourg Branch.

The Management Company is subject to the applicable regulatory provisions governing the establishment of remuneration systems in accordance with Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010. The details of the system's structure have been specified by the Management Company in remuneration guidelines. Its structure is compatible with and facilitates the risk management procedures laid down by the Management Company, and it neither encourages the taking of risks that are incompatible with the risk profiles and the Management Regulations or Articles of Association of the funds that are managed by it, nor does it prevent the Management Company from acting according to its duty in the best interests of the Fund. The remuneration policy accords with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and of the UCITS managed by it and of the investors in such UCITS, and it includes measures to prevent conflicts of interest.

At least once a year, the Universal-Investment Group's remuneration committee checks the appropriateness of the Management Company's remuneration system as well as its compliance with all the legal rules. It includes fixed and variable remuneration elements. Payment of

remuneration on the basis of performance appraisals is spread over several years in order to ensure that the remuneration is paid out in line with the longer-term performance of the administered investment assets taking account of the associated investment risks. Setting ranges for overall remuneration ensures that there is no significant dependence on the receipt of variable remuneration and that the relationship between the fixed and variable remuneration is appropriate. In addition to the aforementioned remuneration elements, employees of the Management Company can obtain voluntary employer benefits-in-kind as well as material and retirement benefits.

Further details of the Management Company's current remuneration policy have been published online at www.universal-investment.com/de/Verguetungssystem-Luxemburg. It includes a description of the valuation methods for remuneration and payments to certain employee groups, as well as details of the persons responsible for allocation, including the composition of the remuneration committee. On request, the Management Company will provide the information in hard copy form without charge.

UCI administrator

The UCI administrator of the Fund is the Management Company. In accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010, it is the body responsible for the management of undertakings for collective investment falling within Part I of the Law of 2010 ("UCI") ("UCI management").

The UCI management can be divided into three main functions:

Register keeping, net asset value calculation ("NAV calculation") and accounting as well as customer communication.

The UCI administrator may, under his own responsibility and control, delegate various functions and tasks to other bodies which must be suitable and qualified for the performance of those tasks in accordance with the applicable regulations. In the event that one or more functions are transferred, you will find the names of each appointed body in Section 1. "Management and administration".

The UCI administrator is responsible for the calculation and accounting of NAV, i.e. the correct and complete recording of transactions in order to keep the books and records of the Fund properly in compliance with applicable legal, regulatory and contractual requirements and the relevant accounting policies. It is also responsible for the calculation and preparation of the NAV of the Fund in accordance with the applicable regulations.

The customer communication function includes the creation and delivery of confidential documents intended for unitholders.

The registrar function includes all tasks required to maintain the fund register. This includes the entries, changes and deletions required for regular updating and maintenance. This function has been transferred as indicated in the following section.

The Depositary

The Fund's assets are held in safekeeping by the Depositary.

The role and responsibility of the Depositary are governed by the Law of 2010, the Depositary Agreement made between the Management Company and Depositary and the rights and obligations as set out in Article 3 of the Management Regulations.

The Management Company has appointed BNP Paribas – Luxembourg Branch as the Depositary.

BNP Paribas – Luxembourg Branch is a branch of BNP Paribas.

BNP Paribas is an authorised bank incorporated in France as a *société anonyme* (public limited company) and registered in the *Registre du commerce et des sociétés Paris* (Trade and Companies Register) under the number 662 042 449, authorised by the *Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution* (ACPR) and supervised by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* (AMF). Its registered office is at 16, Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France, and it operates through its branch in Luxembourg, whose office is located at 60, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and which is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B23968 and supervised by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (the “CSSF”).

The Registrar and Transfer Agent / Paying Agent

The Registrar and Transfer Agent as well as the Paying Agent for the Fund is BNP Paribas – Luxembourg Branch, whose registered office is at 60, Avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg. The tasks of the Transfer Agent and Registrar comprise executing applications and orders for the subscription, conversion, redemption and transfer of units.

Collateral Manager

Collateral management for the Fund's derivatives transactions is outsourced to Universal-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH, Theodor-Heuss-Allee 70, 60486 Frankfurt am Main (the “Collateral Manager”). The Collateral Manager will initiate the exchange of collateral to mitigate the risks of OTC derivative transactions (“Collateral Management”). This may involve the provision of collateral in the form of cash or securities which are to be exchanged between the counterparties concerned.

Special information

a) Investment policy and investment limits

The Fund's investment policy and investment limits are set down in the following Management Regulations in conjunction with the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus. The objectives of the investment policy are pursued while abiding by the principle of risk diversification. Particular note must be taken of Article 4 “General guidelines for investment policy and investment limits” of the Management Regulations, in which the other legally permissible assets and investment forms entailing increased risks are described. The latter comprise in particular transactions involving options and financial futures. In general, it should be pointed out that the performance of the fund units is largely determined by the changes in stock prices on each market day for the assets held in the Fund and the earnings. To achieve the investment objectives, it is also intended to use derivative financial instruments (“derivatives”). When using derivatives, the Fund shall not deviate from the investment objectives stated in the Sales Prospectus and Management Regulations. In general, it should be pointed out that the performance of the fund units is largely determined by the changes in stock prices on each market day for the assets held in the Fund and the earnings.

The Management Company is authorised, while paying due attention to the principle of risk diversification, to invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in securities from different issues which are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its regional public authorities, by a non-EU OECD member country or by international public organisations to which one or more EU Member States belong. These securities must have been issued as part of at least six different issues, with securities from one and the same issue not making up more than 30% of the net fund assets.

b) Notes on techniques for efficient portfolio management

Pursuant to the amended CSSF Circular 08/356, the CSSF Circular 13/559, supplemented by the CSSF Circular 14/592 and the ESMA Guidelines ESMA/2014/937 (the “ESMA Guidelines”), efficient portfolio management techniques may be used for the Fund. Of these, the Fund currently only uses derivative transactions that can be concluded for hedging purposes. Securities financing transactions are currently not used.

All income resulting from techniques for efficient portfolio management, less direct and indirect operational costs, is paid to the Fund and forms part of the Fund's net asset value.

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

The Fund's annual report will provide details on the identity of any companies affiliated with Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. or the Depositary of the Fund that receive direct and indirect operational costs and fees.

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

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

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

The Fund may reinvest cash which it receives as collateral in connection with the use of techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management, pursuant to the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, including CSSF Circular 08/356, as amended by CSSF Circular 11/512, CSSF Circular 13/559, supplemented by CSSF Circular 14/592, and the ESMA Guidelines.

c) Notes concerning risks

The following risks may be encountered as a result of the Fund's investment policy.

(c)(1) Risks entailed by Fund units

Investing in fund units is a form of investment that is characterised by the principle of risk diversification. However, the risks associated with investing in fund units – particularly as a result of the Fund's investment policy, the assets held in the Fund and the transactions in the units – cannot be excluded. With regard to their risks and rewards, fund units are comparable to securities, and possibly in combination with the instruments and techniques employed.

In the case of units denominated in a foreign currency, the exchange rates entail risks and rewards. It must also be considered that such units are exposed to what is referred to as “transfer risk”. The purchaser of the units only makes a profit on selling his units if the increase in value exceeds the front-end load paid at the time of purchase, taking into account the redemption fee. In the case of just a brief duration of the particular investment the front-end load may reduce the performance for the investor or even result in losses.

There is a risk of loss in the case of assets held abroad in particular which can result from insolvency, failures in the duty of care or abusive conduct by the depositary or a sub-custodian (depositary risks).

The Fund may fall victim to fraud or other criminal acts. It may suffer losses as a result of misunderstandings or errors on the part of employees of the Management Company or external parties or due to external events such as natural disasters (**operational risks**).

(c)(2) Risks entailed by the Fund's investments

General risks inherent in securities

When choosing investments, the expected performance of the assets takes priority. It should be noted that, in addition to the opportunities for price gains and income, securities are exposed to the risk that their price will fall below the original price paid at the time of purchase.

Risks entailed by shares

Experience tells us that the prices of shares and share-like securities (e.g. index certificates) are subject to major fluctuations. They therefore offer opportunities for considerable gains in price although there are also corresponding risks to be considered. The factors influencing the price of shares are in particular the profit development of individual enterprises and sectors as well as general economic developments and political perspectives which determine expectations on the stock markets and ultimately the pricing.

Risk in the case of fixed-rate and variable-rate securities and zero-coupon bonds

Factors which influence changes in the prices of interest-bearing securities are above all the development of interest rates on the capital markets which are in turn affected by general economic factors. With rising capital market interest rates, interest-bearing securities may suffer falls in price, whilst they may rise when interest rates on the capital markets fall. The changes in price also depend on the term or remaining term of the interest-bearing securities. As a rule, interest-bearing securities with shorter terms are exposed to lower price risks than interest-bearing securities with longer terms. However, this generally means that lower yields have to be tolerated as well as higher reinvestment costs because of the more frequent (shorter) maturities of the securities held.

Variable-rate securities are subject to interest rate risks to a lesser extent than fixed-rate securities.

Duration management is a possible means of controlling interest rate risk. The duration is the weighted lock-in period for the capital employed. The longer the duration of a security, the more

strongly the security will react to changes in interest rates.

Because of their comparatively longer term to maturity and the lack of regular interest payments, securities without regular interest payments and zero-coupon bonds react to a higher degree than fixed-rate securities to changes in the interest rates. During periods of rising capital market interest rates the marketability of such debt securities may be restricted.

Risks in the case of participation certificates

Under their terms of issue participation certificates mainly have the character of bonds or of shares. The risks entailed by them are similar to those posed by bonds or shares.

Creditworthiness risk

Even with a cautious selection of the securities that are to be acquired, creditworthiness risk, i.e. the risk of loss due to the insolvency of issuers (issuer risk), cannot be excluded.

Credit risk

The Fund may invest part of its assets in government or corporate bonds. The issuers of such bonds may become insolvent, meaning that some or all of the value of the bonds could be lost.

Commodity risk

Commodities are defined as physical goods that are or can be traded on a secondary market, e.g. industrial metals and oil. In the case of commodities, the price risk is often more complex and volatile than with currencies and interest rates. The markets for commodities can also be less liquid so that changes in supply and demand may impact on prices and volatility. These features of the market can impede price transparency and the effective hedging of commodity risk. No instruments are used in the funds which lead to the physical delivery of the commodities.

Sector risk

Sector risk is the dependence on the performance of corporate profits in a single sector or in related sectors. It includes risk factors within the business environment over which a company has minimal or no influence.

Counterparty risk

For non-traded transactions there may be a counterparty risk in that the contracting party is either unable to meet his obligations to pay or settles them partially or with a delay. The contract parties are first-rate financial institutions which specialise in such business.

Concentration risk

Risks may arise if the investment is concentrated on certain assets or markets. The Fund is then particularly dependent on the performance of these assets or markets. If the Fund focuses its investment activities on particular countries or regions, its level of risk diversification will be also reduced. As a consequence, the Fund is particularly dependent on the development of individual countries/regions or countries/regions with close ties and the companies domiciled and/or operating in them. Economic or political instability in countries where the Fund invests may lead to the non-payment or partial payment of funds it is owed despite the issuer of the respective security or other asset being solvent. Reasons for this may include currency or transfer restrictions or other legislative changes.

Country risk

If the Fund focuses its investment activities on particular countries, its level of risk diversification will be reduced. As a consequence, the Fund is particularly dependent on the development of individual or related countries and the companies domiciled or operating in them. Investments in emerging markets offer the chance of above-average earnings because of the fast economic growth of such

upwardly aspiring markets. However, because of the higher volatility of the market and exchange rates and other default risks, this may entail greater risks.

Liquidity risk

The liquidity of a financial market product is viewed as the ease and speed with which it can be resold at a fair price. With regard to the liquidity risks of the Fund's assets, various factors such as the instrument category or stock exchange turnover are taken into account.

Risks in the case of certificates

Certificates grant the issuer a claim to be paid a redemption amount which is calculated according to a formula set in the particular terms of the certificate and depends on the price of the security underlying the certificate.

Leverage provides above-average risk-reward ratios for various types of certificate. Leverage (also: leverage effect) has the impact of a multiplier; it is brought about when only a fraction of the capital investment is paid in for financial instruments, although the investor has full participation in any price changes of the underlying security. By this means a particular price movement is simplified in relation to the capital employed and may lead to disproportionate profits or losses.

Risk in the case of financial futures

Financial futures (derivatives) can be concluded as traded contracts or as over-the-counter contracts. Exchange-traded contracts are usually more highly standardised, and they have high liquidity and a lower counterparty default risk. In the case of OTC transactions, these characteristics are not always so obvious (see counterparty risk and liquidity risk, among others).

Financial futures can be subdivided into those with a symmetrical risk profile, e.g. futures, forwards, forward exchange rate contracts, swaps, etc. and those with an asymmetrical risk profile, e.g. options, warrants, and derivatives based on option rights, e.g. caps, floors, etc.

Financial futures are associated with considerable opportunities, but also entail risks because only a fraction of the contract volume (margin) has to be paid immediately. If the Management Company's expectations are not fulfilled, the difference between the price used as basis on closing the deal and the market price at the latest at the time the transaction is due must be paid by the Fund. The amount of loss exposure is therefore unknown at the outset and may even exceed any collateral that is provided.

This may render temporary rights acquired through financial futures worthless or reduce their value. Transactions through which it is intended to restrict or even exclude the risks arising through financial futures transactions may possibly not occur or may entail a loss-making market price.

The risk of loss increases when credit is used to satisfy obligations arising through financial futures or the commitment from such transactions or the consideration claimable for this is denominated in a foreign currency or unit of account. Listed options and futures also involve a market risk as a consequence of the change in exchange rates, interest rates, etc. or the corresponding underlying securities, e.g. rises and falls in share prices.

Financial futures can be used for investment purposes but also for hedging. Hedging transactions serve to reduce downside risks. Since these hedging transactions can only serve to protect the fund assets or stock prices to a limited extent, it is not impossible for changes in stock prices to have an adverse impact on the development of the fund assets.

Currency risks

When investing in foreign currencies or entering into transactions in such currencies there are risks and opportunities for changes in the exchange rates. It must also be considered that such

investments in foreign currencies are exposed to what is referred to as “transfer risk”.

Note concerning borrowing by the Fund

The interest incurred by borrowing will reduce the Fund's performance. However, such charges may enable the Fund's income to be increased by taking up credit.

Inflation risk

Inflation risk means the danger of financial losses as a result of the devaluation of currency. Inflation can lead to the reduction of the Fund's earnings and the value of its investments with regard to purchasing power. Individual currencies are subject to varying degrees of inflation risk.

Risks with contingent convertibles

In contrast to convertible bonds and bonds-cum-warrants, contingent convertible bonds must generally be converted into shares or else the capital must be completely or partially depreciated if the issuer fails to achieve the minimum equity ratio. Contingent convertible bonds are mostly issued by financial intermediaries, which entails specific risks. Investments in contingent convertible bonds may present the following risks inter alia:

Risk of maturity extension

Some contingent convertible bonds are issued as instruments with unlimited duration that can only be terminated at pre-set levels with the consent of the competent authority.

Capital structure-inversion risk

Contrary to classic capital hierarchy, investors in contingent convertible bonds may suffer a loss of capital when investors do not.

Conversion risk

It can be difficult for the portfolio manager and/or the co-portfolio manager of the relevant fund to evaluate how the securities will behave during conversion. In the case of conversion into equity capital, the portfolio manager and/or co-portfolio manager may be forced to sell these new equity holdings, because under the investment strategy of the relevant fund no equity capital is allowed in the portfolio. This forced sale may in turn lead to liquidity problems with these holdings.

Cancellation of coupon payments

With many contingent convertibles bonds, coupon payments can be cancelled by the issuers at any time and for arbitrarily long periods.

Industry concentration risk

Investments in contingent convertible bonds may lead to an increased industry concentration risk because this type of security is issued by a limited number of banks.

Threshold value risks

Threshold values are set in different ways; depending on the difference between equity capital and the threshold value, they determine the extent of the conversion risk. It can be difficult for the portfolio manager of the relevant fund to anticipate the event that triggers the conversion of debts into capital.

Unknown risks

The structure of the instrument is innovative and has not yet been tested.

Valuation and depreciation risks

The value of contingent convertible bonds may have to be reduced to the relevant approved markets due to the higher risk of overvaluation of this type of unit class. Therefore, a fund may lose the entire investment or be forced to accept cash or securities with a value below that of the original investment.

Yield/valuation risk

The often attractive yields of contingent convertible bonds attract investors, but this can also be regarded as a complexity premium.

Risks associated with real estate investment trusts (REITs)

The Fund invests in shares of REITs (Real Estate Investment Trusts) which are traded on a regulated market, or in companies that qualify as such, as well as in shares of other listed real estate companies.

Investments in REITs, securities comparable to REITs, or listed property shares may involve very large fluctuations in value. REITs, companies which qualify as REITs, and other stock exchange-listed property companies comprise publicly traded assets which are organised – in particular under foreign law – in the legal form of a trust, or as a corporation, or in a similar way based on the investment policy described in this Issuing Document, and in which the invested funds are combined and primarily invested in commercial property.

These companies may invest in a wide range of properties or they may specialise in a specific type of property, such as office and commercial properties, shopping centres, hotels, residential properties, public buildings etc. When purchasing REITs, companies which are comparable to REITs and shares in real estate companies, account must be taken of risks resulting from the type of company, risks connected with the potential departure of shareholders, and the risks of changes in the framework conditions relating to taxation legislation and social legislation. This applies in particular if the issuers of the investment securities have their registered address abroad. It must also be considered that if shares are acquired in property companies they may be subject to obligations and risks which are difficult to identify.

Finally, if it is intended to sell the securities there may not be sufficient liquidity on the respective stock exchange despite the stock exchange listing. The value of property may fluctuate, for example as a result of the general or local economic conditions, an excessive level of building activity and increased competition, rising land taxes and operating costs, changes to building regulations, losses due to property damage or compulsory purchases, government/local authority restrictions on rent levels, changes in the value of a residential district, changes in the assessment of the attractiveness of properties from the viewpoint of the tenants, and rising interest rates. In addition to changes in the value of the properties on which they are based, the value of REITs and other companies may also be adversely affected by the failure of borrowers, tenants or lessees to fulfil payment obligations.

Risk of financial intermediaries

The subscription, conversion and redemption of units or shares in the Fund may be made via financial intermediaries (e.g. nominees). These final investors may be unknown to the Fund and the Management Company, so that the investors right to compensation in the event of errors in the calculation of the net asset value, non-compliance with investment regulations and other errors may be affected and may only be exercised indirectly. However, the Fund and the Management Company shall provide the relevant financial intermediaries with all the information they need in order to be able to compensate their customers who are the final investors of the Fund/Company.

Legal and tax risk

Changes to tax regulations and tax assessment of circumstances in the various countries in which the sub-fund in question holds assets, and in the unitholders' countries of domicile and the Fund's country of domicile, may have adverse effects on the tax situation of the Fund or of its unitholders.

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

Since 1 January 2018, certain income generated in Germany (particularly income from dividends, rent and gains from the sale of property) has been taxed at fund level. Exemptions to this fund-level taxation are only possible if the fund units are held by certain tax-privileged investors or held under old-age provision or basic pension agreements (Riester/Rürup pension plans).

In particular, since 2018, investors have not been exempt from paying tax on gains from the sale of shares, and it has not been possible to deduct withholding taxes levied on income earned by the fund at investor level.

To compensate for prior tax charges, investors may, subject to certain conditions, be entitled to receive part of the income earned by the Fund as a tax-free lump sum (referred to as "partial relief"). However, since the partial relief is provided as a flat-rate, this mechanism cannot be relied upon to fully compensate for said charges in all cases. If the applicable partial exemption regime changes, or the requirements relating thereto cease to apply, then the investment unit shall be regarded as sold.

Furthermore, a different assessment of the partial exemption requirements by the financial authorities may also lead to a partial exemption being denied in principle.

ATAD

The European Union has adopted Directive 2016/1164 to combat tax avoidance practices ("ATAD 1"). The Directive implements recommendations for action from the OECD's BEPS project. These include regulations on the taxation of hybrid mismatches, interest deduction restrictions, regulations on the taxation of additions and a general tax abuse regulation. Luxembourg has transposed ATAD 1 into national law and has applied these rules since 1 January 2019. ATAD 1 was supplemented by the amending directive of 29 May 2017 ("ATAD 2") in relation to hybrid arrangements with third countries. While ATAD 1 provided rules for certain hybrid mismatches between Member States, ATAD 2 extends the scope of the Directive to various other mismatches between Member States and to mismatches between Member States and third countries. The requirements of ATAD 2 have also been transposed into national law in Luxembourg and will be applied from 1 January 2020. An exception to this are the rules on "reverse hybrid mismatches", which Member States will only have to apply in national law from 1 January 2022. The impact of the BEPS Action Plan and of ATAD 1 and ATAD 2 may result in additional tax charges at the level of the Fund, target funds, alternative investment vehicles, holding companies or portfolio companies, which may reduce the value of the Fund's investment without the Management Company being able to legally influence this. The Management Company may decide, at its discretion, that an investor whose tax status has caused an additional tax burden shall bear said burden.

DAC6

In 2017, the European Commission proposed new transparency obligations for intermediaries such as tax advisers, auditors, banks and lawyers who design and market tax arrangements for their customers. On 13 March 2018, EU member states reached a political agreement on new transparency rules for such intermediaries. As a result, the EU Directive on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation (2011/16/EU) was amended by EU Directive 2018/822.

Accordingly, users and intermediaries will have to report information on cross-border tax arrangements to their competent tax authority under new reporting obligations ("DAC6"). This information is subject to an automatic exchange of information among EU member states. These rules require affected intermediaries and subsidiary users to report the details of relevant arrangements made after 25 June 2018.

There is a possibility that the new disclosure requirements may have an impact on transparency, disclosure and/or reporting in respect of the Fund and its investments and on investors' interests in the Fund

Inclusion of sustainability risks in the investment process

As part of the investment process, the relevant financial risks are included in the investment decision and assessed on an ongoing basis. This will also take into account relevant sustainability risks as defined in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector ("the Disclosure Regulation"), which may have a material adverse effect on the return of an investment.

Sustainability risk is defined as an environmental, social or governance event or condition that could have a material adverse effect on the value of the investment. Sustainability risks can therefore lead to a material deterioration in the financial profile, liquidity, profitability or reputation of the underlying investment. If sustainability risks are not already taken into account in the investment valuation process, they may have materially adverse effects on the expected/estimated market price and/or the liquidity of the investment, and consequently on the return provided by the Fund. Sustainability risks may have a significant impact on all known risk types, and they may be a factor contributing to the materiality of all those risk types.

As part of the selection of assets for the Fund, the influence of the risk indicators, including sustainability risks, is assessed alongside the objectives and investment strategies.

The risk quantification assessment process includes aspects of the sustainability risks, and it relates these to other factors (in particular price and expected return) that are considered when making the investment decision.

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

For more information on how sustainability risks are incorporated into the investment process and the extent to which they may impact returns, please visit Universal-Investment's website.

Further information can be found in the "Fund overview" annex to the Sales Prospectus.

d) Potential conflicts of interests

The Management Company maintains appropriate and effective organisational and administrative arrangements for taking any appropriate measures to identify, prevent, resolve and monitor conflicts of interest in order to prevent them from adversely affecting the interests of the Fund and its unitholders.

As well as the Fund portfolio, the portfolio manager manages, either alone or jointly or with other partners, the capital investments of other companies and investment funds with different and similar investment criteria, and also offers a broad range of services to other companies, funds, capital investments, etc. Various conflicts of interest may occur within this area, particularly with regard to the allocation of investment opportunities to different investment funds that are advised or managed by the Portfolio Manager. It is therefore down to the Portfolio Manager to decide which of the investment funds they manage or advise should be allowed a share in a limited investment opportunity; this Fund does not therefore have any preferential rights.

In addition, the Portfolio Manager may also combine purchases or sales of investments made on behalf of the Fund with purchases or sales that he undertakes for other customers, and in doing so he may average out the purchase/sales prices achieved (block trading with average prices). As a result, the Fund may receive better or worse prices than if the Portfolio Manager had always executed the transactions solely for the Fund in each case.

In respect of potential conflicts of interest in connection with the flat fee of the Fund, the Portfolio Manager also maintains appropriate and effective organisational and administrative arrangements for taking any appropriate measures to identify, prevent, resolve and monitor conflicts of interest in order to prevent them from adversely affecting the interests of the Fund and its unitholders.

e) Risk management procedure

The Management Company has set up a risk management procedure to describe all framework conditions, processes, measures, activities and structures required in order to efficiently and effectively implement and develop the risk management and risk reporting system. In accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and the applicable supervisory authority documents from the CSSF (CSSF Circular 11/512 of 30 May 2011 and ESMA Guidelines 10-788 of 28 July 2010), the Management Company shall report regularly to the CSSF on the risk management procedure applied. The CSSF supervisory authority documents set out the code of conduct to be observed by undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities with regard to the application of a risk management procedure and the use of derivative financial instruments. In the CSSF supervisory authority documents, funds subject to Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 are provided with additional information on the use of a risk management procedure within the meaning of Article 42(1) of the Law of 2010 and on the use of derivative financial instruments within the meaning of Article 41(1)(g) of this law.

The risk management principles set out in the supervisory authority documents must enable, for example, measurement of the market risk (including the overall risk) which is of potential significance for the funds with regard to their investment objectives and strategies, the management styles or methods used to manage the funds and the valuation processes, and which therefore could also have a direct impact on the interests of the investors of the managed funds.

To this end, the Management Company makes use of the following methods as provided for by law:

Commitment approach:

With the commitment approach, the positions from derivative financial instruments are converted into their corresponding underlying instrument equivalents using the Delta approach (for options). Any netting and hedging effects between derivative financial instruments and their underlying instruments are taken into account. The total of these equivalent positions in the underlying instruments must not exceed the total net value of the Fund portfolio.

Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach:

The VaR figure is a mathematical/statistical concept which is used as a standard risk measure in the financial sector. The VaR indicates the level of losses during a specific period (the “holding period”) that will not be exceeded with a specific level of probability (the “confidence level”).

Relative VaR approach:

In the relative VaR approach, the VaR (99% confidence level, 1-day holding period, 1-year period under consideration) of the Fund may not exceed the VaR of a derivative-free reference asset by more than a specific proportion (the VaR limit ratio). The reference assets are basically an approximate representation of the Fund's investment policy.

Absolute VaR approach:

In the absolute VaR approach, the VaR (99% confidence level, 1-day holding period, 1-year period under consideration) of the Fund may not exceed a specific proportion of the Fund's assets.

Leverage:

The leverage effect of derivatives may result in a greater impact – both positive and negative – on the value of the fund assets than would be the case with the direct acquisition of securities and other assets. To this extent, their use is associated with special risks.

The point is made that regardless of the maximum limit of market risk prescribed by law which arises from the relative VaR calculation, the leverage effect may be higher because its calculation is based on the total notional values (sum of the notionals) of the derivatives held by the Fund. Any effects from reinvestment arising from collateral are also taken into account. The actual leverage effect is subject to fluctuations on the securities markets over time and may therefore also in the end be greater due to extraordinary market conditions.

Due to the leverage calculation method used in accordance with the total notional values method, the calculated leverage can be considerable and is not necessarily in line with investors' expectations with regard to the direct leverage effect. The expected leverage should therefore not be perceived as a target value, but rather as the expected value of the leverage applied. Accordingly, the actual leverage may differ from the expected value given. As a consequence, the information on the expected leverage should not be perceived as a form of investment limit that, if exceeded, requires payment of compensation.

f) Flat fee

In return for managing the Fund, the Management Company receives a flat fee in accordance with the annex to the Sales Prospectus entitled “Fund overview”, which may differ for the various unit classes of the Fund. The flat fee includes the following fees and costs, which are not charged separately to the Fund's assets:

- i. fee for managing the Fund's assets;
- ii. fee for the Depositary, including all other costs and expenses incurred by the Depositary in connection with its activities for the Fund's assets;
- iii. fee for the Fund's Portfolio Manager;
- iv. fee for the Distributor;
- v. fee for the Paying Agent;
- vi. fee for the Information Agent;
- vii. fees for the Fund's Registrar and Transfer Agent, including all other costs and expenses incurred by the Registrar and Transfer Agent in connection with its activities for the Fund's assets.

The flat fee is initially paid out to the Management Company as a single amount from the Fund's assets. The Management Company then uses the flat fee to pay for the services covered by the flat fee.

Potential performance fees and front-end loads for the issue, redemption and exchange of fund units are not included in the flat fee.

The flat fee is calculated on the basis of the average daily net asset value of the unit class and is payable quarterly in arrears.

g) Repayment of collected flat fee to certain investors and commission sharing agreements

At its sole discretion, the Management Company may agree with individual investors to repay to those investors part of the flat fee it has collected from them.

The Management Company generally passes on some of its flat fee to intermediaries. This is done as remuneration for sales services on the basis of brokered stocks. This may account for a considerable proportion of said fee. The Management Company does not receive any refunds from the remuneration and reimbursement of expenses that is to be paid from the Fund assets to the Depositary and third parties. Non-cash benefits which are offered by brokers and dealers and used by the Management Company in the interests of investors remain unaffected.

h) Issue, redemption and exchange of units

Any natural person or legal entity may acquire units through their purchase and payment of the issue price, subject to Article 7 of the Management Regulations. All units issued have equal rights to the Fund's pooled investments.

The purchase, sale and conversion of units takes place on the basis of this Sales Prospectus and the Management Regulations in the latest applicable version as well as the Key Investor Information Document, and may take place on any valuation day in accordance with the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus.

The Management Company is empowered to issue new fund units on a continuous basis. It does, however, reserve the right to stop issuing fund units, either on a temporary or permanent basis. Payments that have already been made shall be refunded immediately in such event.

Once the Management Company resumes issuing units, it shall notify investors of this by means of a communication on its website at www.universal-investment.com.

The Management Company may at any time at its own discretion issue additional units of the Fund to unitholders via the Depositary free of charge for the purpose of splitting units. When this is done, the unit split for all units issued is made using the same ratio.

Orders to purchase, redeem or convert registered units may be addressed to the Registrar and Transfer Agent, Management Company and any applicable distributors.

Orders to purchase, redeem or convert bearer units – generally securitised in the form of a global note – will be forwarded to the Registrar and Transfer Agent by the investor's securities account

holder.

Orders received by noon (Luxembourg time) on a valuation day as defined in the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus shall be settled on the basis of the issue/redemption price on that valuation day. Orders received after noon (Luxembourg time) shall be settled on the basis of the issue/redemption price on the next valuation day.

The issue price is the net asset value per unit in accordance with Article 5 of the Management Regulations for the corresponding valuation day, plus any applicable sales commission and/or front-end load pursuant to the "Fund overview" annex. The issue price is payable within the number of banking days following the valuation day as stipulated in the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus. The issue price is paid in the currency of the Fund or, where there are several unit classes, in the relevant unit class currency. If a country's laws prescribe lower levels of sales commission, the banks involved in that country may sell units at a lower sales commission, but this must not fall below the maximum permitted sales commission that applies there. If savings plans are offered, sales commission shall be charged only on payments actually made. The issue price increases to include payments or other charges incurred in various countries in which units are sold. If distributions pursuant to Article 12 of the Management Regulations are immediately reinvested in units, a reinvestment discount set by the Management Company may be granted.

The units are issued without delay by the Registrar and Transfer Agent on behalf of the Management Company following the receipt of the issue price by the Depositary. In this respect the Management Company may issue fractions of up to 0.001 of a unit. Investors are informed that units held by Clearstream or Euroclear are registered in the name of the respective Depositary (Clearstream or Euroclear). Please note that Clearstream offers the option of issuing fractions of units, whereas Euroclear does not.

There is no right to receive physical certificates.

The redemption price is the net asset value per unit calculated in accordance with Article 5 of the Management Regulations, where appropriate less a redemption fee in accordance with the annex entitled "Fund overview", which is charged in favour of the Fund. The redemption fee is applied uniformly to every redemption of units. Payment of the redemption price is made in accordance with the annex entitled "Fund overview" or Sales Prospectus within the number of banking days defined therein after the corresponding valuation day. The redemption price is paid in the currency of the Fund or, where there are several unit classes, in the relevant unit class currency. In the case of redeeming registered units, payment is made to the reference account specified by the investor.

In compliance with CSSF Circular 04/146, the Management Company prohibits all practices associated with market timing/late trading. The Management Company is entitled to reject applications for subscription, redemption and/or conversion from an investor if it suspects that the investor is applying such practices. In this case the Management Company reserves the right to take all necessary measures in order to protect the remaining investors.

Information on the issue and the redemption prices is available from the registered offices of the Management Company, Depositary and Paying Agents of the Fund, and is published in accordance with the legal provisions of each country in which the units are authorised for public distribution, as well as on the Management Company's website (www.universal-investment.com).

Conversion of units from one unit class into units of a different unit class is possible subject to the modalities specified in the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus.

In addition, the Management Company or an authorised representative must register the Fund's ultimate beneficial owners in the Luxembourg register of beneficial owners in accordance with the

provisions of the Luxembourg Law of 13 January 2019 on the register of beneficial owners (registre des bénéficiaires effectifs) ("RBE Law"). As a result, certain beneficial owners who satisfy the conditions of the RBE Law are entered in this register, which is also available to the public. The Management Company or its authorised representative will contact the beneficial owners concerned prior to their registration in the register.

i) Annual and semi-annual reports

After the close of each accounting year, the Management Company shall prepare an audited annual report for the Fund. This annual report shall provide information on the fund assets, its management and financial results. After the close of the first half of the accounting year, the Management Company shall prepare a semi-annual report for the Fund, which shall provide information on the fund assets and its administration during the corresponding half year. These reports are available free of charge to unitholders from the registered office of the Management Company, Depositary and any Paying Agent.

j) Use of earnings

The net income of the Fund resulting from dividends, interest and capital gains, as well as proceeds from the sale of subscription rights and other non-recurring income, can be capitalised and reinvested in the Fund or distributed to the unitholders. The Management Company will make a decision on this. Information about the use of income of the Fund and its unit classes decided on by the Management Company can be found in the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus.

It is also at the Management Company's discretion whether to distribute capital gains, as well as proceeds from the sale of subscription rights and other income for the Fund in whole or in part.

The associated income equalisation is taken into account.

An income distribution may not exceed the minimum volume of a Fund as prescribed pursuant to the Law of 2010.

k) Taxation of fund assets and income

The Fund is not subject to any taxes in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg apart from the "taxe d'abonnement" pursuant to Articles 174 to 176 of the Law of 2010. However, income and profits of the Fund may be subject to withholding tax and other such taxes in countries in which the assets of the Fund are invested. Neither the Management Company nor the Depositary will obtain individual or collective receipts for such taxes.

The Fund is in principle subject to a "taxe d'abonnement", the amount of which is determined by law. An exemption from the "taxe d'abonnement" applies to the value of the units held by the Company in other UCIs insofar as they have already been subject to the "taxe d'abonnement".

The Fund's dividend distributions are not subject to any Luxembourg withholding tax and are not taxed in Luxembourg in the case of shareholders who do not have their tax domicile in Luxembourg.

Purchasers of fund units are recommended to obtain advice on the laws and regulations (e.g. those concerning the tax system and foreign exchange controls) applicable to the subscription for, purchase, possession and sale of units as well as the receipt of income in their place of origin or permanent or temporary residence.

l) Data protection

Compliance with the statutory data protection provisions

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into force on 25 May 2018 and it replaces the data protection laws which applied previously within the European Union. The aim of the GDPR is to unify national data protection laws throughout the European Union and simultaneously to modernise the law so as to adapt it to new technological developments. The GDPR is automatically binding on companies which process personal data (data controller or processor) in all EU Member States without national implementation being required. The GDPR has, in particular, a greater extra-territorial scope, and it will have significant effects on any data controller or processor which is domiciled in the European Union and which offers goods or services for data subjects in the European Union or which monitors the behaviour of data subjects within the European Union. The new regulation imposes more onerous operational requirements on data controllers and data processors, and it introduces significant penalties for non-compliance consisting of monetary fines of up to 4% of total annual worldwide turnover or EUR 20 million (whichever amount is greater) depending on the type and seriousness of the breach.

Further developments on legislation relating to privacy can be anticipated. The currently applicable Privacy and Electronic Communications Directive (the “ePrivacy Directive”) is being superseded by the Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications (the “ePrivacy Regulation”) which aims to strengthen trust and security within the digital single market by updating the legal framework. The ePrivacy Regulation is currently being finalised and should come into force in the near future.

Compliance with the current and future privacy, data protection and information security legislation could have a considerable effect on existing and planned data protection and information security practices. This includes the gathering, use, passing on, storage and protection of personal data as well as some of the current and planned business activities of the Fund and the Management Company. Non-compliance with these laws may lead to monetary fines, sanctions or other penalties which may have a significant adverse effect on the operating result and the overall business as well as the company's reputation.

Privacy statement

Specific personal data relating to the investors (in particular the name and address of each investor and the amount invested by them) may be gathered and/or processed and used by the Fund and the Management Company.

The Fund and the Management Company must safeguard the privacy and integrity of any personal data which is contained in a document that is provided by the investor as well as any other personal data which is gathered in the course of the relationship with the Fund. The Fund and the Management Company process personal data in accordance with the applicable data protection laws, including but not limited to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (the “GDPR”).

The investor confirms that he has read and understood the Fund's privacy statement which is available at <https://www.universal-investment.com/de/datenschutz-anleger-ubos>. This data protection declaration may be amended from time to time, and the current version of it is available via the aforementioned link.

m) Prevention of money laundering

In accordance with the current version of the Luxembourg Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the Luxembourg Law of 13 February 2018 (partially) implementing Directive (EU) 2015/849 of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of money laundering, the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 1 February 2010, Regulation 12-02 of 14 December 2012 and the relevant circulars and regulations of the CSSF, traders according to Article 2 of the Law of 2004 and all the people and companies working in the financial sector are subject to obligations to fight money laundering and the financing of terrorism in order to prevent the use of undertakings for collective investment for money laundering purposes. This also includes the obligation to identify and verify the identity of investors and investments. **Investors' depositary institutions are required to implement identification and identity verification processes.**

In accordance with these provisions, these identification processes are implemented and, if necessary, detailed verification is carried out by the Management Company or the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Fund.

Investors must enclose with the subscription documents the legally prescribed documents proving the investors' identity. These documents vary depending on the type or corporate form of the investor. **Investors' depositary institutions are required to implement identification and identity verification processes.**

The Fund and the Registrar and Transfer Agent retain the right to demand appropriate (additional) information which is required in order to verify the identity of an applicant. In the event of a delay or a failure by the applicant to provide the information required for verification purposes, the Management Company or the Registrar and Transfer Agent can refuse the application, and it is not liable for any interest, costs or compensation.

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

The recording of information which is to be provided in this connection together with the investment in the Fund is undertaken exclusively in order to comply with the provisions concerning the prevention of money laundering. All the documents retained in this connection are retained for five years after the ending of the business relationship.

In relation to the undertaking of investments and divestments by the Company, in accordance with and as required by applicable law, the Management Company will exercise sufficient due diligence with regard to the Fund's assets. The Management Company shall also implement increased due diligence obligations in accordance with Article 3 of CSSF Regulation 12-02 if units are subscribed to through an intermediary which acts on behalf of its customers. This is done for the purpose of fulfilling all KYC obligations and obligations to combat money laundering and terrorist financing in accordance with the applicable provisions of the AML/CFT law so that the statutory provisions and regulations applicable to the Fund and the Management Company are fulfilled.

n) Governing law and contract language

The Fund is subject to the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The same applies to the legal relationship between the investors and the Management Company.

The German versions of the Sales Prospectus, Management Regulations and other documents and

publications are binding.

o) Investor information

Investors may submit complaints free of charge. Complaints may be sent by post or e-mail to the Management Company. Investors will find free information on the processing of complaints on the Management Company's website (www.universal-investment.com).

Information on contributions that the Management Company receives from third parties or pays to third parties, as well as the method for calculating these contributions, may be found free of charge on www.universal-investment.com. Upon request of the investor, further details on contributions may be given.

Investors may find a brief description of the strategies regarding the use of voting rights by the Management Company free of charge on the website www.universal-investment.com.

In addition, the Best Execution Principles may also be found on the website www.universal-investment.com.

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

The Management Company shall inform investors of the fact that an investor may only assert investor rights in their entirety directly against the UCITS if the investor has been entered into the investment register of the UCITS in his own name. In cases where an investor has invested in a UCI or UCITS via an intermediary agent, which makes the investment in its own name but on behalf of the investor, the investor may not necessarily be able to assert all the investor rights directly against the UCI or UCITS. Investors are advised to be aware of their rights.

ANNEX

Fund overview

Fund name	Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic
Fund currency	EUR
Investment objective	<p>The Fund aims to achieve long-term capital appreciation, while taking into account its sustainable investment objective.</p> <p>No assurance can be given that the objectives of the investment policy will be achieved.</p>
Investment strategy	<p>The Fund aims to achieve long-term capital appreciation, while taking into account its sustainable investment objective. The sustainable investment objective is to make a positive contribution to solving global challenges ('positive impact'). The focus here is on four global challenges or fields of action that have been defined by the Berenberg Wealth and Asset Management ESG Office in cooperation with the Berenberg Wealth and Asset Management portfolio management units:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demographics and health 2. Climate change 3. Sustainable growth and innovation 4. Responsible use of resources <p>The selected investments provide solutions to these global challenges through their products and services or through financed assets and projects.</p> <p>Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic is based on a transparent and stringent investment process. The entire process is characterised by interdisciplinary cooperation between several of the contracting party's specialist teams.</p> <p>The investment universe comprises all listed shares that meet the Berenberg Wealth and Asset Management ESG criteria and have been subjected to an analysis of fundamentals in relation to the aforementioned global challenges/structural core themes: (i) demography and health, (ii) responsible use of resources, (iii) climate protection, and (iv) sustainable economic growth and innovation.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed.</p> <p>* Further details are available on the portfolio manager's website (www.berenberg.de)</p> <p>This Fund aims to make sustainable investments as defined in Article 9 of the Disclosure Regulation.</p> <p>The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.</p> <p>The principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors are not taken into account in the investment process at the level of the Management Company because the Management Company does not pursue a general cross-fund strategy for the consideration of PAIs.</p> <p>Even if no PAIs are taken into account at the level of the Management Company, impacts on sustainability factors are part of the Fund's investment strategy and do therefore have to be taken into account.</p> <p>Further pre-contractual disclosure on sustainable investments and on taking into account the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are provided in the Annex "Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852".</p>
Investment principles	The sub-fund invests at least 51% of the net sub-fund assets in shares and securities with share characteristics.

	<p>The Fund invests a maximum of 49% of the net fund assets in bonds and securities with bond characteristics. Up to 10% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in high-yield securities with ratings below investment grade.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 41(1)(e) of the Law of 17 December 2010, a maximum of 10% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in target funds (UCITS and other UCIs).</p> <p>A maximum of 10% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in subordinate bonds (solely in contingent convertible bonds).</p> <p>No direct investments are made in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS).</p> <p>A maximum of 10% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in 1:1 certificates on shares, indices, commodities and UCIs. 1:1 certificates are exchange-traded investment instruments which are classified as securities under Article 41(1)(a)–(d) of the Law of 2010 and which do contain any embedded derivatives that include leverage or options.</p> <p>1:1 certificates on commodities may not provide for physical delivery or grant the issuer the right to make a physical delivery of the relevant underlying.</p> <p>Investments in certificates with embedded derivatives are not made.</p> <p>A maximum of 5% of the sub-fund's net assets may be invested in closed-ended real estate investment trusts (REITs), provided these qualify as eligible securities.</p> <p>Financial derivative instruments (FDI) traded on a regulated market or over-the-counter (OTC) may only be used for hedging purposes.</p> <p>Financial derivative instruments (FDIs) include futures, FX forwards and options. Other FDIs are not used.</p> <p>The Fund invests exclusively in instruments that meet the criteria described in the investment strategy.</p> <p>Note: Of the possible techniques for efficient portfolio management, the fund currently exclusively uses derivative transactions, which can be concluded for hedging purposes. At present, the Fund does not currently use any securities financing transactions or total return swaps in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012. If the Management Company intends to use other techniques for efficient portfolio management or securities financing transactions for the Fund, this Sales Prospectus shall be amended accordingly.</p> <p>In addition, the following applies for German taxation purposes:</p> <p>The Fund or the sub-fund continuously invests more than 50% of its assets directly, or indirectly via other investment funds within the meaning of Section 1(2) of the Investment Tax Act (InvStG), in equity investments (equity funds – equity investment ratio). Equity investments in this sense are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Units in corporations admitted for official trading on a stock exchange or another organised market or included in such a market, provided they are not units in investment funds. For these purposes, an organised market is a market which is recognised, open to the public and operates regularly and therefore complies with the requirements of Article 50 of the UCITS Directive (Directive 2009/65/EC); • Units in other investment funds which, in accordance with their investment conditions, specify a continuous minimum investment of 25% or a higher percentage in equity investments within the meaning of Section 2(8) of the InvStG, in the amount of the percentage that is specified for this minimum investments. <p>The amount of the assets is determined by the value of the assets of the investment fund within the meaning of Section 1(2) InvStG without taking its liabilities into account. In the case of indirect investment in equity investments via other investment funds, the fund assets or sub-fund assets shall base compliance with its equity fund equity investment ratio on the actual equity investment ratios published by these investment funds on each valuation day. An indirect investment in equity securities through other investment funds requires that those investment funds carry out a valuation at least once a week.</p>
Investor profile	<p>The Fund is designed for investors who are able to assess the risks and the value of the investment. The investor must be prepared and able to deal with significant fluctuations in the value of the units, and potentially a considerable capital loss. In some cases, the Fund may</p>

	not be suitable for investors who wish to withdraw their money from the Fund within a period of less than five years.
Management Company	Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.
Depositary	BNP Paribas – Luxembourg Branch
Registrar and Transfer Agent	BNP Paribas – Luxembourg Branch
Paying Agent in Luxembourg	BNP Paribas – Luxembourg Branch
Portfolio Manager	Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. KG, Hamburg
Collateral Manager	Universal-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH
Valuation date pursuant to Article 5 of the Management Regulations	The Fund is subject to daily valuations. Valuation days are full banking days in Luxembourg and Frankfurt am Main, except 24 and 31 December. Where a valuation day coincides with a public holiday in Luxembourg or Frankfurt am Main, or if it is a day on which no valuations take place (24 and 31 December), the next following banking day shall be treated as the valuation day.
Payment of issue and redemption price	Two banking days after the relevant valuation day.
Cut-off time for subscription/redemption	12:00 noon (Luxembourg time)
Financial year	1 January to 31 December
First financial year	1 November 2021 to 31 December 2022
Fund term	Indefinite
Flat fee	Up to 1.75%
Collateral Manager fee	None
Performance fee	None
Risk management procedure	Relative VaR approach
Derivative-free benchmark	100% MSCI World Socially Responsible Investment Net Return (EUR) (Bloomberg: M7CXBRL INDEX)
Expected leverage	The Fund's level of leverage, calculated as the “total of the notional values” of the derivative financial instruments that are used, is expected to be 25% under normal market conditions, although lower and higher values are possible.
Countries in which units are offered for sale	Germany
FATCA classification	According to the current Luxembourg FATCA provisions, the Fund qualifies as a “restricted fund” pursuant to Annex II, Section IV(E)(5) of the Luxembourg-USA IGA, and it is therefore deemed to be a “non-reporting Luxembourg financial institution” as well as a “deemed-compliant foreign financial institution” under FATCA. As a result, the following types of investor are not permitted and therefore cannot invest in the Fund:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specified U.S. persons pursuant to Article 1, Section 1 (et seq.) of the Luxembourg-USA IGA, - Non-participating Financial Institutions pursuant to Article 1, Section 1(r) of the Luxembourg-US IGA, and <p>Passive Non-Financial Foreign Entities (NFFEs) with one or more substantial U.S. owners within the meaning of the relevant implementing regulations issued by Department of the Treasury of the United States of America.</p>
CRS classification	Luxembourg Financial Institution (Investment Entity)
Classification according to the Disclosure Regulation	The Fund is classified as an Article 9 Fund for the purposes of the Disclosure Regulation.

Unit class	Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic R D	Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic M D	Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic I D*	Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic B D**
ISIN code	LU2393249169	LU2393249755	LU2393250415	LU2393250688
Securities ID No.	A3C4GQ	A3C4GR	A3C4GS	A3C4GT
Currency	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Unit class hedging	No	No	No	No
Initial redemption price	EUR 100	EUR 100	EUR 100	EUR 100
Minimum investment***	None	EUR 500,000	EUR 5,000,000	None
Minimum subsequent investment	None	None	None	None
Maximum front-end load	5%	0%	0%	0%
Maximum redemption discount	0%	0%	0%	0%
Use of income	Distributing	Distributing	Distributing	Distributing
Taxe d'abonnement	0.05% p.a.	0.05% p.a.	0.01% p.a.	0.05% p.a.
Activation as part of the launch	Yes, as at 06 December 2021	Yes, as at 06 December 2021	No	No
Countries in which units are offered for sale	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany

* Unit class Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic I D is reserved for institutional investors under Luxembourg law, and it may be subscribed to solely by such persons. The Management Company reserves the right to demand that investors who wish to invest or have invested in unit class Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic I D provide evidence that they are institutional investors.

** The unit class Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic B D is exclusively available to investors for whom Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. KG provides the financial service of financial portfolio management (asset management) throughout the period when that service is provided, and it may exclusively be subscribed to and/or exchanged by such persons.

*** The Management Company may permit lower minimum investment amounts at its own discretion.

**Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9,
paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of
Regulation (EU) 2020/852**

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

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

Product name: Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic	Legal entity identifier: 529900A0CDA9QB92AG05
Sustainable investment objective	
Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: <u>1%</u> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: <u>1%</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes environmental/social characteristics and, while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of _____% of sustainable investments. <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental/social characteristics are therefore promoted but no sustainable investments are made.

aligned with the
Taxonomy or not.

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What sustainable investment objective is being pursued with this financial product?

This (sub-)fund aims to make sustainable investments as defined in Article 9 of the Disclosure Regulation.

The minimum share of sustainable investments is 80% of the value of the (sub-)fund's assets.

The Fund's sustainable investment objective is to invest in securities whose issuers make a positive contribution to solving global challenges through their products, services or projects. The focus is on four global challenges/essential issues related to some of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) defined by the Berenberg Wealth and Asset Management ESG Office in cooperation with the Berenberg Wealth and Asset Management Portfolio Management

units:

1. Demographics & health
2. Climate change
3. Sustainable growth & innovation

4. Responsible use of resources

The assessment and measurement of the positive impact is carried out as part of the basic financial and impact analysis. After assigning a security to one of the four global challenges based on its revenues in relevant business activities, the positive and potential adverse impacts are qualitatively and quantitatively measured within the framework of the proprietary impact measurement model, the Berenberg Net Impact Model.

In order to comprehensively capture the net impact of the portfolio positions, specific measures were defined both in positive and negative spheres (hereinafter: “indicators”). For each security, each measure is analysed and assigned a score that is summed up at the level of the individual security and finally aggregated at portfolio level (i.e. “net impact score”). Financial metrics such as revenue, investment and expenditures for research and development, as well as emission metrics, controversies, controversial business relationships and ESG and impact-related transparency and strategy are taken into account. Through direct contact with the companies, the sustainability strategy and the potential to generate positive impact are further determined.

For the evaluation and measurement of the positive impact, portfolio management uses company-specific data (e.g. company reporting), insights from company engagements, proprietary research and information from external data providers. With a combination of proprietary ESG/impact analysis and external data, qualitative and quantitative assessments are created based on the sources and processes described above, which are used to assess the positive added value and the ability to invest in them.

In addition, earmarked bonds whose proceeds are used to finance new and existing projects that have a positive impact on the environment or society in accordance with recognised standards for green, social or sustainability and sustainability-linked bonds and contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be selected as sustainable investments. The selection of earmarked bonds as sustainable investments is based on recognised standards, including those published by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) in the form of ‘The Green Bond Principles’, ‘The Social Bond Principles’ and ‘The Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles’, which provide guidelines and best practices for issuing bonds to finance projects with a positive impact on the environment, society and sustainability. These standards ensure transparency, disclosure and integrity in the market and help investors make informed decisions about the environmental and social impact of their investments. Recognised

frameworks from other organisations, such as the EU, Climate Bonds Initiative and others, may apply.

The underlying investments of this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities; however, due to the combination of the four global challenges/structural issues with the taxonomy objectives, the investments can contribute in particular to the objectives of climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Sustainability indicators

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

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective?***

The Fund applies the following binding elements:

- o Application of binding norms-based and activity-based ESG exclusion criteria
- o Turnover $\geq 40\%$ in one of the four core structural themes of demography & health, climate change, sustainable growth & innovation and responsible use of resources
- o Partial score for the “Carbon Assessment” pillar ≥ -2 .
- o An overall positive Berenberg net impact score, i.e. a net impact score > 0
- o ESG opportunity and risk analysis based on internal research, exchanges with companies and data from external ESG data providers

What is done to ensure that sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to the environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

- Application of ESG exclusion criteria based on specific economic activities and international standards.
- Consideration of the mandatory adverse impacts on sustainability factors (Principal Adverse Impacts - PAI)
- ESG controversy monitoring and engagement with portfolio companies linked to serious ESG controversies.
- For earmarked bonds selected as a sustainable investment based on recognised standards for green, social or sustainability and sustainability-linked bonds: Verification that bonds comply with recognised market standards for use-of-proceeds, procedures, reporting and transparency, such as the EU Green Bond Standard or the ICMA or comparable standards, and that this compliance has been confirmed by a Second Party Opinion ('SPO').
- Analysis and evaluation of negative impact indicators within the Berenberg Net Impact Model. The aspects taken into account include:
 - ESG controversies
 - Activities in and exposure to controversial business areas
 - CO2 intensity and management, whereby a defined score must be achieved within the assessment
 - Corporate transparency and openness to dialogue

The (sub-)fund applies activity-related exclusions. Companies with the following activities are excluded:

- Pornography/adult entertainment (production) > 5% turnover
- Alcohol (production, downstream activities) > 5% turnover
- Conventional weapons (upstream activities, production, downstream activities) > 5% turnover
- Coal (upstream activities, production, downstream activities) > 5% turnover
- Gambling (production) > 5% turnover
- Gas (upstream activities, production, downstream activities) > 50% turnover
- Companies that are active in uranium mining (exclusion if the turnover threshold of 5 percent is exceeded at issuer level)
- Companies that are involved in power generation based on atomic/nuclear energy (exclusion if the turnover threshold of 5 percent is exceeded at issuer level)
- Companies that are involved in the operation of nuclear power plants and/or the manufacture of key components for nuclear power plants (exclusion if the turnover threshold of 5 percent is exceeded at issuer level)
- Nuclear weapons (upstream activities, production, downstream

activities) > 0% turnover

- Oil (upstream activities, production, downstream activities) > 10%
- Tobacco (production) > 0% turnover
- Unconventional weapons (upstream activities, production, downstream activities) > 0% turnover
- Power generation with a GHG emission intensity of more than 100 g CO₂ e/kWh > 50% turnover (production)
- Energy generation from thermal coal (production) > 5% turnover
- Unconventional oil & gas (production) > 0% turnover
- Weapons for private individuals (upstream, production) > 0% turnover

The (sub-)fund also applies norms-based screening in relation to international frameworks, such as the “UN Global Compact Principles”, “OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises” and “International Labour Organisation (ILO) Standards”.

The (sub-)fund also applies other norms-based screening based on MSCI ESG Research’s ESG controversy methodology. On this basis, companies are identified that are directly related to persistent, particularly serious ESG controversies. They are excluded as a matter of principle for investment purposes.

The (sub-)fund applies exclusions for countries. The following exclusions are applied:

- Possession and/or harbouring of nuclear weapons
- Serious violations of democratic rights and human rights (according to the Freedom House Index),
- High level of corruption,
- Legality of the death penalty,
- Serious violations of religious freedom
- Lack of political stability and peace
- Non-ratification of and/or violation of the Kyoto Protocol
- Non-ratification of and/or violation of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity
- Non-ratification and/or violation of the Basel Convention
- Generation of more than 33% of electricity from nuclear energy
- Government ESG rating of worse than B according to MSCI ESG Research

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

The Fund takes into account the adverse impacts on sustainability factors (Principal Adverse Impacts = PAIs) through binding elements of its investment strategy. More specifically, PAIs are taken into account in binding terms through activity-related exclusions relating to corporate revenues, norms-based exclusions and the Berenberg Net Impact Model to select investments.

— ***How do sustainable investments comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? More information:***

- Application of norms-based ESG exclusion criteria and monitoring ESG controversies. Exclusion of companies associated with persistent particularly serious ESG controversies, including violations of global norms and conventions (including UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Standards and others)

- Engagement with portfolio companies directly associated with serious ESG controversies in relation to international norms and conventions. This is done by the portfolio management, but not on behalf of the fund.



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

☒ Yes,

The following PAIs are taken into account:

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

- GHG emissions (Scope 1 GHG emissions)
- GHG emissions (Scope 2 GHG emissions)
- GHG emissions (Scope 3 GHG emissions)
- GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions)
- GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions)
- CO2 footprint (CO2 footprint of Scope 1 and 2)
- CO2 footprint (CO2 footprint of Scope 1, 2 and 3)
- GHG emission intensity of the investee companies (GHG emission intensity of the investee companies from Scope 1 and 2)
- GHG emission intensity of the investee companies (GHG emission intensity of the investee companies from Scope 1, 2 and 3)
- Exposure to companies operating in the fossil fuel sector (share of investments in companies operating in the fossil fuel sector)
- Share of energy consumption from non-renewable energy sources (share of the energy consumption of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources)
- Share of energy production from non-renewable energy sources (share of the energy generation of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources)
- Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors (energy consumption in GWh per EUR million in turnover of the investee companies by the climate-intensive NACE A sector)
- Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors (energy consumption in GWh per EUR million in turnover of the investee companies by the climate-intensive NACE B sector)
- Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors (energy consumption in GWh per EUR million in turnover of the investee companies by the climate-intensive NACE C sector)
- Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors (energy consumption in GWh per EUR million in turnover of the investee companies by the climate-intensive NACE D sector)
- Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors (energy consumption in GWh per EUR million in turnover of the investee companies by the climate-intensive NACE E sector)
- Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors (energy

- consumption in GWh per EUR million in turnover of the investee companies by the climate-intensive NACE F sector)
- Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors (energy consumption in GWh per EUR million in turnover of the investee companies by the climate-intensive NACE G sector)
 - Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors (energy consumption in GWh per EUR million in turnover of the investee companies by the climate-intensive NACE H sector)
 - Intensity of energy consumption by climate-intensive sectors (energy consumption in GWh per EUR million in turnover of the investee companies by the climate-intensive NACE L sector)
 - Activities that have an adverse effect on vulnerable biodiversity areas (share of investments in investee companies with sites/operators in or near vulnerable biodiversity areas, provided that the activities of these companies have a detrimental effect on these areas)
 - Emissions in water (tonnes of emissions in water caused by investee companies per EUR million invested, expressed as a weighted average)
 - Share of hazardous and radioactive waste (tonnes of hazardous and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per EUR million invested, expressed as a weighted average)
 - Violations of the UNGC Principles and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (share of investments in investee companies in breach of the UNGC Principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)
 - A lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UNGC Principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (share of investments in investee companies that have not set up guidelines for monitoring compliance with the UNGC Principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or procedures for handling complaints due to violations of the UNGC Principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)
 - The most unmatched gender pay gap (average unadjusted pay gap for the investee companies)
 - Gender diversity in management and supervisory bodies (average ratio of women to men in the management and supervisory bodies of the investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all members of the management and supervisory bodies)
 - Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons) (share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or sale of controversial weapons)
 - GHG emissions (GHG emission intensity of the investee countries)
 - Countries in which investments are made in violation of social provisions (number of countries in which investments are made in accordance with international treaties and conventions, the principles of the United Nations or, if applicable, national law breaching social provisions)
 - Countries in which investments are made in violation of social provisions

(percentage of countries in which investments are made in accordance with international treaties and conventions, the principles of the United Nations or, if applicable, national law breaching social provisions)

- Soil degradation, desertification, soil sealing (share of investments in investee companies whose activities lead to soil degradation, desertification or soil sealing)

The Fund takes into account the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) through binding elements of its investment strategy. More specifically, PAIs are taken into account in binding terms through activity-related exclusions relating to corporate revenues, norms-based exclusions and the Berenberg Net Impact Model to select investments.

Information on PAIs is available in the (sub-)fund's annual report (annual reports from 01.01.2023).

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund aims to achieve reasonable performance, taking into account the sustainable investment objective (within the meaning of Article 9 of the Disclosure Regulation).

On the equity side, the strategy focuses on fundamental individual stock selection (bottom-up approach), taking into account sustainability-relevant top-down trends. In addition to in-depth internal analysis, research from external data providers is used to understand the sustainability profile of a company and its products and services. On the bond side, after applying the exclusion criteria mentioned above, the sustainability analysis is based on the integration of sustainability aspects into the issuer analysis and the identification of the positive contribution to solving global challenges or fields of action ("positive impact"). In addition to in-depth internal analysis, research from external data providers is used to understand the sustainability profile of an issuer and its products and services or the projects it finances. In addition, earmarked bonds whose proceeds are used to finance new and existing projects that have a positive impact on the environment or society and contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in accordance with recognised standards for green, social or sustainability and sustainability-linked bonds can be selected as a sustainable investment.

The asset allocation information explains what minimum environmental and/or social safeguards are applied to "Non-sustainable investments".

The **investment strategy** serves as a guide for investment decisions, taking into account certain criteria such as investment objectives or risk tolerance.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?***

The sustainability indicators described above for measuring the achievement of the sustainable investment objective of the (sub-)fund and ensuring that the investments of the (sub-)fund do not contribute to a significant impairment of environmental or social investment objectives are the binding elements of the (sub-)fund's investment strategy.

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

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

Good governance practices of the investee companies are evaluated on the basis of the following elements of the investment strategy:

- Application of norms-based ESG exclusion criteria and monitoring ESG controversies with the exclusion of companies directly

associated with persistent particularly serious ESG controversies, including governance practices and compliance with international norms

- Engagement with portfolio companies directly associated with serious ESG controversies in relation to international standards and conventions. This is done by the portfolio management, but not on behalf of the fund.
- ESG analysis based on internal research, exchanges with companies and data from external ESG data providers, including governance practices
- Issuing recommendations to the capital management company on voting at general meetings of portfolio companies
- Overall level of ESG transparency and openness to dialogue, assessed as part of the Berenberg Net Impact Model
- ESG/impact-related strategy and credibility of the company assessed as part of the Berenberg Net Impact Model



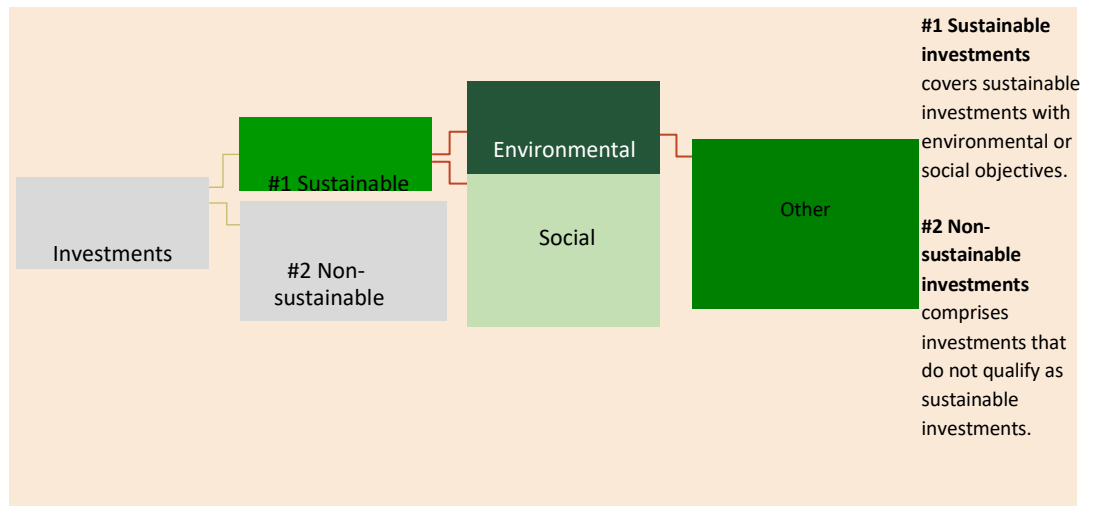
What is the asset allocation and minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in certain assets.

The asset allocation of the (sub-)fund and to what extent the (sub-)fund may assume direct or indirect exposures to companies can be found in the Terms and Conditions of Investment and the investment guidelines of the Prospectus. The minimum share of investments of the (sub-)fund, which are made to achieve the sustainable investment objective, is 80% of the value

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



of the (sub-)fund's assets.

● How is the sustainable investment objective achieved through the use of derivatives?

Derivatives are used in accordance with the provisions of the Terms and Conditions of Investment and the investment guidelines of the Prospectus. Where derivatives may be acquired, these are not explicitly used to achieve the sustainable investment objective of the (sub-)fund and are included among other "non-sustainable" investments. Derivatives may only be used to compensate for negative market fluctuations.



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

With regard to conformity to the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limiting emissions and switching to fully renewable energy or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. The criteria for **nuclear energy** include comprehensive **Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and, among other things, have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective as part of the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

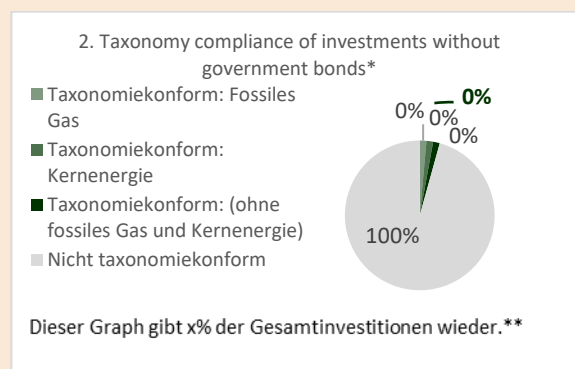
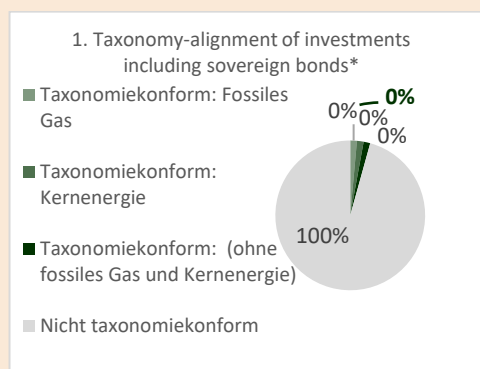
● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear

☒ No

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



* For the purposes of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities are only aligned with EU Taxonomy if they contribute to climate change mitigation ("Climate Action") and do not significantly affect any objective of the EU Taxonomy – see explanation at the left margin. The full criteria for EU Taxonomy-aligned activities in the field of fossil gas and nuclear power are set out in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

*** Since there is no Taxonomy alignment, there is no impact on the graph when sovereign bonds are excluded (i.e. the percentage of Taxonomy-aligned investments remains at 0%) and the Management Company therefore believes that it is not necessary to mention this information.*

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

The minimum share of investments in transitional activities and enabling activities has not been set



are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1% of the value of the (sub-)fund's assets.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 1% of the value of the (sub-)fund's assets.



What investments are included under “#2 Non-sustainable investments”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The “Non-sustainable investment” category includes cash holdings and investments in products used for hedging purposes.

For other investments that do not fall within the scope of the (sub-)fund's sustainability strategy, it is ensured that they are not used contrarily to the sustainability strategy. Where derivatives may be acquired, they may only be used to compensate for negative market fluctuations.



Was a specific index designated as a reference benchmark in order to attain the sustainable investment objective?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Not applicable

- **How are the sustainability factors continuously aligned with the reference benchmark in line with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



Where can I find more product-specific information online?

Further product-specific information can be found at:

<https://fondsfinder.universal-investment.com/api/v1/LU/LU2393249169/document/SRD/de>

Management Regulations

Article 1 – The Fund

Berenberg Sustainable Multi Asset Dynamic, an investment fund which is subject to the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, is a legally dependent investment fund (fonds commun de placement) established in accordance with Part I of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010. It is an investment fund (hereinafter, the “Fund”) which is aimed at all investors and consists of securities and other legally permitted assets (the “fund assets”). It is managed on behalf of the Management Company and for the collective account of the holders of units (hereinafter, the “investors”), based on the principle of risk diversification, by Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A., a public limited company (Aktiengesellschaft) under the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg which has its registered office in Grevenmacher (hereinafter, the “Management Company”).

The Fund qualifies as a UCITS pursuant to Article 1(2) of Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (“UCITS Directive”), as amended, and may therefore be offered for sale subject to registration in each EU Member State.

The unit value is calculated separately for the Fund in accordance with the rules set out in Article 5 of these Management Regulations.

The investment restrictions set out in the Management Regulations are applicable to the Fund.

The Management Regulations provide for different unit classes in the Fund. The unit classes may differ in particular in terms of costs and expenses or the use of income or type of investor or level of applicable tax d’abonnement (pursuant to Chapter 23 of the Law of 2010) as well as regarding any other criteria as determined by the Management Company. All units bear equal entitlement to participate in yields, price gains and liquidation proceeds pertaining to their unit class from the date they are issued.

The assets of the Fund which are held in safekeeping by a depositary must be kept separate from the assets of the Management Company.

The contractual rights and obligations of the investors, the Management Company and the Depositary are set out in these Management Regulations, the current version of which and any amendments thereto are published in RESA, “Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations”, the electronic disclosure platform for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (hereinafter referred to as “RESA”), and deposited with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register from which they may be obtained.

By purchasing a unit, the investor acknowledges the Sales Prospectus, including the Management Regulations and all approved and published amendments thereto.

Article 2 – The Management Company

Subject to the investment restrictions in Article 4 of the Management Regulations, the assets of the Fund are managed by the Management Company in its own name, but exclusively in the interests and for the collective account of the Fund's investors. The authority of the Management Company extends in particular, but not exclusively, to the purchase, sale, subscription, conversion and

acceptance of securities and other legally permissible assets and to the exercise of any and all rights associated directly or indirectly with the assets of the Fund. The Management Company sets the investment policy of the Fund taking account of the legal and contractual investment restrictions in Article 4 of the Management Regulations and in the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus. The annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus can provide a period within which the prescribed investment limits and restrictions can be deviated from ("start-up phase").

The Board of Directors of the Management Company may entrust one or more of its members and/or employees with the day-to-day management of the Fund. In addition, the Management Company may bring in one or more investment advisers and one or more portfolio managers at the cost of the Fund and on its own responsibility.

The Management Company is entitled to use the remuneration charged to the fund assets as determined in the Sales Prospectus, Management Regulations and in the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus.

Article 3 – The Depositary

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, has been appointed as the Depositary of the Fund pursuant to the written agreement between BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch and the Management Company (the "Depositary").

The Depositary carries out three types of tasks, namely (i) the supervisory duties (in accordance with Art. 34(1) of the Law of 17 December 2010), (ii) monitoring of the cash flows of the Fund (in accordance with Art. 34(2) of the Law of 17 July 2010) and (iii) safekeeping of the assets of the Fund (in accordance with Art. 34(3) of the Law of 17 December 2010).

As part of its supervisory duties, the Depositary is obligated to:

- (1) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of units are carried out on behalf of the Fund in accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and the Fund's Management Regulations;
- (2) ensure that the value of units is calculated in accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and the Fund's Management Regulations;
- (3) follow the instructions of the Management Company acting on behalf of the Fund, unless they conflict with the Law of 17 December 2010 or the Fund's Management Regulations;
- (4) ensure that, in the case of transactions involving assets of the Fund, the contribution is transferred to the Fund within the usual time limits;
- (5) ensure that the income of the Fund is used in accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and its Management Regulations.

The primary objective of the Depositary is to protect the interests of the Fund's unitholders who always take precedence over commercial interests.

Conflicts of interest may arise if, in parallel with the appointment of BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, the Management Company or the Fund has other business relationships with BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch.

Such other business relationships may include services relating to

- the outsourcing/transfer of middle or back office functions (e.g. trading, position management, post-trading monitoring of compliance with investment rules, collateral management, OTC valuation, fund management including calculation of net asset value, transfer agent, fund trading services) in which BNP Paribas or its affiliates act as agents of the Fund or the Management Company, or
- the selection of BNP Paribas or its affiliates as counterparty or provider of ancillary services, e.g. for the execution of foreign exchange transactions, securities lending transactions and interim financing.

The Depositary shall ensure that any transaction relating to these business relationships between the Depositary and a company belonging to the same group as the Depositary is carried out on arm's length terms and in the best interest of the unitholders.

For the management of conflicts of interest, the Depositary has implemented a policy to address, in particular, the following:

- identifying and analysing potential conflicts of interest;
- recording, managing and monitoring conflicts of interest through:
 - trust in the permanent measures taken to address conflicts of interest, such as separation of duties, separation of reporting channels, insider lists for employees;
 - conducting individual assessments to (i) take appropriate preventive measures such as creating a new watch list, introducing a new "Chinese Wall" (i.e. functional and hierarchical separation of their safekeeping duties from other activities), ensuring that transactions are carried out on arm's length terms and/or notifying the relevant unitholders of the Fund, or (ii) refuse to carry out the activity causing the conflict of interest;
 - defining ethical principles (deontology);
 - drawing up an overview of conflicts of interest to create a catalogue of permanent measures introduced to protect the interests of the Company; or
 - introducing internal procedures, e.g. in relation to (i) the appointment of service providers that could lead to conflicts of interest, (ii) new products/activities of the Depositary to assess any situation that could lead to a conflict of interest.

In the event that conflicts of interest arise, the Depositary shall make reasonable efforts to resolve these conflicts of interest fairly (taking into account its obligations and duties) and ensure that the Company and the unitholders are treated fairly.

The Depositary may delegate the safekeeping of the Fund's assets to third parties, subject to the conditions laid down in the applicable laws and regulations and in the provisions of the Depositary agreement. The appointment of these delegates and their ongoing supervision shall be carried out to the highest quality standards and shall include the management of potential conflicts of interest that may arise from this appointment. These delegates must be subject to effective prudential regulation (including minimum capital requirements, regulatory monitoring in the relevant jurisdiction and external, periodic review) for the custody of financial instruments. The liability of the Depositary shall not be affected by such a delegation.

A potential risk of conflicts of interest may arise in situations where the delegates enter into or maintain a separate trading and/or business relationship with the Depositary in addition to the performance of the delegated custody functions.

In order to prevent these potential conflicts of interest from arising, the Depositary is organised internally in such a way that these separate commercial and/or business relationships have no influence on the selection of the delegate or the monitoring of the delegate's performance under the transfer agreement.

A list of these delegates and sub-contractors with the safekeeping functions is available on the following website:

<https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/regulatory-publications/>

This list may be subject to change.

Up-to-date information on the Depositary's safekeeping duties as well as a list of delegates and sub-contractors and any conflicts of interest that may arise can be obtained free of charge upon request from the Depositary.

BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, as part of a group that provides its clients with a global network covering different time zones, may transfer some of its operations to other companies belonging to the BNP Paribas Group and/or third parties, with ultimate accountability and responsibility remaining in Luxembourg. The entities involved in supporting the internal organisation, banking services, central administration and transfer agent services are listed on the website at <https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/luxembourg/> in the "Publications Corner" section. Further information on the international operating model of BNP Paribas, Luxembourg Branch, in conjunction with the Company may be provided by the Company and/or the Management Company upon request.

Article 4 – General guidelines on investment policy and investment limits

A) The Management Company may make certain types of investment in accordance with the investment policy set out in the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus.

These investments of the fund assets may consist solely of:

1. Securities and money market instruments:
 - which are traded on a regulated market (as defined in Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments);
 - which are traded on another regulated market of a Member State of the EU which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
 - which are officially listed on a stock exchange in a third country or traded on another regulated market in a third country which is recognised, open to the public and operates regularly (third countries are countries in North or South America, Australia including Oceania, Africa, Asia and/or Europe which are not EU member states);
 - new issues if the terms of issue include the obligation that admission to official listing on a stock exchange or another regulated market which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public is applied for and the listing is obtained at the latest by one year after issue.
2. Sight deposits or other callable deposits with a maturity period of 12 months at most at qualifying credit institutions, provided the credit institution in question has its registered office in a Member State of the European Union or, if the registered office is in an OECD and GAFI Member State, that it is subject to supervisory provisions which are, in the opinion of the CSSF, equivalent to those under EU law.

3. Derivative financial instruments (“derivatives”) including equivalent instruments settled in cash which are traded on a regulated market referred to in the first, second and third indent of A(1), and/or derivatives which are not traded on a stock exchange (“OTC derivatives”), provided:
 - the underlying securities are instruments as defined in section A or are financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies in which the Fund is permitted to invest according to its investment objectives;
 - the counterparties in transactions with OTC derivatives are first-rate institutions of the categories permitted by the CSSF and subject to supervisory oversight; and
 - the OTC derivatives are subject to a reliable and verifiable assessment on a daily basis and can, at any time, be sold, liquidated or closed out through a counter transaction at a reasonable current value.
4. Money market instruments which are not traded on a regulated market and which do not fall under the definition of Article 1 of the Law of 17 December 2010, if the issue or the issuer of those instruments is already subject to provisions concerning the protection of deposits and investors, and provided that they are:
 - issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local corporation or the central bank of a Member State, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, an OECD Member State or, in the case of a Federal state, a constituent state of the Federation, or by an international body under public law to which at least one Member State belongs;
 - issued by an undertaking whose securities are traded on the regulated markets referred to in A(1);
 - issued or guaranteed by an institution which is, in accordance with the criteria set out in EU law, subordinated to a supervisory authority, or an institute which is subject to supervisory provisions which are at least as rigorous, according to the CSSF, as those of EU law, and which complies with them;
 - issued by other issuers which belong to a category that has been admitted by the CSSF, insofar as investments in those instruments are subject to regulations for investor protection which are equivalent to those of the first, second or third indents and, insofar as this involves an issuer which is either company with equity of at least ten million euros (EUR 10 million), which provides and publishes its annual financial statements in keeping with Directive 78/660/EEC, or a legal entity which is responsible, within a group encompassing one or more companies quoted on the stock exchange, for financing that group, or else a legal entity whose task is to finance the securitisation of liabilities by making use of a credit line granted by a bank.
5. Units in target funds complying with the following definition (“target funds”): UCITS pursuant to EU Directive 2009/65 or UCIs as defined in Article 1(2)(a) and 1(2)(b) of EU Directive 2009/65, whose registered office is located in a Member State or a non-EC state, provided:
 - these UCIs were admitted in accordance with legal provisions which subject them to official supervision that the CSSF deems equivalent and there is sufficient guarantee of collaboration between the authorities; the degree of protection for the shareholders in the UCIs is equivalent to that of the shareholders in a UCITS, and particularly the provisions concerning the separate custody of special assets, borrowing, granting credit and short sales of securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65;
 - the business activities of the other UCIs are the subject of semi-annual and annual reports which allow an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and transactions in the reporting period; and
 - the UCITS or UCI whose units are to be acquired may, in accordance with its terms of contract or articles of association, invest a maximum of 10% of its assets in units of other UCITS or UCIs.
6. However, the Fund may invest a maximum of 10% of its net assets in other securities and money market instruments than those mentioned in A(1)–(4).

7. The Fund also holds liquid assets and time deposits.

Following the principle of risk diversification, the assets of the Fund shall be invested in accordance with the investment policy described below and comply with the investment restrictions pursuant to this Article of the Management Regulations.

B) The following investment restrictions are applied to the net fund assets:

1. The Fund is permitted to invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities or money market instruments from a single issuer. This limit does not affect the holding of liquid assets. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in investments in a single institution. The risk exposure to a counterparty in transactions of the Fund in OTC derivatives must not exceed the following:
 - if the counterparty is a qualifying credit institution in accordance with the definition in A(2), 10%;
 - or otherwise 5% of the net fund assets.
2. The total value of the securities and money market instruments of issuers in which the Fund has invested more than 5% of its net assets must not exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. This restriction shall not apply to deposits and transactions in OTC derivatives with financial institutions which are subject to official oversight.
3. Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in B(1), the Fund shall not combine more than 20% of its net assets in a single body, in any of the following:
 - investments in securities or money market instruments issued by that body and/or deposits made with that body and/or
 - exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with that body.
4. The limit laid down in the first sentence of B(1) shall be raised to 35% if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by an OECD member country or by public international bodies to which one or more Member States belong.
5. The limit laid down in the first sentence of B(1) is raised to 25% if the debt instruments are issued by a credit institution that has its registered office in a Member State and is subject to particular public supervision based on legal provisions for the protection of the investors in these debt instruments. In particular, the income from the issue of these debt instruments must be invested, in compliance with the legal provisions, in assets which throughout the term of the debt instruments provide adequate cover for the liabilities resulting from them, and which are primarily intended for the repayment of capital and interest that becomes due if the issuer defaults. If the Fund invests over 5% of its net assets in debt instruments within the meaning of B(5) above which are issued by a single issuer, then the total value of these investments cannot exceed 80% of the value of the net fund assets.
6. The securities and money market instruments specified in B(4) and (5) shall not be taken into consideration when applying the investment limit of 40% that is referred to in B(2).
The limits stated in B(1)–(5) are not cumulative and therefore investments as per B(1)–(5) in securities or money market instruments from a single issuer or in deposits with said issuer or in derivatives of same must never exceed 35% of the net fund assets.

Companies belonging to the same company group for the purposes of drawing up the consolidated accounts as defined in Directive 83/349/EEC or according to recognised international principles of accounting shall be regarded as a single issuer in the calculation of the investment limits provided for in B.1–6. Investments of the Fund in securities and money market instruments of a single group of companies may in total comprise 20% of its net assets.

7. **Without prejudice to the provisions under B(1)–(6), the Fund may, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, invest up to 100% of its assets in securities and money market instruments of different issues that are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by an OECD member country or by public international bodies to which one or more Member States belong, provided that (i) such securities belong to at least six different issues and (ii) no more than 30% of the net fund assets are invested in securities of a single issue.**
8. The Fund is permitted to acquire units in target funds provided that it invests no more than 20% of its net fund assets in the units of a single target fund. In the event that an umbrella fund is established to ensure the separation of liability for the assets of a sub-fund in relation to third parties, this 20% applies to such sub-funds.
9. Investments in units of target funds which are not UCITS are not permitted to exceed 30% of the Fund's net assets. The investments of the Fund in target funds are not taken into account with regard to the upper limits set out in B(1) to B(7).
10. (a) The Management Company is not permitted to acquire any equities which carry voting rights for any of the investment funds qualifying as UCITS which it manages and which would permit it to exercise significant influence on the management of an issuer.
- (b) Furthermore, the Fund is permitted to acquire in total up to:
- 10% of the non-voting shares of a single issuer;
 - 10% of the debt securities of a single issuer;
 - 25% of the units of a single target fund;
 - 10% of the money market instruments of a single issuer.

The investment limits given in the second, third and fourth item in the list need not be applied when making a purchase if the gross amount of the bonds or money market instruments or the net amount of the issued units cannot be calculated at the time of purchase.

Paragraphs (a) and (b) are not applied:

- to securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;
- to securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an OECD Member State;
- to securities and money market instruments issued by an international organisation under public law to which one or more Member States belong;
- to shares held by the Fund in the capital of a company in a third country which invests its assets mainly in securities of issuers which are domiciled in said country, if based on the legal provisions of that country such a participation is the only possible way for the Fund to make investments in securities of issuers domiciled in that country. However, this exemption only applies on condition that in its investment policy the company in the third country state does not exceed the limits laid down in B(1)–(6) and (8)–(10)(a) and (b). In the event that the limits specified in B(1)–(6) and B(8)–(9) are exceeded, B(12) shall be applied by analogy.

11. (a) While observing the investment limits stated in B(10)(a) and (b), the upper limits stated in B(1) to (6) for investments in equities or bonds of a single issuer are permitted to be raised to a maximum of 20% if according to the documentation of the UCITS the objective of investment policy is to replicate an equity or bond index which is recognised by the Luxembourg supervisory authority. The index must meet the following requirements:

- the composition of the index must be sufficiently diversified;
- the index must provide an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers;
- the index must be published by appropriate means.

(b) The limit specified under B(11)(a) amounts to a maximum of 35%, if so justified on the basis of extraordinary market conditions, namely particularly on regulated markets on which certain securities and money market instruments are highly dominant. Investment up to this limit is only possible with a single issuer.

12. (a) The Fund is not required to adhere to the investment limits outlined here when exercising subscription rights that are linked to securities or money market instruments which form part of the net assets. Irrespective of the obligation to adhere to the principle of risk diversification, the Fund may deviate from B(1)–(9) and (11) for a period of six months after it is officially listed and after the absorption of another UCITS.

(b) If the Fund exceeds the limits in B(12)(a) either inadvertently or due to the exercise of subscription rights, then the main goal of the Fund in its subsequent sales is to achieve the normalisation of the situation in accordance with the best interests of the investors.

13. (a) Neither the Management Company, the Fund nor the Depositary are permitted to take up loans for the account of the Fund. However, the Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a “back-to-back” loan.

(b) In derogation of (a), the Fund may take up loans of up to 10% of its net assets, provided these are temporary loans.

14. The Management Company or the Depositary is not permitted to grant loans or to stand surety for third parties on behalf of the Fund, regardless of the application of Section (A). This does not impede the purchase by the Fund of not yet fully paid up securities, money market instruments or not yet fully paid up financial instruments mentioned in A.3–5.

15. The Management Company or the Depositary is not permitted to undertake short sales of securities or money market instruments on behalf of the Fund.

16. Further investment restrictions can be found in the “Fund overview”.

C) Further investment guidelines, techniques and instruments:

1. The Fund shall not invest in securities which feature unlimited liability.
2. The fund assets must not be invested in real estate, precious metals, certificates or merchandise.
3. Subject to the Depositary's agreement, the Management Company may apply further investment restrictions in order to comply with the conditions in those countries where units are to be offered for sale.
4. Securities lending transactions, repurchase agreements and securities transactions with repurchase rights may not be entered into.
5. Any portfolio commission (commission on target fund portfolios held in the portfolio by the Fund) from target funds accrues to the respective fund assets.

Efficient portfolio management techniques

In accordance with CSSF Circular 13/559, supplemented by CSSF Circular 14/592, techniques may be used for the Fund in order to efficiently manage the portfolio. Of these, the Fund currently only uses derivative transactions that can be concluded for hedging purposes. Securities financing transactions are not currently used.

Use of derivatives

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

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

Collateral management for OTC derivatives transactions

The Fund may receive collateral for transactions with OTC derivatives in order to reduce counterparty risk.

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

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

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

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

If collateral is provided in the form of cash and, as a result, a credit risk arises for the Fund in connection with the administrator of said collateral, this is subject to the 20% restriction as stipulated in Article 43(1) of the Law of 17 December 2010. In addition, such cash collateral may not be held in custody by the counterparty unless said collateral is protected from the consequences of a payment default by the counterparty.

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

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

The criteria for reasonable diversification with respect to the issuer concentration shall be considered to be met if the Fund receives a collateral basket for the efficient management of the portfolio or for transactions with OTC derivatives of which the maximum total value of the open

positions in relation to a specific issuer does not exceed 20% of the net asset value. If the Fund has various counterparties, the various collateral baskets should be aggregated in order to calculate the 20% limit for the total value of the open positions in relation to a single issuer.

The discounts applied to collateral are influenced either by:

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

To adequately consider the risks associated with the relevant collateral, the Management Company will determine whether the value of the required collateral has to be increased by a surcharge or whether a conservative surcharge (haircut) must be made on the value of the relevant collateral. The more the value of the collateral fluctuates, the higher the surcharge is likely to be.

The Board of Directors of the Management Company is going to issue an internal regulation which will set out the details of the aforementioned requirements and values, in particular regarding the permitted types of collateral, the surcharges and discounts to be applied to the respective collateral, and the investment policy for cash that has been assigned as collateral. This regulation will be assessed by the Board of Directors of the Management Company on a regular basis and amended as applicable.

At present, the following requirements and applicable premiums and haircuts for the respective collateral have been specified by the Management Company:

(a) Permitted collateral

- Cash deposits / call money with daily availability in EUR, USD, CHF, JPY and GBP or in the corresponding fund currency. The outsourcing bank must have a minimum rating of A or higher;
- government bonds, supranational bonds, state-guaranteed bonds and bonds of German federal states;
- corporate bonds;
- covered bonds in accordance with the regulations of Germany (German Pfandbriefe), Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden;
- bonds in general: maximum remaining term is not restricted, but there are higher haircuts (see below);
- ordinary and preferential shares from a valid index (see Annex A of the internal regulation: list of permitted indices).

Securities must be in one of the following currencies: EUR, USD, CHF, JPY or GBP.
The counterparty and issuer of the collateral may not belong to the same group.

(b) Non-permitted collateral

- Structured products (e.g. embedded options, coupons and notionals depending on a reference asset or trigger, stripped bonds, convertible bonds);
- securitisations (e.g. ABS, CDO);
- GDRs and ADRs Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)

(c) Quality requirements

The issue rating (lowest of S&P, Moody's or Fitch) for bonds and the issuer rating for shares must be within investment grade. Stricter requirements often apply here, e.g. rating AA, potential exceptions for existing funds:

In the case of funds which have no collateral with a minimum rating of AA, a reduction of the minimum rating is possible within the range of the investment grade (at least equivalent to BBB-). In this case, higher haircuts must be used.

Collateral has to be measurable and liquid. Indicators of liquidity are:

- Bid-ask spreads;
- Existence of broker quotes;
- Trade volume;
- Quotes' time stamp/up-to-dateness.

The aforementioned indicators must be shown on freely accessible Bloomberg websites.

The issuers have to be legally independent from the counterparty.

d) Quantity requirements

(1) Concentration risks involved with existing collateral are to be avoided or reduced using the following measures/limits:

- the proportion for each sector and country (outside the EURO zone) of the Fund must be at most 30% of total collateral for each counterparty;
- the nominal amount for bonds must not exceed 10% of the issue volume for each fund and for all counterparties;
- the volume of shares must not exceed 50% of the average daily volume (measured against the last 30 days on the main stock exchange) and 1% of market capitalisation.

AAA government bonds are not subject to the aforementioned limits.

(2) Haircut

With regard to the fact that CSSF Circular 11/512 provides for the implementation of bullet points 2 and 3 of Box 26 of the ESMA 10-788 Guidelines "for the valuation of the collateral presenting a significant risk of value fluctuation, UCITS should apply prudent discount rates", the Management Company has specified discounts for the valuation of different asset classes.

The currently defined haircuts are as follows:

- for shares: 25%.
- for cash in a foreign currency: 4%.
- For government bonds and covered bonds depending on the remaining term:

Remaining term	Haircut
0–2 years	1%
2–5 years	2%
5-10 years	3%
> 10 years	5%

- Corporate bonds 15%.

The Management Company shall regularly review the specified haircuts in order to determine whether these values are still appropriate (in light of current market conditions) or whether the values need to be adjusted.

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

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

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

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

D) Risk management procedure:

A risk management procedure is used to allow the Management Company to monitor and measure the risk which is associated with the investment positions of the Fund as well as their respective share in the overall risk profile of the net fund assets in accordance with CSSF Circular 11/512 (or a circular to replace it or add to it). With regard to derivatives, a procedure shall be applied here enabling a precise and independent valuation of the risk associated with derivatives.

The Management Company shall ensure for the Fund that the overall risk associated with derivatives does not exceed the total value of the net fund assets. The calculation of this risk shall take into account the market value of the underlying assets, the risk of default on the part of the counterparty, future market fluctuations and the liquidation period of the positions.

As part of its investment strategy, the Fund may invest in derivatives within the limits set out above in B(6) of this Article to the extent that the overall risk for the underlying assets does not exceed the investment limits as per B(1)–(6) above. If a Fund invests in index-based derivatives, these investments shall not be considered in the investment limits as per B(1)–(6) above. A derivative embedded in a security or money market instrument must be taken into account with regard to compliance with the provisions of this section D.

Article 5 – Calculation of the net asset value per unit

The value of a unit is denominated in the currency that is specified in the annex to the Sales Prospectus entitled “Fund overview” (hereinafter, the “fund currency”). This is calculated by the Management Company each valuation day under the supervision of the Depositary. The valuation days can be seen in the annex to the Sales Prospectus entitled “Fund overview”. The calculation is done by dividing the Fund's net assets by the number of units of the Fund circulating on the valuation day. To counteract the practices of late trading and market timing, the calculation is made after the end of the time limit for the acceptance of subscription and/or conversion applications, as defined in the annex to the Sales Prospectus entitled “Fund overview”. The net fund assets (hereinafter also referred to as the “net asset value”) are calculated based on the following principles:

- (a) Securities and money market instruments listed on a stock exchange shall be valued at the latest available trading price at the time when the net asset value is calculated.
- (b) Securities and money market instruments not listed on an exchange but traded on another regulated market which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public shall be valued at a price that cannot be less than the bid price or more than the offer price at the time of valuation and which the Management Company deems to be the best possible price at which the securities and/or money market instruments can be sold.
- (c) Securities and money market instruments which are neither listed on the stock market nor traded on another regulated market shall be valued at their market value at the time of calculating the net asset value as determined by the Management Company in good faith and abiding by generally recognised valuation rules that are verifiable by auditors.
- (d) Units in UCITS and/or UCIs shall be valued at their net asset value last determined and available at the time of the calculation of the net asset value, applying a redemption fee, if necessary.
- (e) The liquid funds shall be valued at their nominal value (plus interest) at the time of calculating the net asset value. Fixed-term deposits with an original maturity of more than 30 days may be valued at the relevant yield value.
- (f) All assets not denominated in the currency of the Fund shall be converted to the currency of the Fund at the latest mean rate of exchange available at the time of the valuation.
- (g) Derivatives (e.g. options) shall be, in principle, valued at their most recent market or brokerage prices available at the time of valuation. If a valuation day coincides with the settlement day for a position, the valuation of the corresponding position shall be made at its settlement price. Options on indices without an average calculation shall be valued using the Black & Scholes model, and options with an average calculation (Asian style options) shall be valued with the Levy approximation. The valuation of swaps including credit default swaps shall take place in a regular and reproducible form. It should be noted that swap contracts are entered into under normal market conditions exclusively in the interests of the Fund.
- (h) The pro rata interest applicable to securities and/or money market instruments shall be included, if not expressed in the market value.

If different unit classes are established for the Fund in accordance with Article 1(4) of the Management Regulations, the following special features apply to the calculation of unit value:

The unit value is calculated separately for each unit class according to the criteria stated in this Article.

The inflow of funds based on the issue of units increases the percentage share of the respective unit class in the total value of the net fund assets. The outflow of funds based on the redemption of units reduces the percentage share of the respective unit class in the total value of the net fund assets.

In the event of a distribution, the unit value of units in the corresponding unit class which carry entitlement to a distribution is lowered by the amount of the distribution. At the same time the percentage share of the total net fund assets represented by the unit class carrying entitlement to a distribution is reduced, whilst the percentage share of the total net fund assets represented by the unit class which does not carry entitlement to a distribution is increased.

An income equalisation procedure is calculated on the Fund's income. This means that the income which has accrued during the financial year which the purchaser of units has to pay as part of the

issue price, and which the seller of unit certificates will receive as part of the redemption price, is continuously netted. The expenses incurred are taken into account correspondingly. When calculating the income equalisation, the method is used which corresponds to the applicable rules given in the German Investment Act or Investment Tax Act.

If unusual circumstances arise which render a valuation in accordance with the above criteria impossible or inappropriate, the Management Company has the right to apply other valuation rules, in good faith, which are generally recognised and may be verified by auditors, in order to obtain a proper valuation of the fund assets.

The Management Company is not obliged to redeem more than 10% of the units currently in circulation at this point on a valuation day. If the Company receives redemption requests on a valuation day for more than the stated number of units, the Management Company is entitled to postpone the redemption of units exceeding more than 10% of the units in issue at this point until the fourth valuation day afterwards. These redemption requests should be given preferential treatment over applications received later. Redemption requests submitted on the same valuation day are treated equally.

Investors who have suffered a loss as a result of the mispricing of the net asset value and non-compliance with the investment rules applicable to the Fund shall in principle be compensated if the tolerance thresholds for revaluation listed in Circular 24/856 have been exceeded.

Article 6 – Issue of units

The units may be issued at the issue price on any valuation day in accordance with the annex (“Fund overview”) to the Sales Prospectus.

In principle, all units in the Fund have the same rights, unless the Management Company decides to issue different unit classes in accordance with this Article.

The Management Company may decide, from time to time, to establish two or more unit classes within the Fund. The unit classes may differ from one another on account of their characteristics and rights, the investors that may acquire and hold units, their transferability, their use of income, fee structures or other specific characteristics and rights. From the day they are issued, all units have the same entitlement to the income, price gains and liquidation proceeds of their particular unit class. If unit classes are established for the Fund, this shall be mentioned in the corresponding table entitled “Overview of the Fund”, stating the specific characteristics or rights.

Orders to purchase registered units may be submitted to the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Management Company and any applicable distributors.

Orders to purchase bearer units – generally securitised in the form of a global note – will be forwarded to the Registrar and Transfer Agent by the investor's securities account holder.

Orders received by noon (Luxembourg time) on a valuation day in accordance with the annex (“Fund overview”) to the Sales Prospectus shall be settled on the basis of the issue price on that valuation day. Orders received after noon (Luxembourg time) shall be settled on the basis of the issue price on the next valuation day.

The issue price is the net asset value per unit in accordance with Article 5 of the Management Regulations for the corresponding valuation day, plus any applicable sales commission and/or front-end load pursuant to the “Fund overview” annex. The issue price is payable within the number of banking days following the valuation day as stipulated in the annex (“Fund overview”) to the Sales Prospectus. The issue price is paid in the currency of the Fund or, where there are several unit

classes, in the relevant unit class currency. If a country's laws prescribe lower levels of sales commission, the banks involved in that country may sell units at a lower sales commission, but this must not fall below the maximum permitted sales commission that applies there. If savings plans are offered, sales commission shall be charged only on payments actually made. The issue price increases to include payments or other charges incurred in various countries in which units are sold. If distributions pursuant to Article 12 of the Management Regulations are immediately reinvested in units, a reinvestment discount set by the Management Company may be granted.

The units are issued without delay by the Registrar and Transfer Agent on behalf of the Management Company following the receipt of the issue price by the Depositary. In this respect the Management Company may issue fractions of up to 0.001 of a unit. Investors are informed that units held by Clearstream or Euroclear are registered in the name of the respective Depositary (Clearstream or Euroclear). Please note that Clearstream offers the option of issuing fractions of units, whereas Euroclear does not.

There is no right to receive physical certificates.

The Management Company may at any time at its own discretion issue additional units of the Fund to investors via the Depositary free of charge for the purpose of splitting units. When this is done, the unit split for all units issued is made using the same ratio.

In compliance with CSSF Circular 04/146, the Management Company prohibits all practices associated with market timing/late trading. The Management Company is entitled to reject applications for subscription from an investor if it suspects that the investor is applying such practices. In this case the Management Company reserves the right to take all necessary measures in order to protect the remaining investors.

Information on the issue prices is available from the registered offices of the Management Company, Depositary and Paying Agents of the Fund, and is published in accordance with the legal provisions of each country in which the units are authorised for public distribution, as well as on the Management Company's website (www.universal-investment.com).

Article 7 – Restrictions on the issue of units

The Management Company must observe the laws and regulations of all countries in which units are offered for sale when issuing units.

The Management Company may reject a purchase order at any time at its choosing or may temporarily restrict, suspend or completely cease the issue of units if such a measure appears necessary in order to protect the interests of the investors or the Fund.

Moreover, at any time, and in exchange for payment of the redemption price, the Management Company may repurchase units held by investors excluded from purchasing or possessing units.

Incoming payments for purchase orders that have not been carried out shall be refunded immediately by the Depositary or Paying Agent without including interest.

Article 8 – Redemption and exchange of units

Investors are entitled to request the redemption of their units at any time. Redemption shall only take place on a valuation day pursuant to the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus in exchange for the units.

Orders to redeem or convert registered units may be addressed to the Management Company and any applicable distributors. The entity concerned will forward the orders to the Registrar and Transfer Agent.

Orders to redeem or convert bearer units – generally securitised in the form of a global note – will be forwarded to the Registrar and Transfer Agent by the investor's securities account holder.

Orders to sell that are received by noon (Luxembourg time) on a valuation day in accordance with the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus shall be settled on the basis of the redemption price on that valuation day. Orders to sell that are received after noon (Luxembourg time) shall be settled on the basis of the redemption price on the next valuation day.

The redemption price is the net asset value per unit calculated in accordance with Article 5 of the Management Regulations, where appropriate less a redemption fee in accordance with the annex entitled "Fund overview", which is charged in favour of the Fund. The redemption fee is applied uniformly to every redemption of units. Payment of the redemption price is made in accordance with the annex entitled "Fund overview" or Sales Prospectus within the number of banking days defined therein after the corresponding valuation day. The redemption price is paid in the currency of the Fund or, where there are several unit classes, in the relevant unit class currency. In the case of redeeming registered units, payment is made to the reference account specified by the investor.

Subject to prior approval from the Depositary, the Management Company is entitled to effect considerable redemptions only after corresponding assets in the Fund have been sold without delay. In this case, redemption takes place in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, last section of the Management Regulations, at the net asset value per unit then applicable.

The Management Company ensures that the fund assets include sufficient liquid assets to allow unit redemptions requested by investors to take place immediately in normal circumstances.

Investors who have requested the redemption of their units shall be notified immediately if the calculation of net asset value pursuant to Article 9 of the Management Regulations is suspended and shall be notified immediately when calculation of the net asset value resumes.

The Depositary is obliged to make a payment only insofar as no legal impediments, e.g. exchange control regulations or other circumstances which cannot be influenced by the Depositary, prevent or restrict the transfer of the redemption price to the applicant's country.

If different unit classes are created for the Fund in accordance with Article 1(4) of the Management Regulations, the investor may convert a part of or all of his units, against payment of a conversion fee set in the Sales Prospectus and with the attribution of any issue tax applicable, into units of a different unit class, provided this is permitted in the Sales Prospectus for the relevant unit classes of the Fund. This conversion is made at the next calculated net asset values in accordance with Article 5 of the Management Regulations per unit of the Fund. Any residual amount resulting from the conversion of units shall be paid to the investor.

In compliance with CSSF Circular 04/146, the Management Company prohibits all practices associated with market timing/late trading. The Management Company is entitled to reject applications for redemption and/or conversion from an investor if it suspects that the investor is applying such practices. In this case the Management Company reserves the right to take all necessary measures in order to protect the remaining investors.

Article 9 – Suspension of the issue and redemption of units and the calculation of net asset value

The Management Company is authorised to temporarily cease calculating the net asset value and issuing and redeeming units if and as long as there are circumstances which necessitate this and if the suspension is justifiable on account of the interests of investors, particularly

- (a) during the period in which the calculation of the unit value is suspended in the case of target funds in which a major proportion of the fund assets is invested, or during which a stock exchange or other regulated market is closed on which a substantial proportion of the Fund's securities is traded (apart from normal weekends or public holidays), or trading at such a stock exchange is halted or restricted and/or the calculation of the unit value of target funds is suspended;
- (b) in emergency situations in which the Management Company cannot access the assets or in which it is impossible to transfer the countervalue for investment purchases or sales freely, or in which the calculation of net asset value cannot be properly conducted.

Investors who have offered their units for redemption shall be notified immediately of the cessation of the calculation of unit value.

Article 10 – Fund costs and expenses

The Fund bears the following expenses incurred in connection with managing and distributing the Fund:

- a) the fee for the Management Company, which is part of a flat fee, plus statutory value added tax as applicable, calculated based on the net asset value calculated daily (see Article 5 of the Management Regulations) and payable at the end of each quarter, in accordance with the annex to the Sales Prospectus entitled "Fund overview";
- b) the fee for the Portfolio Manager, which is part of a flat fee, plus statutory value added tax as applicable, calculated based on the net asset value calculated daily (see Article 5 of the Management Regulations) and payable at the end of each quarter, in accordance with the annex to the Sales Prospectus entitled "Fund overview";
- c) the fee for the Depositary, which is part of a flat fee (plus statutory value added tax as applicable), calculated based on the net asset value calculated daily (see Article 5 of the Management Regulations) and payable at the end of each month, as well as its handling charges and customary bank charges in accordance with the annex to the Sales Prospectus entitled "Fund overview";
- d) a normal market fee for the Registrar and Transfer Agent, which is part of a flat fee, plus statutory value added tax as applicable, in accordance with the annex to the Sales Prospectus entitled "Fund overview";
- e) a normal market fee for distributors and paying and information agents, which is part of a flat fee, in accordance with the annex to the Sales Prospectus entitled "Fund overview";
- f) taxes and duties levied on the assets of the Fund, its earnings and expenses, and charged to the Fund;
- g) taxes in connection with the management;
- h) costs and expenses in connection with managing and distributing the Fund;
- i) a normal market payment for the provision of services which generate additional income for the investment fund;
- j) costs incurred by the Management Company or the Depositary for legal advice when acting in the interests of the investors of the Fund;
- k) auditor fees;
- l) costs of performance analyses and other special reports;

- m) the Management Company may make use of the services of third parties for the management of collateral for derivative transactions. The Management Company has the right to charge a fee in respect of the assets of the Fund or of one or more unit classes. This fee shall not be covered by the flat fee and shall consequently be additionally charged to the Fund's assets by the Management Company;
- n) all other costs associated with implementing new regulatory requirements;
- o) Costs incurred for the exercising of voting rights.

As the Fund assets may be invested in target funds, its performance may be impacted by a double charging of expenses, especially since costs and expenses are charged to both the target fund and the Fund assets. When the Fund acquires units in a target fund which is managed directly or indirectly by the same management company or by a company affiliated to the Management Company via shared management or control or by a considerable direct or indirect participation, then the Management Company or other company may not charge any fees for subscription or repurchase of units in this target fund by the Fund itself.

However, if the Fund invests in target funds which are launched and/or managed by other companies, the respective front-end load or possible redemption fees must be taken into account, where applicable. However, the object of fund management is to acquire target funds where possible without a front-end load and redemption fees. Costs incurred by the Fund from participating in subscriptions to target funds may be charged to the Fund. The maximum flat fee of the target funds may be viewed in the investment policy of the Fund in the annex ("Fund overview") to the Sales Prospectus.

The Fund may purchase assets which have not been admitted to the official market at a stock exchange or are not incorporated into an organised market. The Fund may use the services of third parties for the administration of OTC derivative transactions and collateral for derivative transactions. Fees incurred for the use of third-party services and internal costs of the Management Company, both being in line with market standards, are charged to the Fund. The Management Company may charge the Fund or one or several unit classes a lower fee at its own discretion, or indeed may exempt the latter from being paying such costs. The fees for third-party services shall not be covered by the flat fee and shall, as such, be charged to the Fund additionally. These costs and any losses from OTC derivative transactions reduce the earnings of the Fund. In the annual and semi-annual reports, the Management Company indicates the charges levied for these third parties for all unit classes.

The amounts paid as costs and payments are recorded in the annual reports.

All costs and payments are first added to the current income, then to the capital gains and finally to the assets of the Fund.

The costs and handling charges associated with the purchase or sale of assets may be included in the cost price and/or subtracted from the sales proceeds. In addition to the aforementioned fees and expenses, the costs incurred in connection with the acquisition and sale of assets are charged to the Fund's assets, provided these are not borne by the Management Company, the Depositary or the Portfolio Manager.

Article 11 – Audit

The fund assets are controlled by an independent firm of auditors nominated by the Management Company.

Article 12 – Use of income

The ordinary net income of the Fund accrued during the financial year is generally reinvested in the Fund. The Management Company reserves the right to make distributions and interim distributions. It is also at the Management Company's discretion whether to distribute capital gains, as well as proceeds from the sale of subscription rights and other income in whole or in part.

A distribution is made to the units which are in circulation on the distribution date. An income equalisation shall be created and operated.

The associated income equalisation is taken into account.

An income distribution may not exceed the minimum volume of the Fund as prescribed pursuant to the Law of 2010.

Article 13 – Amendments to the Management Regulations

The Management Company may fully or partially amend these Management Regulations at any time subject to prior approval by the Depositary.

Changes to the Management Regulations shall be deposited with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register and a notice of this deposit published in the RESA. The changes shall enter into force on the date of signing unless determined otherwise. The Management Company may instigate further publications in line with Article 14(1) of the Management Regulations.

Article 14 – Publications

Information on the issue and redemption price of the Fund and/or each unit class is available at the registered office of the Management Company, the Depositary and Paying Agents of the Fund abroad and published in accordance with the legal provisions of any country in which units are authorised for sale to the public as well as on the Management company's website (www.universal-investment.com). The net asset value of the Fund and/or of each unit class may be requested from the registered office of the Management Company and is also published on the Management Company's website (www.universal-investment.com).

By at the latest four months after the close of each financial year the Management Company shall prepare an audited annual report which provides information on the fund assets, its management and the result. By two months at the latest after the end of the first half of each financial year the Management Company shall prepare a semi-annual report which provides information on the fund assets and its management during the corresponding half year.

The Sales Prospectus together with the Management Regulations, the Key Information Document (PRIIPs KID), the latest annual report and – if this report is older than eight months – also the latest semi-annual report of the Fund are available to investors free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company, the Depositary and each Paying Agent.

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

Article 15 – Term of the Fund and unit classes, merger, liquidation or winding up and closure

The Fund was established for an indefinite period.

A) The Fund or the relevant unit classes may be liquidated, wound up and/or closed at any time by resolution of the Management Company, particularly if the net assets of a fund or unit class fall below an amount at which efficient and rational management no longer seems possible. This is particularly the case in situations of changed economic and/or political framework conditions that have an adverse impact on the Fund or unit class, if the products offered are rationalised or in any other cases to protect the interests of unitholders.

Liquidation or winding up is mandatory in the following cases:

- if the appointment of the Depositary is terminated without a new appointment being made within the statutory or contractual time limits;
- if the Management Company files for bankruptcy or is wound up for any reason;
- in other cases envisaged in the Law of 2010 on undertakings for collective investment.

The liquidation or winding up of the Fund and/or the closure of the Fund or individual unit classes shall be published by the Management Company according to the statutory provisions in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in a Luxembourg daily newspaper and in accordance with the legal provisions of each country in which the units are authorised for public sale. In the event of the liquidation, winding up and/or closure of the Fund, the completion of the liquidation or closure shall also be published in the RESA.

If circumstances arise leading to the liquidation or winding up of the Fund and/or the closure of the Fund or a unit class, the issue and redemption of units shall be suspended on the date of resolution. If equal treatment of investors can be ensured, units may be redeemed up to liquidation or winding up/closure. The Depositary shall distribute the liquidation proceeds, less the liquidation costs and fees, among the investors in proportion to their respective holdings at the instruction of the Management Company or, where applicable, the liquidators that are appointed by the Management Company or by the Depositary in agreement with the supervisory authorities. Liquidation proceeds which have not been claimed by investors by the time when the liquidation proceedings are concluded shall be converted into EUR insofar as this is required by law, and they shall be deposited by the Depositary with the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg on behalf of the entitled investors. These amounts shall be forfeited if not claimed within the statutory time limit.

B) Neither investors nor their heirs or legal successors may apply for the winding up or splitting of the Fund or the merging of the Fund with another UCITS or the inclusion of another UCITS.

The Management Company may merge the Fund at any time with another domestic or foreign UCITS or absorb another domestic or foreign UCITS on a resolution by the Management Company in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8 of the Law of 2010.

If the Management Company reaches a resolution to merge the Fund with another UCITS or to absorb another UCITS in accordance with the above paragraph, this must be announced in the RESA subject to notice of 35 days before it comes into effect, and in accordance with the statutory provisions of the countries in which the Fund is approved for public distribution.

Following the publication of the notice to the investors, the merger investors of the merging fund and of the absorbing fund have the right during a period of up to five (5) banking days before the date of the merger to return their units free of charge.

Article 16 – Limitation period and presentation period

Claims by investors against the Management Company or Depositary may no longer be legally

asserted once five years have expired since the claim arose; the provisions set out in Article 15 of the Management Regulations are exempt from this limitation.

The presentation period for dividend coupons is five years from the publication of the distribution announcement. Income which is not claimed within the presentation period shall be returned to the Fund after this time limit has expired. However, the Management Company has the option to choose whether to redeem distribution coupons at the expense of the Fund after the presentation period has elapsed.

Article 17 - Governing law, jurisdiction and contract language

These Management Regulations are subject to the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The same applies to the legal relationship between the investors and the Management Company. The Management Regulations are deposited with the district court of Luxembourg.

Any legal dispute between investors, the Management Company and the Depositary shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the competent court in the judicial district of Luxembourg in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Management Company and the Depositary shall be entitled to subject themselves and the Fund to the jurisdiction and law of any country in which units in the Fund are publicly sold, provided the claims are from investors domiciled in that country and pertain to the subscription and redemption of units.

The German version of these Management Regulations is binding. The Management Company and the Depositary may, with regard to units sold to investors in the country in question, declare translations of the Management Regulations into the languages of these countries where such units are sold publicly to be binding on themselves and the Fund.

Article 18 – Entry into force

The Management Regulations shall enter into force on 14 May 2025.

ANNEX – Additional information for investors in the Federal Republic of Germany

INFORMATION AGENT

in the Federal Republic of Germany

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

No separate paying agent has been specified for the Federal Republic of Germany since there are no printed individual certificates in circulation.

Investors in the Federal Republic of Germany may submit redemption orders through their own domestic bank, which will then pass them on via normal bank processing methods (clearing) to the Depositary/Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Fund in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in order for them to be processed. All payments to German investors (redemption proceeds and any distributions or other payments) shall likewise be settled using normal bank clearing methods via the investor's own domestic bank, so German investors will receive such payments from that bank.

The current Sales Prospectus, including the Management Regulations, the Key Investor Information Document, and the annual and semi-annual reports are available in German, free of charge to investors, from the Management Company, Depositary, Registrar and Transfer Agent, and the Information Agent in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The agreements mentioned above under “Publications” as well as the Articles of Association of the Management Company may also be viewed at the establishments referred to above.

Issue and redemption prices as well as any notifications to unitholders are published in the Federal Republic of Germany on the website www.universal-investment.com. Notices to unitholders are published in the electronic Bundesanzeiger. In the cases prescribed by law in Germany (in accordance with the German Capital Investment Code (“KAGB”)), the notice to investors is also published in an electronic version of the Federal Gazette (“eBAAnz”).

Right of revocation pursuant to Section 305 KAGB

If investment units are purchased via verbal negotiations outside the permanent business premises of the party who is selling the units or has arranged the sale, the buyer may within two weeks send the foreign Management Company a written revocation of its/his declaration of intent to make a purchase (right of revocation). This shall also apply if the party selling the units or arranging the sale has no permanent business premises. In case of distance contracts within the meaning of Section 312b of the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch – “BGB”), the right of withdrawal shall not apply for financial services whose price is subject to fluctuations on the financial market (Section 312g(2)(1)(8) BGB).

Sending the notice of revocation within the allotted time period is deemed sufficient for compliance with the deadline. The revocation must be notified in writing to Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A., 15, rue de Flaxweiler, L-6776 Grevenmacher, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, stating the name of the individual making the declaration and including their signature, but there is no requirement to give reasons.

The revocation period shall not begin until the buyer has been given a copy of the application to conclude the contract, or has been sent a bought note advising it/him of the right of revocation. Should there be any dispute as to when the revocation period began, the seller bears the burden of proof.

The right of revocation shall not apply if the seller can prove either that the buyer purchased the units as part of their business activities or that the seller contacted the buyer for the negotiations leading up to the sale of the units on the basis of previous orders in accordance with Section 55(1) of the German Industrial Code (Gewerbeordnung).

If the revocation has been executed and the buyer has already made payments, then the foreign Management Company shall be obliged to reimburse the buyer, in instalments if necessary, for return transfer of the units acquired, for the costs paid as well as a sum corresponding to the value of the units paid for as of the day following the receipt of the statement of revocation.

The right of revocation cannot be waived.

Investor rights

Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. has established a complaints office. Complaints may be submitted to Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A. electronically or in written form.

Electronic complaints should be sent to the e-mail address: Beschwerdemanagement-ui-lux@universal-investment.com. Written complaints should be sent to:

Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.
Complaint management
15, rue de Flaxweiler
L-6776 Grevenmacher

Complaints can be made in English or German. The handling of complaints is a free service to investors. A reply letter will be sent within one month of receipt of the complaint.

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

Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier
Department Juridique CC
283, Route d'Arlon
L-2991 Luxembourg,

by fax (+35226251601), or by email(reclamation@cssf.lu).

An application for out-of-court settlement of a complaint lodged with the CSSF is no longer admissible if more than one year has elapsed between the date on which the complaint was lodged with the CSSF and the date on which it was originally lodged with Universal-Investment-Luxembourg S.A.

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

Special risks arising from new tax-related obligations in Germany

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

Pre-contractual disclosure Article 9 of the Disclosure Regulation

Notes concerning the taxation of income from foreign investment funds for investors from the Federal Republic of Germany

Investment fund under Luxembourg law

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

General remarks

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

The Investment Fund itself is only partially subject in Germany to corporation tax of 15% plus solidarity surcharge for specific domestic income. The income subject to tax in Germany includes domestic investment income and other domestic income in accordance with the restricted income tax obligation with the exception of profits from the sale of units in stock corporations. However, corporation tax is discharged insofar as the income is subject to a tax deduction in Germany; in this case, the 15% tax deduction already includes the solidarity surcharge. In principle, the investment fund is not subject to trade tax in Germany.

The taxable income from the investment fund (investment income), i.e. Fund distributions, advance lump sums and profits from the sale of units, is subject to income tax for private investors as income from capital investments if this income, together with the investor's other capital gains, exceeds the relevant lump-sum savings allowance. Income from capital assets is generally subject to a tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge and church tax as applicable).

For private investors the tax deduction acts in principle as a final payment (flat-rate withholding tax), meaning that, as a rule, income from capital assets does not need to be declared in the income tax return. In principle, when deducting the tax, the institution maintaining the securities account will have already offset losses and foreign withholding taxes resulting from the direct investment. However, the tax deduction does not act as a final payment if the personal tax rate is lower than the 25% withholding tax rate. In this case, income from capital assets may be declared in the income tax return. The tax authorities then apply the lower personal rate of tax and offset the aforementioned tax deduction against the personal tax liability (favourable tax treatment).

If income from capital assets is not subject to a tax deduction in Germany (e.g. in the case of a foreign custody account), this must be included on the tax return. As part of the assessment, income from capital assets is also subject to the withholding tax rate of 25% or the personal tax rate, whichever is lower.

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

If units are held as operating assets, the investment income is considered taxable as operating income. In this case, the tax will not have the effect of a final payment; there is no offsetting of losses

through the domestic custodian. The tax legislation requires a sophisticated review of the income components in order to determine the income which is taxable and/or liable for capital gains tax.

Units held as personal assets (residents for tax purposes)

Distributions

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

The taxable distributions are generally subject to a tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge and church tax as applicable).

If an investor keeps the units in a domestic securities account, the institution maintaining the securities account (as the Paying Agent) will not deduct tax if, before the date set for distribution, it receives an exemption order for a sufficient amount issued in accordance with the official template or a non-assessment certificate that is issued by the tax authorities for a maximum period of three years. In this case, the investor will be credited for the full amount of the distribution.

Advance lump sums

The advance lump sum is the amount which the distributions of the Fund exceed the basic income for this calendar year by within a calendar year. The basic income is calculated by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the beginning of a calendar year at 70% of the basic interest rate, which is derived from the potential long-term return from public bonds. The basic income is limited to the surplus arising between the first and last redemption price fixed in the calendar year plus the distributions within the calendar year. The advance lump sum is reduced by one twelfth for each full month that precedes the month of the acquisition in the year the units are acquired. The advance lump sum is deemed to have been accrued on the first working day of the following calendar year. Advance lump sums are generally taxable. However, advance lump sums may remain partially tax-exempt (partial exemption) if the Fund meets the German Investment Tax Act requirements for an equity fund or a mixed fund. These requirements must also arise from the investment conditions.

The taxable advance lump sums are generally subject to a tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge and church tax as applicable).

If an investor keeps the units in a domestic securities account, the institution maintaining the securities account (as the Paying Agent) will not deduct tax if, before the time of accrual, it receives an exemption order for a sufficient amount issued in accordance with the official template or a non-assessment certificate issued by the tax authorities for a maximum period of three years. No tax is levied in this case. Otherwise, the investor must provide the domestic institution maintaining the securities account with the amount of the tax to be paid. For this purpose, the institution maintaining the securities account may recover the amount of the tax to be paid from an account held by it and which is in the name of the investor without the investor's consent. Unless otherwise stipulated by the investor before the advance lump-sum amount accrues, the institution maintaining the securities account may withdraw the amount of the tax to be paid from one of the accounts in the name of the investor, unless an overdraft agreed with the investor for this account has been used. If the investor does not fulfil their obligation to provide the amount of tax to be paid to the domestic institution maintaining the securities account, this institution must notify the competent tax office to that effect. The investor must specify the advance lump sum in this case in its income tax return.

Capital gains at investor level

If units are sold to the Fund, the capital gains are in principle taxable and generally subject to a tax deduction of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge and church tax as applicable). When calculating the

capital gain, the profit must be reduced by the advance lump sums employed during the ownership period.

However, capital gains may remain partially tax-exempt (partial exemption) if the Fund meets the German Investment Tax Act requirements for an equity fund or a mixed fund. These requirements must also arise from the investment conditions. Conversely, if there is a loss on the sale, the loss equal to the partial exemption that is to be applied cannot be deducted at investor level.

If the units are held in a domestic securities account, the institution maintaining the securities account will apply the tax deduction taking into account any partial exemptions. The 25% tax deduction (plus solidarity surcharge and church tax as applicable) may be waived following submission of a sufficient exemption order or a non-assessment certificate. If such units are sold by a private investor at a loss, the loss may be offset against other positive income from capital assets. If the units are held in a domestic securities account and positive income was generated from capital assets held with the same institution which maintains the securities account in the same calendar year, said institution will offset the losses.

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

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

Changes to the applicable partial exemption regime

If the applicable partial exemption regime changes, or the requirements relating thereto cease to apply, the investment unit shall be regarded as sold and repurchased on the following day. Gains from the notional sale are regarded as accrued on the date on which the investment unit is actually sold.

Units held as business assets (residents for tax purposes)**Distributions**

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

The distributions are generally subject to the tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge).

Advance lump sums

The advance lump sum is the amount which the distributions of the Fund exceed the basic income for this calendar year by within a calendar year. The basic income is calculated by multiplying the redemption price of the unit at the beginning of a calendar year at 70% of the basic interest rate, which is derived from the potential long-term return from public bonds. The basic income is limited to the surplus arising between the first and last redemption price fixed in the calendar year plus the distributions within the calendar year. The advance lump sum is reduced by one twelfth for each full month that precedes the month of the acquisition in the year the units are acquired. The advance lump sum is deemed to have been accrued on the first working day of the following calendar year.

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

The advance lump sums are generally subject to the tax deduction of 25% (plus the solidarity surcharge).

Capital gains at investor level

Profits from the sale of units are generally subject to income or corporation tax and trade tax. When calculating the capital gain, the profit must be reduced by the advance lump sums employed during the ownership period. However, capital gains may remain partially tax-exempt (partial exemption) if the Fund meets the German Investment Tax Act requirements for an equity fund or a mixed fund. These requirements must also arise from the investment conditions. For the purposes of trade tax, the tax-exempt amounts are halved.

The profits from the sale of units are generally not subject to a capital gains tax deduction.

If there is a loss on the sale, the loss in the amount of the partial exemption to be applied at investor level cannot be deducted.

Changes to the applicable partial exemption regime

If the applicable partial exemption regime changes, or the related requirements cease to apply, the investment unit shall be regarded as sold and repurchased on the following day. Gains from the notional sale are regarded as accrued on the date on which the investment unit is actually sold.

Reimbursement of the Fund's corporation tax levied by means of capital gains tax deduction

Capital gains tax (corporation tax) which has been incurred at Fund level may be reimbursed to the Fund for transfer to an investor if the investor is a domestic corporation or an association of individuals or assets that are solely and directly used for charitable, benevolent or religious purposes according to the Articles of Association, the foundation business or other constitution and according to its actual form of management, or if the investor is a foundation under public law that is used solely and directly for charitable or benevolent purposes, or is a legal person under public law which is solely and directly used for religious purposes; this does not apply if the units are held in a commercial business. The same applies to comparable foreign investors with a head office and company management in a foreign country which provides administrative and recovery assistance.

The prerequisite for this is that such an investor makes a corresponding application and that the capital gains tax accruing is attributable pro rata to their holding period. Furthermore, the investor must have been the legal and beneficial owner of the units for at least three months before the inflow of the Fund's income subject to corporation tax, without there being an obligation to transfer the units to another person. In terms of the capital gains tax incurred by the Fund on German dividends and income from German equity-like participation rights, the refund also essentially requires for German shares and German equity-like participation rights to have been held by the Fund as a beneficial owner continuously for 45 days within 45 days before and after the date the capital gains are due and there are continuously minimum value change risks of 70%.

Proof of the tax exemption and proof of the investment unit inventory issued by the institution maintaining the securities account must be enclosed with the application. The proof of the investment unit inventory is an official certificate showing the number/value of units held by the investor throughout the calendar year and the date and amount of purchases and sales of units during the calendar year.

Capital gains tax incurred at Fund level may also be reimbursed to the Fund in order to be refunded to an investor, provided that the units in the Fund are held on the basis of retirement or basic pension plans that are certified under the Altersvorsorgeverträge-Zertifizierungsgesetz (Pension Provision Agreements Certification Act). This presupposes that the provider of a retirement or pension plan advises the Fund within one month after its financial year-end of the dates on which units were acquired or sold, and the respective amounts involved.

The Fund or company is not obliged to reimburse the relevant capital gains tax to the investor. It would be wise to get advice from a tax adviser due to the significant complexity of the regulation.

Settlement taxation

Distributions are only deemed as income if they include the increase in value of a calendar year during the settlement of the Fund.

Solidarity surcharge

If the relevant tax thresholds are exceeded, a solidarity surcharge of 5.5% may be imposed on the tax deduction that is to be paid on distributions, advance lump sums and profits from the sale of units. The solidarity surcharge can be offset against income tax and capital gains tax.

Church tax

If income tax is already being collected by means of tax withheld by a domestic institution maintaining a custody account (withholding agent), church tax applicable to this income will be collected as a regular surcharge to the tax deduction, calculated using the rate of church tax for the religious group to which the person subject to church tax belongs. The deductibility of church tax as an extraordinary expense is taken into account during the tax deduction.

Foreign withholding tax

Withholding tax on the Fund's foreign income is, in some cases, levied in the country of origin. This withholding tax may not be used to reduce taxes for the investors.

Implications of the merger of investment funds

A merger, in line with the provisions of the investment tax act, of one investment fund with another investment fund does not result in the disclosure of hidden reserves, neither at investor level nor at the level of the investment fund involved; in other words, this process is tax-neutral. The investment funds must be subject to the same law of a foreign state providing mutual assistance for the recovery of taxes. If the investors in the absorbed investment fund receive a cash payment, this shall be treated in the same manner as a distribution.

Automatic exchange of information on tax matters

The importance of the automatic exchange of information in relation to combating cross-border tax fraud and cross-border tax evasion has increased significantly at international level over the last few years. The OECD therefore published a global standard for the automatic exchange of information relating to financial accounts on tax matters (Common Reporting Standard, referred to hereinafter as "CRS") on behalf of the G20 in 2014. The CRS was agreed upon by more than 90 countries (participating countries) through a multilateral agreement. It was also integrated with the Directive 2014/107/EU of the Council dated 9 December 2014 into the Directive 2011/16/EU relating to the obligation on the automatic exchange of taxation information at the end of 2014. The participating countries (all EU Member States and a number of third countries) employ the CRS from 2016 with reporting obligations from 2017. Luxembourg transposed the CRS into Luxembourg law with the Law of 18 December 2015 and has applied it since 2016.

The CRS obliges reporting financial institutions (essentially banks) to obtain specific information concerning their customers. If the customers (natural persons or legal entities) are reportable persons resident in other participating countries, their accounts and securities accounts will be classified as reportable accounts. The reporting financial institutions will then send specific information for each reportable account to their home tax authority. This authority then sends the information to the customer's home tax authority.

The information to be conveyed is essentially the personal details of the reportable customer (name; address; tax identification number; date of birth and place of birth (for natural persons); country of residence) and information on the accounts and securities accounts (e.g. account number, account balance or account value; total gross amount of income such as interest, dividends or distributions from investment funds); total gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of financial assets (including fund units)).

Reportable investors who hold an account and/or securities account with a credit institution that is resident in a participating country are specifically affected as a result. Luxembourgish credit

institutions will therefore report information on investors who are resident in other participating countries to the local tax authorities (Administration des Contributions Directes), which will forward the information to the relevant tax authorities of the investors' countries of residence. Accordingly, credit institutions in other participating countries will report information on investors who are resident in Luxembourg to their respective home tax authority.

Note:

The tax information is based on the legal position at present. It is intended for persons in Germany who are subject to unrestricted income or corporation tax. There is no guarantee, however, that the tax assessment will not change as a result of legislation, court rulings or decrees issued by the financial authorities.

ANNEX – Supplementary information for investors in Switzerland

Representative

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

Paying Agent

The Paying Agent in Switzerland is Telco Bank AG, Bahnhofstrasse 4, CH-6430 Schwyz.

How to obtain relevant documents

The Sales Prospectus including the Management Regulations, the Key Information Document (PRIIPs KID) and the annual and semi-annual reports are obtainable free of charge from the representative in Switzerland (Tel.: 0041 (058) 458 48 00).

Publications

1. To the extent required by law, publications relating to foreign collective investment schemes in Switzerland are made on the electronic platform of FE fundinfo Limited (www.fefundinfo.com).
2. The issue and redemption prices or the net asset value with the note “exclusive commissions” will be published on the FE fundinfo Limited electronic platform (www.fefundinfo.com) each time units are issued and redeemed. Prices are published on each trading day.

Payment of trailer fees and discounts

The Management Company or the Fund, as well as their agents, may pay trailer fees to compensate the distribution of fund units in Switzerland. This compensation may in particular include the following services

:

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

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

The disclosure of the receipt of retrocessions is governed by the relevant provisions of the FIDLEG.

The Management Company or the Fund, as well as their agents, may pay rebates directly to investors upon request, for distributions within Switzerland. Rebates are used to reduce the fees or costs attributable to the investors concerned. Discounts are permissible provided that they

- are paid from fees of the Management Company and thus do not additionally burden the Fund assets;
- are granted on the basis of objective criteria;
- are granted to all investors who meet the objective criteria and request discounts, under the same time conditions, to the same extent.

The objective criteria for the Management Company to grant discounts are:

- The volume subscribed or the total volume held by the investor in the collective investment scheme or in the promoter's product range, as the case may be;

- the amount of fees generated by the investor;
- the investment behaviour practiced by the investor (e.g. expected investment duration);
- the investor's willingness to support the launch phase of a collective investment scheme.

Upon the investor's request, the Management Company shall disclose the corresponding amount of discounts free of charge.

Place of performance and jurisdiction

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

ANNEX – Supplementary information for investors in Austria

Contact and information point in Austria

Contact and information point in Austria in accordance with the provisions under EU Directive 2019/1160 Art. 92:

Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG
Am Belvedere 1,
A-1100 Vienna
E-mail: foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at