

SALES PROSPECTUS
(Including Annexes and Management Regulations)

TRIGON

Sub-funds:

TRIGON - New Europe Fund

Management Company:

IPConcept (Luxemburg) S.A.

Depositary:

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.

As at: 1 December 2018

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Management, distribution and advisory services

Management Company

IPConcept (Luxemburg) S.A.

4, rue Thomas Edison
L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg

E-mail: info@ipconcept.com

Website: www.ipconcept.com

Equity capital as at 31 December 2017: EUR 4,580,000

Executive Board of the Management Company (management body)

Nikolaus Rummler

Michael Borelbach

Supervisory Board of the Management Company

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Dr Frank Müller
Member of the Executive Board
DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.

Other Supervisory Board members

Bernhard Singer
Independent member of the Board

Klaus-Peter Bräuer
Independent member of the Board

Auditor of the Management Company

Ernst & Young S.A.

35E, avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

Depository

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.
4, rue Thomas Edison
L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg

Paying agent

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.
4, rue Thomas Edison
L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg

Sales agent

AS Trigon Asset Management
Pärnu mnt 18
10141, Tallinn
Republic of Estonia

**Registrar and transfer agent as well as Central
Administration Agent**

DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.
4, rue Thomas Edison
L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg

Fund Manager

AS Trigon Asset Management
Pärnu mnt 18
10141, Tallinn
Republic of Estonia

Auditor of the Fund

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative
2, rue Gerhard Mercator B.P. 1443
L-1014 Luxembourg

The investment fund described in this sales prospectus (including Annexes and Management Regulations) (the "Sales Prospectus") is a Luxembourg investment fund (*fonds commun de placement*) that has been established for an unlimited period in the form of an umbrella fund with one or more sub-funds ("sub-fund(s)") in accordance with Part I of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended (the "Law of 17 December 2010").

This Sales Prospectus is only valid in conjunction with the most recently published annual report, which may not be more than 16 months old. If the annual report is older than eight months, the buyer will also be provided with the semi-annual report. The currently valid Sales Prospectus and the "Key Investor Information Document" shall form the legal foundation for the purchase of units. In purchasing units, the investor acknowledges the Sales Prospectus the "Key Investor Information Document" and any approved amendments published thereto.

The investor will be provided with the "Key Investor Information Document" at no charge and on a timely basis prior to the acquisition of Fund units.

No information or explanations may be given which are at variance with the Sales Prospectus or the "Key Investor Information Document". The Management Company shall not be liable if any information or explanations are given which deviate from the terms of the current Sales Prospectus or the "Key Investor Information Document".

The Sales Prospectus and the "Key Investor Information Document" as well as the relevant annual and semi-annual reports for the Fund are available free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company, the Depositary, the paying agents and any sales agent. The Sales Prospectus and the "Key Investor Information Document" may also be downloaded from www.ipconcept.com. Upon request by the investor, these documents will also be provided in hard copy. For further information, please see the section entitled "Information for investors".

Sales Prospectus

The investment fund ("Fund") described in this Sales Prospectus is managed by **IPConcept (Luxembourg) S.A.**

This Sales Prospectus includes Annexes relating to the respective sub-funds and the Management Regulations applicable to the Fund. The Management Regulations first entered into force on 1 February 2018. They were published in the *Recueil Électronique des Sociétés et Associations* ("RESA"), the information platform of the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register. Amendments to the Management Regulations came into effect on 1 December 2018 and were published in the RESA.

The Sales Prospectus (including Annexes) and the Management Regulations constitute a whole in terms of their substance and thus complement each other.

The Management Company

The Management Company of the Fund is **IPConcept (Luxembourg) S.A.** (the "Management Company"), a public limited company (*Aktiengesellschaft*) pursuant to the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, with its registered office at 4, rue Thomas Edison, L-1445 Luxembourg-Strassen. It was established for an indefinite period on 23 May 2001. Its Articles of Association were published in the Mémorial on 19 June 2001. The most recent amendment to the Articles of Association entered into force on 12 October 2016 and was published in the RESA on 10 November 2016. The Management Company is entered in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under registration number R.C.S. Luxembourg B-82183. The financial year of the Management Company ends on 31 December of each year. The equity capital of the Management Company amounted to EUR 4,580,000 on 31 December 2017.

The purpose of the Management Company is to establish and manage the following on behalf of unitholders: (i) undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities ("UCITS") pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended, and (ii) alternative investment funds ("AIF") in accordance with Directive 2011/61/EU, as amended, and other undertakings for collective investment which do not fall under the scope of the aforementioned Directives. The Management Company acts in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment ("Law of 17 December 2010"), the Law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds ("Law of 13 February 2007"), and the provisions of the Law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers ("Law of 12 July 2013"), as well as the applicable regulations and the circulars of the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* ("CSSF"), all in their currently valid form.

The Management Company complies with the requirements of amended Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS).

The Management Company is responsible for the management and administration of the Fund. Acting on behalf of the Fund, it may take all management and administrative measures and exercise all rights directly or indirectly connected with the assets of the Fund or the sub-fund.

The Management Company acts honestly, fairly, professionally and independently of the Depositary and solely in the interests of the investors when carrying out its tasks.

The Management Company carries out its obligations with the care of a paid authorised agent.

The Supervisory Board of the Management Company has appointed Nikolaus Rummeler and Michael Borelbach as Executive Board members and transferred the responsibility for transactions to them.

The Management Company currently manages the following investment funds: 1. SICAV (in Liquidation), AKZENT Invest Fonds 1 (Lux), Ametos SICAV, apo Medical Opportunities, apo VV Premium, Arabesque Q3.17 SICAV, Arabesque SICAV, BAKERSTEEL GLOBAL FUNDS SICAV, Baumann und and Partners, BCDI-Aktienfonds, Bond Absolute Return, Bond Opportunities Fund, Boss Concept 2, Boss Concept IPC Sicav, BPM, BS Best Strategies UL Fonds, BZ Fine Funds, CAM, CME Gold & Silver Equity Fund, CMT, CONREN, CONREN Fortune, CVT, Deutschland Ethik 30 Aktienindexfonds UCITS ETF, DZPB Concept, DZPB II, DZPB Portfolio, DZPB Rendite, DZPB Reserve (in Liquidation), DZPB Vario, EB-Öko-Aktienfonds, Exklusiv Portfolio SICAV, FFPB, FG&W Fund, FIDES, Flowerfield, Fonds Direkt Sicav, Fortezza Finanz, framas-Treuhand, FundPro, FVCM, Genesis Liquid Alternative Strategies Fund, G&P Invest, Generations Global Growth, GENOKONZEPT, Global Family Strategy I, Global Family Strategy II, GLS Alternative Investments, GPI Fonds – Ausgewogen, HELLERICH Global, Huber Portfolio SICAV, Iron Trust, Istanbul Equity Fund (in Liquidation), JB Struktur, KCD-Mikrofinanzfonds, Kapital Konzept, Kruse & Bock Kompass Strategie, Liquid Stressed Debt Fund, m4, MainSky Bond Absolute Return, MainSky Bond Opportunities Fund, MainSky Macro Navigation Fund, Marathon, ME Fonds, Mellinckrodt 2 SICAV, Meritum Capital, Mobilitas, Modulor, Morgenstern Solid Performer, MPPM, MS, Multiadvisor Sicav, Mundus Classic Value, Nachhaltigkeitsfonds – ausgewogen, NPB SICAVicav, Öko-Aktienfonds, P & R, Phaidros Funds, Portikus International Opportunities Fonds, Premium Portfolio SICAV, Premium Portfolio SICAV II, PRIMA, Prince Street Emerging Markets Flexible EUR, Pro Fonds (Lux), Pro Select, PTAM Weltportfolio Ausgewogen, PTAM Weltportfolio Defensiv, PVV SICAV, Salm, SAM - Strategic Solution Fund, Sauren, Sauren Hedgefonds–SelectGlobal, Sauren Select, SC Fonds, S.E.A. Funds, Silk, Silverlake SICAV (in Liquidation), SOTHA, SPI Bangladesh Fund (in Liquidation), STABILITAS, StarCapital, StarCapital Allocator, StarCapital Emerging Markets, StarCapital Huber, STARS, Stuttgarter-Aktien-Fonds, Stuttgarter Dividendenfonds, Stuttgarter Energiefonds, Taunus Trust, Taunus Trust II, TRIGON, VB Karlsruhe Premium Invest, VB Heilbronn Vermögensmandat, VB Reserve Select, Vietnam Emerging Market Fund SICAV, VM, Volksbank Kraichgau Fonds, Volksbank Müllheim, VR Nürnberg (IPC), VR Premium Fonds, VR Vip, VR-PrimaMix, W&E Aktien Global, WAC Fonds, Werte & Sicherheit Nr.1, Werte & Sicherheit Nr. 2 – Globale Stabilität, Whitelake, WINVEST Direct Fund, WR Strategie und WVB.

In connection with the management of the assets of the respective sub-fund, the Management Company may consult an investment adviser/fund manager under its own responsibility and control. The Investment Adviser/Fund Manager receives payment for the service provided either from the management fee of the Management Company or directly from the relevant sub-fund assets. The relevant percentage amount, as well as calculation and payment methods for each sub-fund, can be found in the relevant Annex to the Sales Prospectus.

Investment decisions, the placement of orders and the selection of brokers are the sole responsibility of the Management Company, insofar as no fund manager has been appointed to manage the respective sub-fund's assets.

The Management Company is entitled to outsource its activities to a third party, under its own responsibility and control. The delegation of duties must not impair the effectiveness of supervision by the Management Company in any way. In particular, the delegation of duties must not prevent the Management Company from acting in the interests of investors.

The Fund Manager

The Management Company has appointed **AS TRIGON ASSET MANAGEMENT**, a public limited company (*aktsiaselts*) under Estonian law, with its registered office at Pärnu mnt 18, Tallin 10141, Republic of Estonia, as the fund manager to the Fund and transferred the asset management duties to it.

The Fund Manager is a fund management company for the purpose of Estonian Investment Funds Act and is subject to relevant prudential supervision.

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

The Fund Manager is authorised to select brokers and traders to carry out transactions using the Fund's assets. The Fund Manager is also responsible for investment decisions and placing orders.

The Fund Manager has the right to seek advice from third parties, particularly from various investment advisers, at its own cost and under its own responsibility.

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

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

More information about the fund manager and the fund strategy can be found on the following website: <http://www.trigoncapital.com>.

The Depositary

The sole Depositary of the Fund is **DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.**, with its registered office at 4, rue Thomas Edison, L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg. The Depositary is a public limited company

(*Aktiengesellschaft*) pursuant to the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and conducts banking business.

The rights and obligations of the Depositary are governed by the Law of 17 December 2010, the applicable regulations, the Depositary Agreement, the Management Regulations (Article 3) and this Sales Prospectus (including Annexes). It acts honestly, fairly, professionally and independently of the Management Company and solely in the interest of the investors.

Pursuant to Article 3 of the Management Regulations, the Depositary may delegate some of its duties to third parties ("sub-custodians").

An up-to-date overview of sub-custodians can be found on the Management Company's website (www.ipconcept.com) or requested free of charge from the Management Company.

Upon request, the Management Company will provide investors with the latest information regarding the identity of the Fund's depositary, the Depositary's obligations and any conflicts of interest that could arise and with a description of all depositary functions transferred by the Depositary, the list of sub-custodians and information on any conflicts of interest that could arise from the transfer of functions.

The appointment of the Depositary and/or sub-custodians may cause potential conflicts of interest, which are described in more detail in the section entitled "Potential conflicts of interest".

The registrar and transfer agent

The registrar and transfer agent of the Fund is **DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.**, with its registered office at 4, rue Thomas Edison, L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg. The registrar and transfer agent is a public limited company (*Aktiengesellschaft*) pursuant to the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The duties of the registrar and transfer agent include the processing of applications and execution of orders for the subscription, redemption, exchange and transfer of units, as well as the keeping of the unit register.

The Central Administration Agent

The Central Administration Agent of the Fund is **DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.**, with its registered office at 4, rue Thomas Edison, L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg. The Central Administration Agent is a public limited company (*Aktiengesellschaft*) pursuant to the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and its duties include, in particular, accounting and bookkeeping, calculation of the unit value and the drawing up of annual reports.

Under its own responsibility and control, the Central Administration Agent has delegated various administrative tasks (e.g. the calculation of net asset values) to **Union Investment Financial Services S.A.**, with its registered office at 308, route d'Esch, L-1471 Luxembourg.

Legal position of investors

The Management Company invests money paid into each sub-fund in its own name and for the collective account of the investors, in keeping with the principle of risk diversification in

transferable securities and/or other legally permissible assets in pursuant to Article 41 of the Law of 17 December 2010. The funds invested and the assets acquired thereby constitute the respective sub-fund assets, which are held separately from the Management Company's own assets.

The investors are co-owners of the respective sub-fund's assets in proportion to their number of units. The units of the respective sub-fund are issued in the certificates and denominations stated in the Annex specific to the sub-fund. If registered units are issued, these are documented by the registrar and transfer agent in the unit register kept on behalf of the Fund. Confirmation of entry into the unit register shall be sent to the investors at the address specified in the unit register. Unitholders are not entitled to the delivery of physical certificates.

In principle, all units in a sub-fund have the same rights, unless the Management Company decides to issue different unit classes within a sub-fund pursuant to Article 5(3) of the Management Regulations.

The Management Company asks investors to note that they can directly assert all their investor rights in relation to the Fund and/or sub-funds only if they are registered in the unitholders' register for the Fund or sub-fund under their own name. In cases where an investor has invested in a fund or sub-fund through an intermediary which undertakes investments in its name but on behalf of the investor, it is possible that said investor may not be able to directly assert all his rights in relation to the fund and/or sub-fund. Therefore, investors are advised to seek information regarding their rights.

General information on trading in sub-fund units

Investing in the sub-funds should be regarded as a long-term commitment.

Market timing is understood to mean the technique of arbitrage whereby an investor systematically subscribes, exchanges and redeems units in a sub-fund/ within a short period by exploiting time differences and/or the imperfections or weaknesses in the valuation system for calculating the sub-fund's net asset value. The Management Company takes the appropriate protection and/or control measures to avoid such practices. It also reserves the right to reject, cancel or suspend an order from an investor for the subscription or exchange of units if the investor is suspected of engaging in market timing.

The Management Company strictly opposes the purchase or sale of units after the close of trading at already established or foreseeable closing prices ("late trading"). In any case, the Management Company ensures that units are issued and redeemed on the basis of a unit value previously unknown to the investor. If, however, an investor is suspected of engaging in late trading, the Management Company may reject the redemption or subscription order until the applicant has cleared up any doubts with regard to his order.

The possibility cannot be ruled out that units of the respective sub-fund may be traded on an official stock exchange or on other markets. The market price underlying stock market dealings or trading on other markets is not determined exclusively by the value of the assets held in the respective sub-fund, but also by supply and demand. Said market price can therefore differ from the unit price.

Investment policy

The aim of the investment policy of the individual sub-funds is to achieve reasonable capital growth in the relevant sub-fund currency (as defined in Article 6(2) of the Management Regulations). Details of the investment policy of each sub-fund are described in the relevant Annexes to this Sales Prospectus.

The general investment principles and restrictions specified in Article 4 of the Management Regulations apply to all sub-funds, insofar as no derogations or additional provisions are contained in the relevant Annex to the Sales Prospectus for the respective sub-fund.

The respective sub-fund assets are invested pursuant to the principle of risk diversification within the meaning of the provisions of Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 and in accordance with the investment policy principles described in Article 4 of the Management Regulations, as well as within the investment restrictions.

Information on derivatives and other techniques and instruments

In accordance with the general provisions governing the investment policy referred to in Article 4 of the Management Regulations, to achieve the investment objectives and ensure efficient portfolio management the Management Company may make use of derivatives, securities financing transactions and other techniques and instruments that correspond to the investment objectives of the sub-fund.. The counterparties and/or financial counterparties (as defined in Article 3(3) of 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 ("SFTR")) to the aforementioned transactions must be institutions subject to prudential supervision and have their registered office in an EU member state, another signatory state to the EEA Treaty or a third country whose supervisory provisions are considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those of EU law. The counterparty or the financial counterparty must have at least one rating in the investment grade range, which may be waived in justified exceptions. This may be the case, for example, if the counterparty or the financial counterparty falls under this rating after selection. In this case, the Management Company will conduct a separate audit.. They must also specialise in this type of transaction. When selecting counterparties and financial counterparties for securities financing transactions and total return swaps, criteria such as legal status, country of origin and credit rating of the counterparty are taken into account. Details can be viewed free of charge on the Management Company's website referred to in the section entitled "Information for investors". The possibility cannot be ruled out that the counterparty or financial counterparty is a company affiliated with the Management Company or the Fund Manager. In this context, please see the chapter "Potential conflicts of interest".

Derivatives and other techniques and instruments carry considerable opportunities but also high risks. Due to the leverage effect of these products, the sub-fund may incur substantial losses with a relatively low level of capital employed. The following is a non-exhaustive list of derivatives, techniques and instruments that can be used for the sub-fund:

1. Option rights

An option right is a right to buy ("call option") or sell ("put option") a particular asset at a predetermined time ("exercise date") or during a predetermined period at a predetermined price ("strike price"). The price of a call or put option is the option premium.

For each sub-fund, both call and put options may only be bought or sold, insofar as the respective sub-fund is permitted to invest in the underlying assets pursuant to its investment policy as specified in the relevant Annex.

2. Financial futures contracts

Financial futures contracts are unconditionally binding agreements for both contracting parties to buy or sell a certain amount of a certain base value at a pre-determined time (maturity date) at a price agreed in advance.

For the respective sub-fund, financial futures contracts may only be completed insofar as the respective sub-fund is permitted to invest in the underlying assets pursuant to its investment policy as specified in the relevant Annex.

3. Derivatives embedded in financial instruments

Financial instruments with embedded derivatives may be acquired for the respective sub-fund, provided that the underlying of the derivative consists of instruments within the meaning of Article 41(1) of the Law of 17 December 2010, or financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, for example. Financial instruments with embedded derivatives may consist of structured products (certificates, reverse convertible bonds, warrant-linked bonds, convertible bonds, credit linked notes, etc.) or warrants. The main feature of products included under "derivatives embedded in financial instruments" is that the embedded derivative components affect the payment flows for the entire product. Alongside risk characteristics of transferable securities, the risk characteristics of derivatives and other techniques and instruments are also decisive.

Structured products may be used on the condition that they are transferable securities within the meaning of Article 2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008.

4. Securities financing transactions

Securities financing transactions include, for example:

- Securities Lending Transactions
- Repurchase agreements

Securities financing transactions can be used for efficient portfolio management, e.g. to achieve the investment objective or to increase returns. They may affect the performance of each sub-fund.

The types of assets used in securities financing transactions may be those that are permissible in accordance with the investment policy of the relevant sub-fund. This may at least temporarily increase the risk of loss of the respective sub-fund.

All returns generated from securities financing transactions accrue to the Fund's assets net of all related costs including any transaction costs. However, at least 50% of the gross yield generated from securities financing transactions must accrue to the Fund's assets.

4.1. Securities lending

A securities lending transaction is a transaction whereby a counterparty transfers securities subject to a commitment that the party borrowing the securities returns equivalent securities at a later date or at the request of the transferring party. For the counterparty transferring the transferable securities, the transaction is a securities lending transaction, and for the counterparty to which they are transferred, it is a securities borrowing transaction.

In this context, in order to generate additional capital or income or to reduce its costs or risks, the respective sub-fund/fund may carry out transferable securities lending transactions, provided such transactions are conducted in line with the applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations, as well as CSSF circulars (including CSSF 08/356, CSSF 11/512 and CSSF 14/592) and the SFTR.

- a) The respective sub-fund may either lend transferable securities directly or through a standardised transferable securities lending system organised by a recognised securities settlement or clearing institution such as CLEARSTREAM and EUROCLEAR, or by a financial institution that specialises in such transactions. The respective sub-fund must ensure that, at any time, it is able to recall securities transferred within the framework of securities lending and that transferable securities lending transactions already entered into may be terminated. If the aforementioned institution is acting on its own account, it shall be considered to be the counterparty in the securities lending agreement. If the respective sub-fund lends its transferable securities to companies affiliated with the respective sub-fund by way of common management or control, specific attention must be paid to any conflicts of interest that may arise therefrom. The respective sub-fund must receive collateral in accordance with the prudential supervisory requirements in respect of the counterparty risk and collateral provision, either prior to or simultaneously with the securities lent being transferred. At maturity of the securities lending agreement, the collateral shall be remitted simultaneously or subsequently to the restitution of the transferable securities lent. Within the framework of a standardised securities lending system organised by a recognised securities settlement institution or a securities lending system organised by a financial institution which is subject to supervisory provisions that the CSSF considers to be equivalent to EU stipulations, and which specialises in this type of transaction, the transferable securities lent may be transferred before the receipt of the collateral if the intermediary (intermédiaire) in question assures the proper execution of the transaction. Such an intermediary may, instead of the borrower, provide the respective sub-fund with collateral that meets prudential supervisory requirements regarding counterparty risk and collateral provision. In this case, the agent is contractually bound to provide the collateral.

- b) The respective sub-fund must ensure that the volume of the transferable securities lending transactions is kept to an appropriate level or that it is entitled to request the return of the transferable securities lent in a manner that enables it, at all times, to meet its redemption obligations and that these transactions do not jeopardise the management of the respective sub-fund's assets in accordance with its investment policy. Up to 100% of the assets that can be used in securities lending transactions may be loaned. For each securities lending transaction, the respective sub-fund must ensure that the market value of the collateral is at least as high as the market value of the reused assets over the entire term of the lending transaction.
- c) Receipt of appropriate collateral

The respective (sub)-fund may take into account collateral conforming to the requirements stated herein in order to take into consideration the counterparty risk in transactions that include repurchase rights.

Each sub-fund must revalue the collateral received on a daily basis. The agreement between the sub-fund and the counterparty must stipulate that the provision of additional collateral might be required from the counterparty within an extremely short timescale if the value of the collateral already provided proves to be insufficient in relation to the amount to be covered. In addition, the agreement must stipulate safety margins which take into consideration the exchange or market inherent to the assets accepted as collateral.

The assets that can be accepted as collateral are those forms of collateral stated in the section "counterparty risk".

The proportion of assets under management that are expected to be used in these transactions is 0%. This is a forecast; the actual share may differ depending on the specific sub-fund's investment policy.

4.2. Repurchase agreements

A repurchase agreement is a transaction pursuant to an agreement through which a counterparty sells transferable securities or guaranteed rights to transferable securities, and the agreement contains a commitment to repurchase the same transferable securities or rights – or failing that, securities with the same characteristics – at a fixed price and at a time fixed by the lender or to be fixed at a later date. Rights to transferable securities may be the subject of such a transaction only if they are guaranteed by a recognised exchange which holds the rights to the transferable securities, and if the agreement does not allow one of the counterparties to transfer or pledge a particular transferable security at the same time to more than one other counterparty. For the counterparty that sells the transferable securities, the transaction is a repurchase agreement, and for the other party that acquires them, the transaction is a reverse repurchase agreement.

On behalf of the respective sub-fund, the Management Company (acting as a buyer) may engage in transactions that include repurchase rights. Said transactions involve the purchase of securities where the contractual conditions grant the seller (counterparty) the right to buy

back the sold securities from the sub-fund at a particular price and within a particular period agreed between the parties upon conclusion of the agreement. On behalf of the respective sub-fund, the Management Company (acting as a seller) may engage in transactions where the contractual conditions grant the sub-fund the right to buy back the sold securities from the buyer (counterparty) at a particular price and within a particular period agreed between the parties upon conclusion of the agreement.

The Management Company may enter into repurchase agreements either as the buyer or seller. However, any transactions of this kind are subject to the following guidelines:

- (a) Transferable securities may only be bought or sold via a repurchase agreement if the counterparty in the agreement is a financial institution that specialises in this type of transaction.
- (b) During the term of the repurchase agreement, the transferable securities covered by the agreement may not be sold before the counterparty has exercised the right to repurchase the transferable securities or before the deadline for the repurchase has expired.

When the Management Company concludes a repurchase agreement, it must ensure that it is able, at any time, to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a market-to-market basis. In addition, the Management Company must ensure that it is able, at any time, to recall any transferable securities subject to the repurchase agreement and to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered.

Up to 100% of the Fund's assets may be transferred to third parties as part of a repurchase agreement.

The proportion of assets under management that are expected to be used in these transactions is 0%. This is a forecast; the actual share may differ depending on the respective sub-fund-specific investment policy.

5. Forward exchange contracts

The Management Company may enter into forward exchange contracts for the respective sub-fund.

Forward exchange contracts are unconditionally binding agreements for both contracting parties to buy or sell a certain amount of the underlying foreign currencies at a certain time (maturity date) at a price agreed in advance.

6. Swaps

The Management Company may conclude swaps on behalf of the respective sub-fund within the framework of the investment principles.

A swap is a contract between two parties based on the exchange of payment flows, assets, income or risk. The swaps made for the respective sub-fund may include, but are not limited to, the following: interest, currency, equity and credit default transactions.

An interest swap is a transaction in which two parties swap cash flows which are based on fixed or variable interest payments. The transaction can be compared with the adding of funds at a fixed interest rate and the simultaneous allocation of funds at a variable interest rate, with the nominal sums of the assets not being swapped.

Currency swaps usually consist of the swapping of nominal sums of assets. They can be compared to borrowing in one currency and simultaneously lending in another.

Asset swaps, also known as "synthetic securities", are transactions that convert the yield from a particular asset into another rate of interest (fixed or variable) or into another currency, by combining the asset (e.g. bond, floating-rate note, bank deposit, mortgage) with an interest swap or currency swap.

An equity swap is the exchange of payment flows, value adjustments and/or income from an asset in return for payment flows, value adjustments and/or income from another asset, where at least one of the exchanged payment flows or incomes from an asset represents a share or a share index.

A total return swap is a derivative contract as defined in Article 2, point 7 of Regulation (EU) 648/2012, in which one counterparty transfers to another the total return of a benchmark liability including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from exchange rate fluctuations, and credit losses.

The contracting parties may not exert any influence on the composition or management of the UCITS' investment portfolio or the underlying assets of the derivatives. Transactions in connection with the UCITS' investment portfolio do not require the consent of the counterparty.

Total return swaps may be used within the limits of the risk management process applied. The Annex specific to the sub-fund describes which risk management process is used.

The types of assets used in total return swaps may be those that are permissible in accordance with the investment policy of the relevant sub-fund.

All returns generated from total return swaps accrue to the Fund's assets net of all related costs including any transaction costs.

The Management Company may use total return swaps for the respective sub-fund for both hedging purposes and as part of the investment strategy/investment objective. This includes transactions for efficient portfolio management. This may at least temporarily increase the risk of loss of the respective Fund/sub-fund.

The proportion of assets under management that are expected to be used in these transactions is 0%. This is a forecast; the actual share may differ depending on the respective sub-fund-specific investment policy.

7. Swaptions

A swaption is the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap, the conditions of which are clearly specified, at a given time or within a given period. In addition, the principles listed in connection with option dealing apply.

8. Techniques for the management of credit risks

The Management Company may also use credit default swaps ("CDS") for the respective sub-fund to ensure the efficient management of the respective sub-fund assets. Within the market for credit derivatives, a CDS represents the most widespread and the most quantitatively significant instrument. A CDS enables the credit risk to be separated from the underlying financial relationship. This separate trading of default risks extends the range of possibilities for systematic risk and income management. With a CDS, a protection buyer can hedge against certain risks arising from a debtor-creditor relationship by paying a periodic premium (calculated on the basis of the nominal amount) for transferring the credit risk to a protection seller for a defined period. This premium depends, among other things, on the quality of the underlying reference debtor(s) (= credit risk). The transferred risks are defined in advance as so-called credit events. As long as no credit event occurs, the CDS seller does not have to render a performance. If a credit event occurs, the seller pays the predefined amount (such as the par value or an adjustment payment equalling the difference between the par value of the reference assets and their market value) after the credit event occurs ("cash settlement"). The buyer then has the right to tender an asset of the reference debtor which is qualified in the agreement, whilst the buyer's premium payments are stopped as of this point. The respective sub-fund may act as a security provider or a security payer.

CDS are traded over the counter (OTC market), such that more specific, non-standard requirements of both counterparties can be addressed - at the price of lower liquidity.

The commitment of the obligations arising from the CDS must not only be in the exclusive interests of the Fund, but also be in line with its investment policy. For the purpose of the investment limits in accordance with Article of the Management Regulations, both the asset underlying the CDS and the particular issuer must be taken into account.

A CDS is valued on a regular basis using verifiable and transparent methods. The Management Company and the auditor will monitor the verifiability and transparency of the valuation methods. The Management Company will rectify any differences ascertained as a result of the monitoring procedure.

9. Remarks

The above-mentioned techniques and instruments can, where appropriate, be supplemented by the Management Company if new instruments corresponding to the investment objective

are offered on the market, which the respective sub-fund may employ in accordance with the prudential supervisory and statutory provisions.

The use of techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management may give rise to various direct/indirect costs which are charged to the respective (sub)-fund's assets or which reduce the Fund's assets. These costs may be incurred both in relation to third parties and parties associated with the Management Company or Depositary.

Calculation of the unit value

The Fund's net assets are denominated in Euro ("reference currency").

The value of a unit ("unit value") is denominated in the currency set out in the respective Annex to the Sales Prospectus ("sub-fund currency"), insofar as no other currency is stipulated for any unit classes in the respective Annex to the Sales Prospectus ("unit class currency").

The unit value is calculated by the Management Company or a third party commissioned for this purpose by the Management Company, under the supervision of the Depositary, on each banking day stated in the respective Annex to the sub-fund in Luxembourg with the exception of 24 and 31 December of each year ("calculation day"). Price data from the previous exchange trading day ("valuation day") is used to calculate the unit value. In order to calculate the unit value, the value of the assets of each sub-fund, less the liabilities of each sub-fund (the "net sub-fund assets"), is determined on each calculation day, and this is divided by the number of sub-fund units in circulation on the valuation day and rounded to two decimal places. Further details on the calculation of the unit value are specified in Article 6 of the Management Regulations.

Issue of units

1. Units are issued on each calculation day at the issue price. The issue price is the unit value pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Management Regulations, plus a front-end load, the maximum amount of which for each sub-fund is stipulated in the respective Annex to this Sales Prospectus. The issue price may be increased by fees or other charges payable in the particular countries where the Fund is on sale.
2. Subscription orders for the acquisition of registered units may be submitted to the Management Company and any sales agent. The receiving agents are obliged to immediately forward all subscription orders to the registrar and transfer agent. Receipt by the registrar and transfer agent is decisive. This agent accepts the subscription orders on behalf of the Management Company. Subscription orders for the acquisition of units certified in the form of global certificates ("bearer units") are forwarded to the registrar and transfer agent by the entity at which the subscriber holds his custody account. Receipt by the registrar and transfer agent is decisive.

Complete subscription orders received by the registrar and transfer agent no later than 12:00 on a valuation day shall be settled at the issue price of the following valuation day ("calculation day"), provided the transaction value of the subscribed units is available. In any case, the Management Company ensures that units are issued on the basis of a unit value previously unknown to the investor. If, however, an investor is suspected of engaging in late

trading, the Management Company may reject the subscription order until the applicant has cleared up any doubts with regard to his subscription order. Complete subscription orders received by the registrar and transfer agent after 12:00 on a valuation day shall be settled at the issue price of the next valuation day but one.

If the transaction value of the subscribed registered units is not available at the time of receipt of the complete subscription order by the registrar and transfer agent or if the subscription order is incorrect or incomplete, the subscription order shall be regarded as having been received by the registrar and transfer agent on the date on which the transaction value of the subscribed units is available or the subscription order is submitted properly.

Upon receipt of the issue price by the registrar and transfer agent or the Depositary, the bearer units will be transferred by the Depositary or the registrar and transfer agent, by order of the Management Company, to the agent with which the applicant holds his custody account.

3. The issue price is payable at the Depositary in Luxembourg in the respective sub-fund currency, or if there are several unit classes, in the respective unit class currency within the number of banking days (specified in the Annex to the sub-fund) after the corresponding calculation day.
4. The circumstances under which the issue of units may be suspended are specified in Article 9 in conjunction with Article 7 of the Management Regulations.

Redeeming and exchanging units

1. Investors are entitled to request the redemption of their units at any time at the unit value in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Management Regulations, less any redemption fee if applicable ("redemption price"). This redemption will only be carried out on a calculation day. If a redemption fee is payable, the maximum amount of this fee for each sub-fund is listed in the relevant Annex to this Sales Prospectus.

In certain countries, the redemption price may be reduced by local taxes and other charges. The corresponding unit is cancelled upon payment of the redemption price.

2. Payment of the redemption price, as well as any other payments to the investors, shall be made via the Depositary or the paying agents. The Depositary is only obliged to make payment insofar as there are no legal provisions, such as exchange control regulations or other circumstances beyond the Depositary's control, prohibiting the transfer of the redemption price to the country of the applicant.

The Management Company may buy back units unilaterally against payment of the redemption price if this is deemed necessary in the interests of the investors or for the protection of the investors or a sub-fund.

3. The exchange of all units or of some units for units in another sub-fund will take place on the basis of the unit value of the relevant sub-funds calculated in accordance with Article

6(4) of the Management Regulations, taking into account the difference between the front-end load of the sub-fund of the units to be exchanged and that of the sub-fund whose units are being subscribed to.

In the event that different unit classes are offered within a single sub-fund, it is also possible to exchange units of one class for those of another within the same sub-fund, unless otherwise stipulated in the relevant Annex to this Sales Prospectus. In this case, no exchange fee is charged.

The Management Company may reject an order for the exchange of units, if this is deemed in the interests of the Fund or the sub-fund or in the interests of the investors.

4. Complete orders for the redemption or exchange of registered units can be submitted to the Management Company, any sales agent and the paying agent. The receiving agents are obliged to immediately forward the redemption or exchange orders to the registrar and transfer agent.

An order for the redemption or exchange of registered units shall only be deemed complete if it contains the name and address of the investor, the number and/or transaction value of the units to be redeemed and/or exchanged, the name of the sub-fund and the signature of the investor.

Complete orders for the redemption of bearer units will be forwarded to the registrar and transfer agent by the agent with whom the investor holds his custody account. Only the registered shares can be exchanged.

Complete redemption/exchange orders received no later than 12:00 on a valuation day shall be settled at the unit value of the following valuation day ("calculation day"). Any applicable redemption fees shall be deducted and/or the exchange fee taken into consideration. In any case, the Management Company ensures that units are redeemed or exchanged on the basis of a unit value previously unknown to the investor. Complete redemption/exchange orders received after 12:00 on a valuation day shall be settled at the unit value of the next valuation day but one. Any applicable redemption fees shall be deducted and/or the exchange fee taken into consideration.

The time of receipt of the redemption or exchange order by the registrar and transfer agent shall be decisive.

The redemption price is payable in the respective sub-fund currency or, if there are several unit classes, in the respective unit class currency, within the number of banking days (specified in the Annex to the subfund) after the relevant calculation. In the case of registered units, payment is made to the account specified by the investor.

Any fractional amounts resulting from the exchange of units will be credited to the investor.

5. The Management Company is obliged to temporarily suspend the redemption or exchange of units due to the suspension of the calculation of the unit value.

6. Subject to prior approval from the Depositary and while preserving the interests of the investors, the Management Company shall only be entitled to process significant volumes of redemptions after selling corresponding assets of the respective sub-fund without delay. In this case, the redemption shall occur at the redemption price valid at that time. The same shall apply for orders for the exchange of units. The Management Company shall, however, ensure that the respective sub-fund has sufficient liquid funds at its disposal such that, under normal circumstances, the redemption or exchange of units may take place immediately upon application from investors.

Risk information

General market risk

The assets in which the Management Company invests for the account of the sub-fund(s) are associated with risks as well as opportunities for growth in value. If a sub-fund invests directly or indirectly in transferable securities and other assets, it is subject to the general trends and tendencies of the markets, particularly the transferable securities markets, which are attributable to various and partially irrational factors. Losses can occur if the market value of the assets decreases compared to the cost price. If a unitholder sells units of the sub-fund at a time when the market price of assets in the sub-fund has decreased compared to the time of unit purchase, he will not get back the money he invested in the sub-fund to the full amount. Despite the fact that each sub-fund aims to achieve constant growth, this cannot be guaranteed. However, the investor's risk is limited to the amount invested. Investors are not obliged to provide any supplementary funding in addition to the money invested.

Interest rate risk

Investing in fixed-rate transferable securities is associated with the possibility that the interest rate at the time of issuance of a security might change. If the interest rate increases compared to the interest at the time of issue, fixed-rate transferable securities will generally decrease in value. In contrast, if the interest rate falls, the price of fixed-rate transferable securities increases. These developments mean that the current yield of fixed-rate transferable securities roughly corresponds to the current interest rate. However, such fluctuations can vary depending on the maturity of the fixed-rate transferable securities. On the one hand, fixed-rate transferable securities with short maturities bear lower price risks than fixed-rate transferable securities with long maturities. On the other hand, fixed-rate transferable securities with short maturities generally have smaller yields than fixed-rate transferable securities with long maturities.

Risk of negative deposit rates

The Management Company invests the liquid assets of the Fund with the Depositary or other financial institutions on behalf of the Fund. An interest rate is agreed for some of these bank balances that corresponds to international interest rates, less an applicable margin. If these interest rates fall below the agreed margin, this leads to negative interest rates on the corresponding account. Depending on the development of the interest rate policy of each of the central banks, short, medium and long-term bank balances may all generate a negative interest rate at banks.

Credit risk

The creditworthiness of the issuer (its ability and willingness to pay) of a transferable security or money market instrument held directly or indirectly by a sub-fund may subsequently fall. This normally leads to a fall in the price of the respective asset that exceeds general market fluctuations.

Company-specific risk

The performance of the transferable securities and money market instruments held directly or indirectly by a sub-fund also depends on company-specific factors, such as the business position of the issuer. If the company-specific factors deteriorate, the market value of a given asset may fall substantially and permanently, even if stock market developments are otherwise generally positive.

Default risk

The issuer of a transferable security held directly or indirectly by a sub-fund or the debtor of a claim belonging to a sub-fund may become insolvent. The corresponding assets of the sub-fund may become worthless as a result of this.

Counterparty risk

In the case of transactions not conducted via a stock exchange or a regulated market (OTC transactions) or securities financing transactions, there is, in addition to the default risk, the risk that the counterparty to the transaction may fail to meet its obligations or fail to do so to the fullest extent. This applies in particular to transactions that use techniques and instruments. In order to reduce the counterparty risk associated with OTC derivatives and securities financing transactions, the Management Company is authorised to accept collateral. This shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of ESMA Guideline 2014/937. This collateral may take the form of cash, government bonds, bonds issued by public international bodies to which one or more EU member states belong or covered bonds. Collateral received in the form of cash may not be invested anew. All other collateral received is neither sold, reinvested nor pledged. The Management Company implements incremental valuation discounts (a "haircut strategy") for the collateral received, taking into account the specific characteristics of the collateral and the issuer. Details of the minimum haircuts applied depending on the type of collateral are shown in the following table:

Collateral	Minimum haircut
Cash (sub-fund currency)	0%
Cash (foreign currencies)	8%
Government bonds	0.50%
Bonds issued by public international bodies to which one or more EU Member States belong and covered bonds.	0.50%

Further details of the haircuts applied may be requested from the Management Company free of charge at any time.

Collateral received by the Management Company within the framework of OTC derivatives and securities financing transactions must, inter alia, meet the following criteria:

- i) Non-cash collateral should be sufficiently liquid and traded on a regulated market or a multilateral trading system.
- ii) The collateral will be monitored and valued daily in accordance with market value.
- iii) Securities which high price volatility should not be accepted without adequate haircuts (discounts).
- iv) The creditworthiness of the issuer should be high.
- v) Collateral must be sufficiently diversified by countries, markets and issuers. Correlations between the collateral are not taken into account.
- vi) Any collateral which is not provided in cash must be issued by a company which is not affiliated with the counterparty.

There are no specifications for restricting the residual maturity of securities.

The provision of collateral is based on individual contractual agreements between the counterparty and the Management Company, in which, inter alia, the type and quality of collateral, haircuts, allowances and minimum transfer amounts are defined. The value of OTC derivatives and any collateral already provided is calculated on a daily basis. If, due to individual contractual agreements, an increase or decrease in collateral is necessary, this collateral shall be requested or claimed back from the counterparty. Information on the agreements may be requested from the Management Company free of charge at any time.

As regards the risk diversification of the collateral received, the maximum exposure to a specific issuer may not exceed 20% of the respective net assets of the sub-fund. Notwithstanding the above,, Article 4(5)(h) of the Management Regulations shall apply to issuer risk on receipt of collateral from specific issuers.

On behalf of the Fund, the Management Company may accept securities as collateral within the framework of derivatives and securities financing transactions. If these securities were pledged as collateral, they must be held in custody by the Depositary. If the Management Company has pledged the securities as collateral within the framework of derivative transactions, custody is at the discretion of the secured party.

Currency risk

If a sub-fund directly or indirectly holds assets denominated in foreign currencies, then it is subject to currency risk, unless the foreign currency positions are hedged. In the event of a devaluation of the foreign currency against the reference currency of the sub-fund, the value of the assets held in this foreign currency shall fall.

Unit classes that are not denominated in the relevant sub-fund currency may therefore be subject to a different currency risk. This currency risk may be hedged against the sub-fund currency on a case-by-case basis.

Industry risk

If a sub-fund focuses its investments on specific industries, this reduces the risk diversification. As a result, the sub-fund shall be particularly dependent on the general development of individual industries and the development of individual company profits within these industries, as well as the development of industries that mutually influence each other.

Country and regional risk

If a sub-fund focuses its investment on specific countries or regions, this also reduces the risk diversification. Accordingly, the sub-fund shall be particularly dependent on the development of individual or mutually interdependent countries and regions, and/or on companies which are located and/or active in these countries or regions.

Legal and tax risk

The legal and tax treatment of the Fund may change in unforeseeable and uncontrollable ways.

Country and transfer risk

Economic or political instability in countries in which the sub-fund invests may mean that despite the solvency of the issuer of the respective transferable security or other form of asset, the funds owed to a sub-fund are received either in part or not at all, in another currency or not in good time. Decisive factors in this may include currency or transfer restrictions, a lack of willingness or capacity to carry out the transfer, or other legal changes. If the issuer pays in another currency, this position is additionally subject to a currency risk.

Liquidity risk

The Fund may also acquire assets and derivatives not admitted for trading on a stock exchange, or not admitted to trading or included in another organised market. In some situations it might be impossible to sell such assets except subject to considerable discounts or delays, if at all. In some cases, even the sale of assets admitted to a stock exchange may only be possible with sizeable discounts, or not at all, depending on market conditions, volumes, time frames and planned costs. Although the Fund may only acquire assets that can generally be liquidated at any time, it is possible that these assets may temporarily or permanently only be sold at a loss.

Custody risk

A risk of loss is associated with the custody of assets which may result from insolvency or violations of due diligence on the part of the Depositary or a sub-custodian, or by external events.

Emerging markets risks

Investing in emerging markets entails investing in countries that, inter alia, are not included in the World Bank's definition of "high GDP per capita", i.e. are not classified as "developed" countries. In addition to the risks specific to the asset class, investments in these countries are generally subject to higher risks, in particular heightened liquidity risk and general market risk. In emerging markets, political, economic or social instability or diplomatic incidents may hamper investments in

these countries. Moreover, the processing of transactions in transferable securities from such countries may entail greater risks and be harmful to the investor, particularly due to the fact that it may not be possible or customary for transferable securities to be delivered immediately upon payment in such countries. The country and transfer risks described above are also significantly greater in these countries.

In addition, the legal and regulatory environment and the accounting, auditing and reporting standards in emerging markets may differ significantly from the level and standards which are otherwise customary on an international scale, to the detriment of an investor. This may not only lead to differences in state monitoring and regulation, but also to additional risks in connection with the assertion and settlement of claims of the sub-fund. In addition, a higher custody risk may exist in such countries, which can result in particular from different forms of the transfer of ownership of acquired assets. Emerging markets are generally more volatile and less liquid than markets in developed countries, which can entail greater fluctuations in the unit values of the sub-fund.

Specific risks of investing in high-yield assets

High-yield assets constitute interest-bearing investments that are either rated non-investment grade by a recognised rating agency or are not rated at all, but that would presumably receive a rating of non-investment grade if they were rated. Such investments are subject to the same general asset class risks, but to a greater degree. In particular, such investments are generally associated with increased credit risk, interest rate risk, general market risk, company-specific risk and liquidity risk.

Inflation risk

Inflation risk means the danger of financial losses as a result of the devaluation of currency. As a result of inflation, the income of a sub-fund as well as the value of the investments as such may decrease in terms of purchasing power. Different currencies are subject to inflation risk to a greater or lesser extent.

Concentration risk

Additional risks may be incurred if the investments are concentrated in certain assets or markets. In these cases, events affecting these assets or markets may have a greater impact on the Fund's assets and cause comparably greater losses than would be the case with a more diversified investment policy.

Performance risk

Positive performance cannot be ensured without a guarantee issued by a third party. Furthermore, assets acquired for a sub-fund may perform differently than anticipated upon acquisition.

Settlement risk

Transferable securities transactions carry the risk that one of the contracting parties delays, does not pay as agreed or does not deliver the transferable securities in good time. This settlement risk also exists with the reversal of securities for the sub-fund.

Risks associated with using derivatives and other techniques and instruments

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

Financial futures contracts which are used for a purpose other than hedging are also associated with considerable opportunities and risks, as only a fraction of the contract value (the margin) needs to be provided immediately.

Price changes may therefore lead to substantial profits or losses. As a result, the risk and the volatility of the sub-fund may increase.

Depending on the structure of swaps, the value thereof can be affected by any future change in the market interest rate (interest rate risk), counterparty insolvency (counterparty risk) or a change in the underlying. In principle, any future (value) changes to the underlying payment flows, assets, income or risks may lead to gains as well as losses in the sub-fund.

Techniques and instruments are associated with specific investment and liquidity risks.

Since the use of derivatives embedded in financial instruments can be associated with a leverage effect, the use thereof can lead to strong fluctuations – both positive and negative – in the value of the sub-fund's assets.

Risks of securities lending agreements

If the Management Company lends securities for the account of the Fund, it transfers the securities to another counterparty, which, at the end of the lending agreement, returns securities of the same type, quantity and quality. For the entire duration of the agreement, the Management Company has no control over the loaned transferable securities. If the security decreases in value during the transaction and the Management Company wants to dispose of the security altogether, it must terminate the securities lending transaction and wait for the usual settlement cycle, which can create a risk of loss for the Fund.

Risks of repurchase agreements

If the Management Company transfers securities under a repurchase agreement, then it sells the security and undertakes to repurchase it at a premium after the end of the term. The repurchase price plus premium to be paid by the seller at the end of the term will be determined upon completion of the transaction. If the transferable securities included in the repurchase agreement should depreciate in value during the course of the contract and the Management Company should wish to sell these in order to limit its losses, then it can only do so by exercising the right of early termination. Any early termination of an agreement may have financial consequences for the Fund. In addition, the premium to be paid at the end of the term may also be higher than the income that the Management Company has generated through the reinvestment of the cash received through the sale price.

If the Management Company accepts securities in under a repurchase agreement, then it purchases the security and must resell it at the end of the term. The repurchase price (plus a surcharge) shall be determined when the transaction is concluded. Securities accepted under repurchase agreements serve as collateral for the provision of liquidity to the party to the agreement. The fund does not benefit from any increases in value of securities.

Risks related to receiving and providing collateral

The Management Company receives or provides collateral for OTC derivatives and securities financing transactions. The value of OTC derivatives and securities financing transactions is subject to change. There is a risk that the collateral received may no longer be enough to fully cover the entitlement of the Management Company against the counterparty for delivery or return. To minimise this risk, as part of collateral management, the Management Company shall, on a daily basis, reconcile the value of the collateral with the value of the OTC derivatives and securities financing transactions and request additional collateral in agreement with the counterparty.

This collateral may take the form of cash, government bonds, bonds issued by public international bodies to which one or more EU Member States belong or covered bonds. However, the credit institution where the cash is held might default. Government bonds and bonds issued by international bodies can decrease in value. If the transaction is cancelled, the invested collateral could no longer be fully available, despite taking haircuts into account and despite the Management Company's obligation to return it in the original amount on behalf of the Fund. To minimise this risk, as part of collateral management, the Management Company shall, on a daily basis, determine the value of the collateral and agree additional collateral if there is increased risk.

Risks associated with target funds

The risks of target fund units acquired for the sub-fund are closely connected with the risks of the assets in such target funds and/or the investment strategies pursued by them. However, these risks can be reduced by diversifying the investments in the investment funds whose units are being acquired, as well as through diversification within this sub-fund.

Since the managers of these individual target funds act independently of each other, it is possible for several target funds to act according to the same or opposite investment strategies. This may result in existing risks being built up and possible opportunities cancelling each other out.

The Management Company is not normally in a position to control the management of target funds. Their investment decisions do not necessarily have to conform to the assumptions or expectations of the Company.

Often, the Management Company may not be completely up to date on the current composition of the target funds. In the event that this composition does not meet the Management Company's assumptions or expectations, it may, where applicable, only be able to react with considerable delay by way of redeeming units of the target funds.

Open-end investment funds, units of which are acquired for the Fund, may also temporarily suspend the redemption of units. The Management Company would then be prevented from

disposing of the units in the target fund by returning them to the Management Company or depositary of the target fund against payment of the redemption price.

Furthermore, fees may be incurred at the level of the target fund upon the acquisition of target fund units. This would result in double charging when investing in target funds.

Risk of redemption suspension

Investors may, in principle, request the redemption of their units from the Management Company on any valuation day. However, the Management Company may temporarily suspend the redemption of units under extraordinary circumstances and buy back the units at a later point at the price valid at that time (see Article 7 of the Management Regulations entitled "Suspension of calculation of the unit value" and Article 10 of the Management Regulations entitled "Redemption and exchange of units"). This price may be lower than the price before the suspension of redemption.

The Management Company may also be forced to suspend the redemption of units, particularly if one or more funds whose units were acquired for a sub-fund suspend(s) the redemption of their units, and such units make up a significant proportion of the net sub-fund assets.

Specific features of option certificates

In addition to the aforementioned securities risks and also the risks that may arise from exchange rate movements, options certificates are subject to the risk, but also the opportunity, associated with the leverage effect. This leverage effect, for example, occurs with call option certificates due to the lower capital outlay when acquiring these certificates compared with the direct purchase of the underlying assets. The same applies to put warrants. The higher the leverage, the higher the price change of the option if there is a change in the price of the underlying assets (compared to the subscription price set in the option). The opportunities and risks increase accordingly as the leverage rises. As warrants are generally issued only for a limited term, it cannot be ruled out that the certificates may become worthless on the maturity date if the price of the underlying assets falls below the subscription price set on the issue date of the call warrants or exceeds the subscription price set on the issue date of the put warrants.

In addition, warrants for the purchase or sale of financial futures contracts and securities index options carry additional risks, specifically due to the exercise of two consecutive stock market futures transactions. These risks depend on the financial futures contracts or option contracts then coming into being and can be far higher than the price originally paid for the option certificate.

Options

Options are associated with particular risks, the scale of which varies according the position taken:

The purchase price of the call or put options acquired may be lost on the maturity date.

If a call option is sold, there is a risk that the Fund will no longer participate in a particularly strong performance of the underlying asset. In the event of the sale of put options, there is a risk that the

Fund will be required to accept the underlying assets at the strike price although the market value of this underlying asset is much lower.

As a result of the leverage effect of options, the value of the Fund may be subject to a stronger influence than would the case if the assets were acquired directly.

The risks arising from forward interest-rate agreements (FRAs), caps, floors and collars are comparable to those of option transactions.

In the event of the exercise of two consecutive stock market futures transactions (e.g. option transactions on financial futures contracts and securities index options), additional risks may arise due to the financial futures contracts/securities index options then arising in the form of the price paid for the option right or the option certificate, which may be far in excess of the original investment.

Financial futures contracts

Financial futures contracts are associated with considerable opportunities, but also with risks, because only a fraction of the contract size ("margin") is required to be paid immediately. If the expectations of the Management Committee are not met, the Fund has to bear the difference between the underlying price when the contract was concluded and the market price no later than the maturity date of the transaction. Therefore the level of the loss risk cannot be determined beforehand and may even exceed any collateral that may have been provided.

Swaps

Swaps contain a market risk resulting from the change of market parameters which determine prices. Swaps also contain a counterparty risk, whereby the other party to the contract may not be able to meet its payment obligations, or meet them only partially or late.

Swaps that convert into foreign currencies are also subject to exchange rate opportunities and risks. Furthermore, these swaps are subject to what is known as a transfer risk, which also applies to other swaps with cross-border transactions.

Risk of loss in securities options transactions, financial futures contracts, options transactions on financial futures contracts and securities index options

Securities option contracts, financial futures contracts and options transactions on financial futures contracts and securities index options (option rights and option certificates) are stock market futures transactions.

As the opportunities for profits from such transactions are matched by high risks of loss, investors need to be aware that

- the rights arising from stock market futures transactions with specific timescales lapse or may undergo a fall in value;
- the level of the risk of loss cannot be determined beforehand and may even exceed any collateral that may have been provided;

- transactions whose risks arising from stock exchange futures transactions risks need to be excluded or limited may not be possible or only possible at a loss-making market price;
- the risk of loss increases if credit is used to meet the obligations from stock market futures transactions, or if the obligation from stock market futures transactions or the consideration that will be claimed in return is in a foreign currency or a unit of account;
- in addition to the aforementioned risks in the event of the exercise of two consecutive stock market futures transactions there are additional risks dependent on the financial futures contracts/securities index options then arising in the form of the price paid for the option right or the option certificate, which may be far in excess of the original investment.

The extent of the stock market futures transactions varies according to the position taken for the Fund. Accordingly, the losses may

- be limited to the price paid for an option right, or
- far exceed the collateral provided (e.g. margins) and require additional collateral;
- give rise to a debt and thereby represent a charge to the Fund although it is not always possible to determine the risk of loss in advance.

Risks associated with investing in undertakings for collective investment

Investing in undertakings for collective investment (these may in particular be in the legal form of an investment fund, an investment company or a trust) in a form of investment that is characterised by the principle of risk diversification. However, there is always a possibility that investing in undertakings for collective investment will entail risks resulting in particular from the Fund's investment policy and the assets contained in the Fund. In terms of their opportunities and risks, units or shares of undertakings for collective investment are comparable to those of securities and in fact, where applicable, also in combination with instruments and techniques.

Units or shares of undertakings for collective investment denominated in foreign currency entail exchange rate opportunities and risks. When selling units or shares, the buyer only makes a profit if the performance exceeds the front-end load that might have been paid on acquisition after taking into consideration the redemption commission. A front-end load can reduce the performance for the investor or even result in losses.

Currency hedging transactions

Currency hedging transactions are used for the purpose of reducing foreign exchange risks. These hedging transactions on occasions only cover some of the fund's assets or only cover currency losses to a limited extent, therefore it is possible that exchange rate movements may have a negative effect on the fund's assets.

Currency futures transactions

The costs arising and possible losses associated with foreign exchange futures transactions or the acquisition of corresponding option rights and options certificates reduce the result of the Fund.

The provisions stated for securities options transactions and financial futures contracts apply accordingly.

Potential conflicts of interests

The Management Company, its employees, representatives and/or associated companies may act as a member of the Board of Directors, Investment Adviser, Fund Manager, Central Administration Agent, registrar and transfer agent or as any other service provider on behalf of the Fund/sub-funds. The role of the Depositary or sub-custodian entrusted with depositary functions can also be carried out by an associated company of the Management Company. If there is an association between the Management Company and the Depositary, they shall have appropriate structures to avoid any conflicts of interest arising from this association. If conflicts of interest cannot be avoided, the Management Company and the Depositary shall identify, manage, monitor and disclose these conflicts. The Management Company is aware that conflicts of interest may arise as a result of the various activities it carries out with respect to the management of the sub-funds. In accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and the applicable administrative provisions of the CSSF, the Management Company has put in place adequate and appropriate organisational structures and control mechanisms. In particular, it acts in the best interest of the sub-funds. The potential conflicts of interest arising from the delegation of tasks are described in the *principles for handling conflicts of interest*. These can be found on the Management Company's website (www.ipconcept.com). If a conflict of interest arises that adversely affects the interests of the investors, the Management Company shall disclose the general nature and/or sources of the existing conflict of interest on its website. When outsourcing tasks to third parties, the Management Company ensures that the third parties have taken the necessary measures for complying with all requirements pertaining to organisational structure and the prevention of conflicts of interest, as set forth in the applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations, and that these third parties monitor compliance with these requirements.

Risk profile

The investment funds administered by the Management Company are classified as belonging to one of the following risk profiles. The risk profile for each sub-fund can be found in the Annex for the respective sub-fund. The descriptions of the following profiles were prepared under the assumption of normally functioning markets. In unforeseen market situations or market disturbances, non-functioning markets may result in additional risks beyond those listed in the risk profile.

Risk profile – Security-oriented

The Fund is suitable for security-oriented investors. Due to the composition of the net sub-fund assets, there is a low degree of overall risk, but also a corresponding degree of profit potential. The risks may consist in particular of currency risk, credit risk and price risk, as well as risks resulting from changes in market interest rates.

Risk profile – Conservative

The Fund is suitable for conservative investors. Due to the composition of the net sub-fund assets, there is a moderate degree of overall risk, but also a moderate degree of profit potential. The risks

may consist in particular of currency risk, credit risk and price risk, as well as risks resulting from changes in market interest rates.

Risk profile – Growth-oriented

The Fund is suitable for growth-oriented investors. Due to the composition of the net sub-fund assets, there is a high degree of overall risk, but also a high degree of profit potential. The risks may consist in particular of currency risk, credit risk and price risk, as well as risks resulting from changes in market interest rates.

Risk profile – Speculative

The Fund is suitable for speculative investors. Due to the composition of the net sub-fund assets, there is a very high degree of overall risk, but also a very high degree of profit potential. The risks may consist in particular of currency risk, credit risk and price risk, as well as risks resulting from changes in market interest rates.

Risk management process

The Management Company employs a risk management process enabling it to monitor and assess the risk connected with investment holdings as well as their share in the total risk profile of the investment portfolio of the funds it manages at any time. In accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and the applicable prudential supervisory requirements of the CSSF, the Management Company reports regularly to the CSSF about the risk management process used. Within the framework of the risk management process and using the necessary and appropriate methods, the Management Company ensures that the overall risk associated with derivatives of the funds managed does not go beyond the total net value of their portfolios. To this end, the Management Company makes use of the following methods:

- Commitment approach:

With the commitment approach, the positions from derivative financial instruments are converted into their corresponding (possibly delta-weighted) underlying equivalents or nominal values. In doing so, the netting and hedging effects between derivative financial instruments and their underlying assets are taken into account. The total of these underlying equivalents may not exceed the total net value of the Fund's portfolio.

- Value-at-risk (VaR) approach:

The VaR figure is a mathematical-statistical concept and is used as a standard risk measure in the financial sector. VaR indicates the possible loss of a portfolio that will not be exceeded during a certain period (the holding period) with a certain probability (the confidence level).

- Relative VaR approach:

With the relative VaR approach, the VaR of the Fund must not exceed the VaR of a reference portfolio by more than a factor dependent on the amount of the Fund's risk profile. The

maximum permissible factor specified by the supervisory authority is 200%. The reference portfolio is essentially an accurate reflection of the Fund's investment policy.

- Absolute VaR approach:

With the absolute VaR approach, the VaR (99% confidence level, 20-day holding period) of the Fund may not exceed a portion of the Fund's assets dependent on the Fund's risk profile. The maximum permissible factor specified by the supervisory authority is 20% of the Fund's assets.

For funds whose total risk is determined using VaR approaches, the Management Company estimates the anticipated degree of leverage. Depending on the respective market situation, this degree of leverage may deviate from the actual value and may be exceeded or fallen short of. Investors should be aware that no conclusions regarding the risk content of the Fund may be drawn from this data. In addition, the published anticipated degree of leverage is explicitly not to be considered an investment limit. The method used for determining the total risk and, if applicable, the disclosure of the benchmark portfolio and the anticipated degree of leverage, as well as its method of calculation, are indicated in the Annex specific to the sub-fund.

Fund taxation

In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, fund assets are subject to a tax known as the "*taxe d'abonnement*", which currently amounts to 0.05% p.a., or 0.01% p.a. for sub-funds or unit classes that are issued exclusively to institutional investors. The *taxe d'abonnement* is payable quarterly, based on the Fund's net assets reported at the end of each quarter. The amount of the *taxe d'abonnement* is specified for each sub-fund or unit class in the relevant Annex to this Sales Prospectus. If the Fund's assets are invested in other Luxembourg investment funds that are already subject to the *taxe d'abonnement*, the portion of such assets is exempt from the tax.

The Fund's income derived from the investment of its assets is not subject to taxation in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. However, such income may be subject to a withholding tax in countries in which the Fund's assets are invested. In such cases, neither the Depositary nor the Management Company are obliged to collect tax certificates.

Prospective investors and shareholders should enquire about the laws and regulations that apply to the taxation of the fund's assets, and to the purchase, possession and redemption of units.

Taxation of income from units held by the investor in the investment fund

Investors who are not resident in and/or do not have a permanent place of business in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are not required to pay any further income, inheritance or wealth tax in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in respect of their units or of income deriving therefrom. They are subject to national tax regulations.

Since 1 January 2006, natural persons who are resident in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and not resident in another state for tax purposes have been required, in accordance with the Luxembourg law implementing the Directive, to pay a withholding tax of 10% on the interest income listed therein. Under certain circumstances, investment fund interest income may also be

subject to such withholding tax. At the same time, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg abolished wealth tax.

Prospective unitholders should enquire about the laws and regulations that apply to the purchase, possession and redemption of units and, where necessary, seek advice.

Publication of the unit value and issue and redemption price

The respective applicable unit value, issue and redemption price, as well as any other investor information, may be obtained at any time from the registered office of the Management Company, the Depositary, the paying agents and any sales agents. The issue and redemption prices are also published on each trading day on the Management Company's website (www.ipconcept.com).

Information for investors

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

The following documents are available for inspection free of charge during normal business hours on working days in Luxembourg (apart from Saturdays) at the registered office of the Management Company:

- Articles of Association of the Management Company,
- Depositary Agreement,
- Agreement on the transfer of the functions of Central Administration, registrar and transfer agent and paying agent.
- Fund Management Agreement
- Sales Agent Agreement

The current Sales Prospectus, the "Key Investor Information Document" as well as the annual and semi-annual reports for the Fund can be obtained free of charge from the Management Company's website (www.ipconcept.com). Hard copies of the current Sales Prospectus, the "Key Investor Information Document" as well as the relevant annual and semi-annual reports for the Fund are also available free of charge from the registered office of the Management Company, the Depositary, the paying agents and any sales agents.

Investors can find information free of charge on the principles and strategies of the Management Company regarding the exercise of voting rights based on the assets held for the Fund on www.ipconcept.com.

When implementing decisions regarding the acquisition or sale of assets for a sub-fund, the Management Company acts in the best interests of the investment fund. Information on the principles set forth by the Management Company in this regard can be found on www.ipconcept.com.

Investors may send questions, comments and complaints to the Management Company by post or via e-mail. Information on the complaint procedure can be downloaded free of charge from the Management Company's website (www.ipconcept.lu).

Information on payments the Management Company receives from third parties or pays to third parties may be requested from the Investment Company or the Management Company free of charge at any time.

The Management Company has determined and applies remuneration policies and practices that comply with the legal requirements, in particular the principles listed in Article 111ter of the Law of 17 December 2010. These practices and policies are compatible and consistent with the risk-management process defined by the Management Company and neither encourage the acceptance of risks that are incompatible with the risk profiles and the Management Regulations of the Funds under its management nor prevent the Management Company from acting at its own discretion in the best interests of the Fund.

The remuneration policies and practices include fixed and variable portions of salaries and voluntary pension benefits.

The remuneration policies and practices apply to categories of employees, including senior management, risk bearers, employees with oversight functions and employees whose overall remuneration places them in the same income bracket as senior management and risk bearers, whose activities have a material influence on the risk profiles of the Management Company or the funds under its management.

The remuneration policies and practices are compatible with sound and effective risk management and are consistent with the business strategy, the objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and of the UCITS under its management and investors in such UCITS. Compliance with the remuneration principles, including the implementation thereof, shall be verified once a year. Fixed and variable components of the total remuneration are appropriately balanced, whereby the proportion of the fixed component of the total remuneration is high enough to provide complete flexibility with regard to the variable remuneration components, including the possibility of waiving the payment of a variable component. Performance fees are based on employees' qualifications and skills as well as their level of responsibility and contribution towards the Management Company's added value. Where applicable, performance is assessed under a multi-year framework that is appropriate for the holding period recommended to investors in the UCITS managed by the Management Company. This ensures that the assessment is based on the longer-term performance of the UCITS and its investment risks and that the actual payment of performance-related remuneration components is spread over the same period. The pension scheme is consistent with the business strategy, the objectives, values and long-term interests of both the Management Company and the UCITS under its management.

Details of the up-to-date remuneration policy, including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identities of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits including the composition of the remuneration committee, where such a committee exists, may be downloaded free of charge from the Management Company's website (www.ipconcept.com). A hard copy will be made available free of charge to investors on request.

If the loss of a financial instrument is determined, the Management Company shall inform the shareholder immediately through the use of a durable medium.

Information for investors with regard to the United States of America

The Fund's units are not, have not been and will not be authorised in accordance with the latest version of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (the "**Securities Act**") or the stock market regulations of individual federal states or local authorities of the United States of America or its territories or possessions either in the ownership or under the jurisdiction of the United States of America, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "**United States**") or otherwise registered or transferred, offered or sold directly or indirectly to or in favour of a U.S. person, as defined in the Securities Act.

The Fund is not and will not be authorised or registered in accordance with the latest version of the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "**Investment Company Act**") or in accordance with the laws of individual federal states of the USA, and investors have no claim to the benefit of registration under said act.

In addition to the other requirements set out in the Prospectus, Management Regulations or the subscription form, investors must (a) not be "U.S. persons" within the meaning of the definition of Regulation S of the Securities Act, (b) not be "specified U.S. persons" as defined in the *Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act* ("**FATCA**") (c) be "non-U.S. persons" within the meaning of the Commodity Exchange Act and (d) not be "U.S. persons" within the meaning of the latest version of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "**Code**") and in accordance with the U.S. Treasury Regulations enacted pursuant to the Code. If you require further information, please contact the Management Company.

Persons who wish to acquire units must give written confirmation that they meet the requirements of the previous paragraph.

FATCA was passed as part of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of March 2010 in the United States. FATCA obliges financial institutions outside the United States ("foreign financial institutions" – FFIs) to transfer information on an annual basis regarding the financial accounts held directly or indirectly by specified U.S. persons to the U.S. tax authorities (Internal Revenue Service – IRS). A withholding tax of 30% will be deducted from certain types of U.S. income from FFIs which do not meet this obligation.

On 28 March 2014, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement ("**IGA**"), in accordance with model 1, and a related memorandum of understanding with the United States of America.

The Management Company and the Fund both comply with the FATCA regulations.

The Fund's unit classes may be either

- (i) subscribed to by investors via a FATCA-compliant independent intermediary (*nominee*), or

(ii) directly and indirectly via a sales agent (which only serves as an intermediary and does not act as a nominee) with the exception of:

- *Specified U.S. persons*

This investor group includes those U.S. persons classified by the United States government as at risk with regard to tax avoidance and tax evasion practices. However this does not affect, inter alia, listed companies, tax-exempt organisations, real estate investment trusts (REITs), trusts, U.S. securities dealers or similar entities.

- *Passive non-financial foreign entities (or passive NFFE), whose substantial ownership is held by a U.S. person*

This investor group generally refers to all NFFE which (i) do not qualify as active NFFE or (ii) or which are not retained foreign partnerships or trusts in accordance with the relevant U.S. Treasury Regulations.

- *Non-participating financial institutions*

The United States of America grants this status due to the non-compliance of a financial institution which has not fulfilled stated requirements due to the breach of the terms of the respective country-specific IGAs within 18 months of first being advised.

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

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

Information for investors with respect to the automatic exchange of information

The automatic exchange of information pursuant to intergovernmental agreements and Luxembourg regulations (Law of 18 December 2015 transposing the automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters) is transposed via Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation, and the Common Reporting Standard, a reporting and due diligence process developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for the international, automatic exchange of financial account information. The automatic exchange of information is transposed into Luxembourg law for the first time in the 2016 tax year.

For this purpose, reportable financial institutions provide information on applicants and reportable registers annually to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*Administration des Contributions Directes* in Luxembourg), which in turn forwards it to the tax authorities of the countries in which the applicant(s) is/are resident for tax purposes.

In particular, this involves the notification of:

- the name, address, tax identification number, country of domicile, date and place of birth of the each person subject to reporting obligations,
- register number,
- register balance or value,
- credited capital gains, including sales proceeds.

Reportable information for a specific tax year, which must be submitted to the Luxembourg tax authority by 30 June of the following year, shall be exchanged by 30 September of that year between the relevant financial authorities and for the first time in September 2017, based on the data for 2016.

Combating money laundering

Pursuant to international regulations and the Luxembourg laws and regulations and including, but not limited to, the Law of 12 November 2004 on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, as amended, the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 1 February 2010, CSSF Regulation 12-02 of 14 December 2012 and CSSF circulars CSSF 13/556, CSSF 15/609 and CSSF 17/650 on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, as well as all amendments thereto or subsequent regulations, all financial service providers are required to prevent undertakings for collective investment from being misused for the purposes of money laundering and financing terrorism. The Management Company or a third party commissioned by it may require an applicant to provide any document it considers necessary for establishing identity. The Management Company (or a third party commissioned by it) may also request any other information it needs to comply with the applicable statutory and regulatory provisions, including, but not limited to, the CRS and FATCA Law.

If an applicant does not provide the required documents in good time or at all, the subscription order shall be rejected. With redemptions, incomplete documentation can delay payment of the redemption price. The Management Company is not responsible for delayed processing or failed transactions if the applicant has not provided the documents in full or at all.

The Management Company (or a third party commissioned by it) may from time to time require investors to provide additional or updated documents relating to their identity in accordance with the applicable laws and provisions relating to their obligations to continuously monitor and check their customers. If these documents are not produced promptly, the Management Company is obliged and entitled to block the Fund units of the investors in question.

Data protection

Personal data will be processed in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) and data protection laws applicable in Luxembourg (including, but not limited to, the Law of 2 August 2002 on the protection of personal data during data processing, as amended).

Thus, personal data provided in connection with investment in the Fund may be stored and processed on a computer by the Management Company on behalf of the Fund and by the Depositary acting as data controllers.

Personal data will be processed to process subscription and redemption orders, maintain the unit register, carry out the tasks of the above-mentioned parties and comply with applicable laws and regulations, in Luxembourg and other jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, applicable company law, laws and regulations to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, and tax law, such as FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), (CRS) Common Reporting Standard or similar laws and regulations (e.g. at OECD level).

Personal data shall only be made available to third parties if this is necessary for justified business interests, to exercise or defend legal claims before the courts, or if laws or regulations make such transmission compulsory. This can include disclosure to third parties such as government or supervisory authorities, including tax authorities and auditors in both Luxembourg and other jurisdictions.

Apart from the above-mentioned cases, in principle no personal data shall be transmitted to countries outside the European Union or the European Economic Area.

In subscribing to and/or holding units, investors – at least implicitly – give their consent to their personal data being processed as described above, and in particular to such data being disclosed to and processed by the above-mentioned parties, including affiliated companies in countries outside the European Union which may not provide the same protection as Luxembourg data protection law.

In this respect, investors acknowledge and accept that failure to transmit personal data required by the Management Company as part of their existing relationship with the Fund can prevent their continued involvement with the Fund and can lead to the Management Company reporting them to the competent Luxembourg authorities.

In this respect, investors acknowledge and accept that the Management Company will report all relevant information related to their investment in the Fund to the Luxembourg tax authorities, which will share this information with the competent authorities of the relevant countries or other approved jurisdictions pursuant to the CRS Law or corresponding European and Luxembourg legislation as part of an automatic procedure.

Where the personal data provided in relation to investment in the Fund include the personal data of the investor's (deputy) representatives, signatories or financial beneficiaries, it will be assumed that the investor has obtained the consent of those affected to their personal data being processed as described above, and in particular to their data being disclosed to and processed by the above-mentioned parties, including parties in countries outside the European Union which may not provide the same protection as Luxembourg data protection law.

In accordance with applicable data protection law, investors may request access to and rectification and deletion of their personal data. Such requests must be sent in writing to the Management Company. It will be assumed that investors will have informed the (deputy) representatives, signatories or financial beneficiaries whose personal data is processed of these rights.

Since the personal data are transmitted electronically and are available outside Luxembourg, the same level of confidentiality and protection as currently afforded by applicable data protection law in Luxembourg cannot be guaranteed as long as the personal data is located abroad, even if the above-mentioned parties have taken appropriate measures to ensure the confidentiality of such data.

Personal data will only be kept until the reason for processing the data is fulfilled, all the while observing the applicable statutory minimum retention periods.

Annex 1

TRIGON - New Europe Fund

Investment objectives and investment strategy

The objective of the investment policy for **TRIGON - New Europe Fund** (the "sub-fund") is to achieve reasonable growth in the sub-fund currency while taking account of the investment risk.

The performance of the individual unit classes of the sub-fund shall be indicated in the corresponding "Key Investor Information Document".

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance. We cannot guarantee that the objectives of the investment policy will be achieved. The Management Company will exclusively review the investment principles described in the investment policy.

Investment policy

Subject to Article 4 of the Management Regulations, the following provisions shall apply to the sub-fund:

The sub-fund is an equity fund.

In order to achieve the investment objective of the sub-fund **TRIGON - New Europe Fund** a minimum of 90% of the net sub-fund assets will be invested in shares traded on the regulated markets of the countries that joined the European Union in 2004 and later and of the countries that are expected to join the European Union (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Turkey) and of the countries of Emerging Europe (all European countries of MSCI Emerging Markets index, excluding Russia). The sub-fund's assets may be also invested in securities traded on the regulated markets of other countries given that the issuers of such securities have substantial business interests in the previously mentioned countries or if their activities depend substantially on the previously mentioned countries.

In general, a maximum of 10% of the net sub-fund assets may be invested in liquid funds.

The sub-fund may not invest more than 10% of its net asset value in money market instruments, certificates, structured products, time deposits and bonds.

The sub-fund may invest in assets denominated in foreign currencies and may therefore be exposed to foreign currency exposure.

Units in UCITS or other UCIs ("target funds") may be acquired up to a maximum limit of **10%** of the sub-fund assets, making the sub-fund **eligible as a target fund**.

The sub-fund will not perform any direct investments in Distressed Securities, CoCo-Bonds or asset-backed securities.

The use of derivative financial instruments ("**derivatives**") is permitted in order to achieve the above-mentioned investment objectives, as well as for investment and hedging purposes. In addition to option rights, this includes, inter alia, swaps and futures contracts on securities, money market instruments, financial indices within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Directive 2007/16/EC and Article XIII of the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937, interest rates, exchange rates, currencies and investment funds pursuant to Article 41(1)(e) of the Law of 17 December 2010. These derivatives may only be used within the limits of Article 4 of the Management Regulations. Further details on techniques and instruments can be found in the Sales Prospectus in the section entitled "Information on techniques and instruments".

The Management Company reserves the right to conclude securities financing transactions and total return swaps falling within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365. However, no such transactions are currently being carried out for this Fund/sub-fund.

Specific details of the investment limits can be found in Article 4 of the Management Regulations.

Risk profile of the sub-fund

Risk profile – Speculative

The Fund is suitable for speculative investors. Due to the composition of the net sub-fund assets, there is a very high degree of overall risk, but also a very high degree of profit potential. The risks may consist in particular of currency risk, credit risk and price risk, as well as risks resulting from changes in market interest rates.

Risk management process

Commitment approach

The commitment approach is used for monitoring and measuring the total risk associated with derivatives.

	Class A EUR	Class A USD	Class A GBP
Securities ID No: (WKN):	A2DYMA	A2DYMB	A2DYMC
ISIN:	LU1687402393	LU1687402476	LU1687402559
Initial subscription period	1 February 2018	As per 9 April 2018 the assets of Trigon New Europe Fund Class E migrated into this class	1 February 2018
Initial unit value: (The initial issue price is the same as the initial unit value plus the front-end load)	EUR 100	USD 100	GBP 100

Payment of the issue price	Within 2 banking days		
Payment of the redemption price:	Within 2 banking days		
Sub-fund currency	EUR		
Unit class currency	EUR	USD	GBP
Calculation of the unit value	On each banking day in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg except for 24 and 31 December of each year		
Financial year end of the sub-fund: For the first time:	31 December 31 December 2018		
Annual report/semi-annual report of the Fund First semi-annual report (unaudited): First annual report (audited):	31 December 2018 30 June 2018		
Type of securitisation:	Bearer units are securitised in the form of global certificates; registered units are entered in the unit register.		
Denomination:	Bearer and registered units will be issued with up to three decimal places.		
Minimum initial investment:	EUR 15.000.000 *	USD 15.000.000*	GBP 15.000.000*
Minimum subsequent investment:	None		
Savings plans for registered units held in the unit register, monthly from:	None		
Savings plans for bearer units held in a bank custody account:	Information can be obtained from the institution that maintains your custody account.		
Withdrawal plan for registered units which are held in the unit register, monthly from:	None		
Taxe d'abonnement	0,05% p.a.		

	Class B EUR	Class C EUR	Class C GBP
Securities ID No: (WKN):	A2DYMD	A2DYMF	A2DYMG
ISIN:	LU1687402633	LU1687402807	LU1687402989
Initial subscription period	1 February 2018	1 February 2018	1 February 2018
Initial unit value: (The initial issue price is the same as the initial unit value plus the front-end load)	EUR 100	EUR 100	GBP 100
Payment of the issue price	Within 2 banking days		
Payment of the redemption price:	Within 2 banking days		
Sub-fund currency	EUR		
Unit class currency	EUR	EUR	GBP
Calculation of the unit value	On each banking day in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg except for 24 and 31 December of each year		
Financial year end of the sub-fund: For the first time:	31 December 31 December 2018		
Annual report/semi-annual report of the Fund First semi-annual report (unaudited): First annual report (audited):	31 December 2018 30 June 2018		
Type of securitisation:	Bearer units are securitised in the form of global certificates; registered units are entered in the unit register.		
Denomination:	Bearer and registered units will be issued with up to three decimal places.		
Minimum initial investment:	EUR 5.000.000*	EUR 3.000.000*	GBP 3.000.000*
Minimum subsequent investment:	None		
Savings plans for registered units held in the unit register, monthly from:	None		

Savings plans for bearer units held in a bank custody account:	Information can be obtained from the institution that maintains your custody account.
Withdrawal plan for registered units which are held in the unit register, monthly from:	None
Taxe d'abonnement	0.05% p.a.

	Class D EUR	Class E EUR	Class F EUR
Securities ID No: (WKN):	A2DYM H	A2DYM J	A2JNYK
ISIN:	LU1687403102	LU1687403367	LU1839682207
Initial subscription period	As per 9 April 2018 the assets of Trigon New Europe Fund Class A migrated into this class	As per 9 April 2018 the assets of Trigon New Europe Fund Class A migrated into this class	1 December 2018
Initial unit value: (The initial issue price is the same as the initial unit value plus the front-end load)	last NAV of old Class A	last NAV of old Class C	EUR 100
Payment of the issue price	Within 2 banking days		
Payment of the redemption price:	Within 2 banking days		
Sub-fund currency	EUR		
Unit class currency	EUR	EUR	EUR
Calculation of the unit value	On each banking day in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg except for 24 and 31 December of each year		
Financial year end of the sub-fund: For the first time:	31 December 31 December 2018		

Annual report/semi-annual report of the Fund First semi-annual report (unaudited): First annual report (audited):	31 December 2018 30 June 2018		
Type of securitisation:	Bearer units are securitised in the form of global certificates; registered units are entered in the unit register.		Registered units are entered in the unit register.
Denomination:	Bearer and registered units will be issued with up to three decimal places.		Registered units will be issued with up to three decimal places.
Minimum initial investment:	EUR 1.000.000*	none	EUR 15.000.000*
Minimum subsequent investment:	None		
Savings plans for registered units held in the unit register, monthly from:	None		
Savings plans for bearer units held in a bank custody account:	Information can be obtained from the institution that maintains your custody account.		
Withdrawal plan for registered units which are held in the unit register, monthly from:	None		
Taxe d'abonnement	0.05% p.a.		0.01% p.a.

*The Management Company is authorised to accept lower amounts at its discretion.

The shareclass F EUR of the sub-fund TRIGON - New Europe Fund is for institutional investors only.

The sub-fund is established for an indefinite period of time.

Costs which are reimbursed from the sub-fund's assets:

1. Management fee

In return for managing the sub-fund, the Management Company receives a fee of up to 0,0975% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets. This fee shall be calculated and paid pro rata monthly in arrears based on the average net sub-fund assets during a month. In addition, the Management Company receives a flat monthly fee of up to EUR 1,000 and a flat monthly fee of up to EUR 300 per share class, which is paid at the end of the month.

VAT shall be added to this fee, as applicable.

2. Fund management fee

In return for the performance of its duties, the Fund Manager receives a fee of up to

- 0,80% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets for Class A EUR Units
- 0,80% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets for Class A USD Units
- 0,80% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets for Class A GBP Units
- 0,75% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets for Class B EUR Units
- 1,50% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets for Class C EUR Units
- 1,50% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets for Class C GBP Units
- 1,50% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets for Class D EUR Units
- 2,00% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets for Class E EUR Units
- 0,80% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets for Class F EUR Units

payable from the net sub-fund assets. This fee shall be calculated and paid pro rata monthly in arrears based on the average net sub-fund assets during a month.

For the Class B EUR the Fund Manager may also receive a performance fee of up to 15% (maximum) of the amount by which the performance of the unit value exceeds that of the benchmark index at the end of an accounting period (outperformance over the benchmark index).

If the performance of the unit value at the end of an accounting period (1 year) is less than that of the benchmark index (underperformance against the benchmark), then the Fund Manager will not receive a performance fee. Correspondingly, when calculating outperformance against the benchmark, the negative amount per unit value is calculated based on the agreed maximum amount and carried over to the next accounting period. For the next accounting period, the Fund Manager will only receive a performance fee if the amount calculated at the end of the new accounting period – based on outperformance against the benchmark – exceeds the negative amount carried over from the previous accounting period. In this case, the entitlement to a fee is based on the difference between both amounts. Any remaining negative balance per unit value will again be carried over to the next accounting period. If there is underperformance against the benchmark again at the end of the following accounting period, then the negative amount carried over will be added to the amount calculated from the new underperformance. Negative amounts carried over from the previous 5 accounting periods shall be taken into account when calculating the entitlement to fees.

The accounting period begins on the first day of each year and ends on the last day of each year. The first accounting period begins with the launch of the Fund and ends on the end of the second year following launch.

The benchmark index is set as MSCI EFM CEEC ex Russia Net Return (NU136621).

The performance fee is determined by comparing the performance of the benchmark index during the accounting period with that of the unit value. Costs charged to the Fund may not be deducted from the performance of the benchmark index before the comparison. Provision for any accrued performance fee shall be made in the Fund on the basis of the results of a daily comparison. If the unit value performance during the accounting period is below the benchmark index, then any performance fee already reserved during that accounting period shall be eliminated, depending on the daily comparison. Any reserved performance fee outstanding at the end of the accounting period may be paid out.

The performance fee may be paid out even if the unit value at the end of the accounting period is less than the unit value at the start of the accounting period (absolute negative unit value performance).

3. Depositary fee

In return for the performance of its duties, the Depositary receives a fee of up to 0,06% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets, but at least EUR 1,750.-- per month, paid from the net sub-fund assets. This fee shall be calculated and paid pro rata monthly in arrears based on the average net sub-fund assets during a month. VAT shall be added to this fee, as applicable.

4. Central Administration Agent fee

In return for the performance of its duties, the Central Administration Agent receives a fee of up to 0,01% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets, payable from the net sub-fund assets. This fee shall be calculated and paid pro rata monthly in arrears based on the average net sub-fund assets during a month. In addition, the Central Administration Agent receives a basic fee of up to EUR 1,500.-- per month.

VAT shall be added to this fee, as applicable.

5. Registrar and transfer agent fee

In return for the performance of its duties, the registrar and transfer agent receives a fee of EUR 25.-- p.a. per investment account and up EUR 40.-- p.a. per account with a savings plan and a monthly basic fee of EUR 250.--, payable from the net sub-fund assets. These fees are calculated and paid out in arrears at the end of each calendar year.

VAT shall be added to this fee, as applicable.

6. Sales agent fee

In return for the performance of its duties, the sales agent receives a fee of up to 0,50% p.a. of the net sub-fund assets, payable from the net sub-fund assets. This fee shall be calculated and paid pro rata monthly in arrears based on the average net sub-fund assets during a month. VAT shall be added to this fee, as applicable.

7. Additional costs

The sub-fund assets may also be obliged to bear the costs described in Article 11 of the Management Regulations.

Costs to be borne by the investors

	Class A EUR	Class A USD	Class A GBP
Front-end load: (in favour of the relevant intermediary)	0%	0%	0%
Redemption fee:	0%	0%	0%
Exchange fee: (in favour of the relevant intermediary and in relation to the unit value of the units to be purchased)	up to 2%	up to 2%	up to 2%
	Class B EUR	Class C EUR	Class C GBP
Front-end load: (in favour of the relevant intermediary)	0%	0%	0%
Redemption fee:	0%	0%	0%
Exchange fee: (in favour of the relevant intermediary and in relation to the unit value of the units to be purchased)	up to 2%	up to 2%	up to 2%
	Class D EUR	Class E EUR	Class F EUR
Front-end load: (in favour of the relevant intermediary)	0%	0%	0%
Redemption fee:	0%	0%	0%
Exchange fee: (in favour of the relevant intermediary and in relation to the unit value of the units to be purchased)	up to 2%	up to 2%	up to 2%

Note on cost identification

If third parties advise the investor during acquisition of the units or if the third parties broker the purchase, they shall identify any costs or cost rates that are not congruent with the cost information in this Sales Prospectus and in the Key Investor Information Document (KIIDs). This may occur in particular when the third party adds costs for its own services (such as brokering, consulting or securities account management). In addition, the third party may add one-off costs for front-load fees, for example, and will usually use different calculation methods or different estimates for costs applicable at sub-fund level, which in particular include the sub-fund's transaction costs.

Deviations may occur in the identification of costs both in information before contract closure and in regular cost information on the existing sub-fund investment as part of a long-term customer relationship.

General information about the used benchmark

At the time of publication of this Sales Prospectus, the administrator of the aforementioned benchmark does not feature in the ESMA List of EU benchmark administrators and third country benchmarks, since Regulation (EU) No 2016/1011 (the "Benchmarks Regulation") provides for a transitional period (until 1 January 2020) for the registration/authorisation of a benchmark administrator.

If the benchmark index significantly changes or is no longer available, the Management Company shall, on the basis of a sound written plan listing the measures it will adopt, determine another appropriate index to replace the one in question or renounce the use of a benchmark. Shareholders may obtain a copy of the plan free of charge upon request from the registered office of the Management Company.

Use of income

The income of the shareclass A EUR, A USD, A GBP, B EUR, D EUR, E EUR and F EUR of the sub-fund TRIGON - New Europe Fund is reinvested.

The income of the shareclass C EUR and C GBP of the sub-fund TRIGON - New Europe Fund is distributed. The distributions shall be made at intervals as determined from time to time by the Management Company. The bearers of registered units will be accounted for in the unit register with a number of units in the sub-fund corresponding to the amount of the distribution. Upon request, distributions will be paid directly to an account indicated by the investor. If the issuing fee was originally paid by direct debit, distributions will be paid to the same account.

Detailed information regarding the use of income will, in principle, be published on the Management Company's website (www.ipconcept.com).

Management Regulations

The Management Regulations set forth the contractual rights and obligations of the Management Company, the Depositary and the investors in relation to the investment fund. The Management Regulations first entered into force on 1 February 2018. They were filed with the *Recueil Électronique des Sociétés et Associations* ("RESA"), the information platform of the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register.

Amendments to the Management Regulations came into effect on 1 December 2018 and were published in the RESA.

Article 1 – The Fund

1. The Fund **TRIGON** (the "Fund") is a legally dependent investment fund (*fonds commun de placement*) consisting of transferable securities and other assets (the "Fund's assets") which are managed for the joint account of the unitholders ("investors") observing the principle of risk diversification. The Fund consists of one or more sub-funds pursuant to Article 181 of the Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment (the "Law of 17 December 2010"). The sub-funds as a whole make up the Fund. The investors are co-owners of the Fund in proportion to the number of units they hold in a sub-fund.
2. The contractual rights and obligations of the investors, the Management Company and the Depositary are governed by these Management Regulations, whose valid version is deposited with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register and published in the *RESA*. In purchasing units, the investor acknowledges the Management Regulations and any approved amendments thereto published by way of a notice of deposit.
3. The Management Company shall also generate a Sales Prospectus (plus Annexes) in accordance with the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
4. The Fund's net assets (i.e. the total of all assets less all liabilities of the Fund) must reach EUR 1,250,000 within six months of the time of approval of the Fund. This figure pertains to the net assets of the Fund as a whole arising from the sum of the net assets of the sub-funds.
5. The Management Company is authorised to establish additional sub-funds at any time. If this is the case, the Sales Prospectus shall be supplemented with a corresponding Annex. Sub-funds may be set up for indefinite periods.
6. In terms of the relationship between investors, each sub-fund is regarded as an independent investment fund. The rights and obligations of the investors of a sub-fund are separate from those of the investors of the other sub-funds. Each individual sub-fund shall only be liable for claims of third parties incurred by that specific sub-fund.
7. The unit value is calculated separately for each sub-fund/unit class in accordance with the rules set forth in Article 6 of these Management Regulations.

Article 2 – The Management Company

1. The Management Company of the Fund is **IPConcept (Luxemburg) S.A.** (the "Management Company"), a public limited company (*Aktiengesellschaft*) pursuant to the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, with its registered office at 4, rue Thomas Edison, L-1445 Luxembourg-Strassen. It was established for an indefinite period on 23 May 2001.
2. The Management Company is represented by its Executive Board. The members of the Executive Board are appointed by the Supervisory Board. The Executive Board is responsible for carrying out the Management Company's transactions. The Executive Board may transfer the responsibility of conducting the Management Company's day-to-day operations to directors, authorised officers and other employees or third parties. .
3. The Management Company manages the Fund, independently of the Depositary, on its own behalf but exclusively in the interests of and for the joint account of the investors in accordance with these Management Regulations. Management authority extends to the exercise of all rights related directly or indirectly to the assets of the Fund or its sub-funds.
4. The Management Company shall determine the investment policy of the Fund, taking account of the legal and contractual investment restrictions. The Management Company is authorised to invest the sub-fund assets in accordance with the provisions stated in these Management Regulations and in the Annex to this Sales Prospectus for the respective sub-funds and otherwise to undertake all transactions, which are necessary for the management of the sub-fund assets.
5. The Management Company is obliged to employ a risk-management process enabling it to monitor and measure the risk connected with the investment holdings, as well as their contribution to the overall risk profile of the investment portfolio, at all times. It must also employ a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivatives. It must provide regular information to the Luxembourg supervisory authority, in accordance with the process these have laid down, concerning the kinds of derivatives in the portfolio, the risks connected with the underlying instruments, the investment limits and the methods employed to assess the risks bound up with derivative transactions.
6. The Management Company may, under its own responsibility and control, call on the services of an Investment Adviser and/or Fund Manager at the expense of the respective sub-fund assets.

Fund management duties may only be transferred to a company that holds approval or authorisation for asset management. The transfer of fund management duties must comply with the investment guidelines set down by the Management Company.

Moreover, the Management Company may seek the counsel of an investment committee, whose composition shall be determined by the Management Company.

7. At its own expense and under its own responsibility, the Investment Adviser may make use of third-party natural or legal persons and sub-investment advisers in order to carry out its duties, provided it has obtained the prior consent of the Management Company.

Article 3 – The Depositary

1. The Management Company has appointed a single Depositary, **DZ PRIVATBANK S.A.**, for the Fund. The appointment of the Depositary is agreed in writing in the Depositary Agreement. DZ PRIVATBANK S.A. is a public limited company (*Aktiengesellschaft*) pursuant to the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, with its registered office at 4, rue Thomas Edison, L-1445 Strassen, Luxembourg, which carries out banking activities. The rights and obligations of the Depositary are governed by the Law of 17 December 2010, the applicable regulations, the Depositary Agreement, these Management Regulations and the Sales Prospectus (including Annexes).
2. The Depositary shall
 - a) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of units of the Fund are carried out in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions and the procedure set out in the Management Regulations;
 - b) ensure that the Fund's unit value is calculated in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions and the procedure set out in the Management Regulations;
 - c) carry out the instructions of the Management Company, unless they conflict with the applicable statutory provisions or the Management Regulations;
 - d) ensure that in transactions involving the assets of the Fund any consideration is remitted to the Fund within the usual time limits;
 - e) ensure that Fund income is applied in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions and the procedure set out in the Management Regulations.
3. The Depositary shall ensure that the cash flows of the Fund are properly monitored, and, in particular, that all payments made by, or on behalf of, investors upon the subscription of units of the Fund have been received, and that all of the cash of the Fund has been booked in cash accounts that are:
 - a) are opened in the name of the Fund, of the Management Company acting on behalf of the Fund, or of the Depositary acting on behalf of the Fund;
 - b) are opened at an entity referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 18(1) of Commission Directive 2006/73/EC of 10 August 2006 implementing Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive ("Directive 2006/73/EC") and
 - c) maintained in accordance with the principles set out in Article 16 of Directive 2006/73/EC.

Where the cash accounts are opened in the name of the Depositary acting on behalf of the Fund, no cash of the entity referred to in point 3(b) and none of the own cash of the Depositary shall be booked on such accounts.

4. The assets of the Fund shall be entrusted to the depositary for safekeeping as follows:
 - a) for financial instruments that may be held in custody:
 - i. the Depositary shall hold in custody all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Depositary;
 - ii. ensure that all financial instruments that can be registered in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books are registered in the Depositary's books within segregated accounts in accordance with the principles set out in Article 16 of Directive 2006/73/EC, opened in the name of the UCITS or the management company acting on behalf of the Fund, so that they can be clearly identified as belonging to the Fund in accordance with the applicable law at all times.
 - b) For other assets, the Depositary shall:
 - i. verify the ownership by the Fund, or by the Management Company acting on behalf of the Fund, of such assets by assessing whether the Fund or the Management Company acting on behalf of the Fund holds the ownership based on information or documents provided by the Fund or by the Management Company and, where available, on external evidence;
 - ii. maintain a record of those assets for which it is satisfied that the Fund or the management company acting on behalf of the Fund holds the ownership and keep that record up to date.
5. The Depositary shall provide the Management Company, on a regular basis, with a comprehensive inventory of all of the assets of the Fund.
6. The assets held in custody by the Depositary shall not be reused by the Depositary, or by any third party to which the custody function has been delegated, for their own account. Reuse comprises any transaction of assets held in custody including, but not limited to, transferring, pledging, selling and lending.

The assets held in custody by the Depositary are allowed to be reused only where:

- (a) the reuse of the assets is executed for the account of the Fund,
- (b) the Depositary is carrying out the instructions of the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS,
- (c) the reuse is for the benefit of the Fund and in the interest of the unitholders; and

- (d) the transaction is covered by high-quality and liquid collateral received by the Fund under a title transfer arrangement.

The market value of the collateral shall, at all times, amount to at least the market value of the reused assets plus a premium.

- 7. In the event of insolvency of the Depositary to which custody of Fund assets has been delegated, the assets of a Fund held in custody are unavailable for distribution among, or realisation for the benefit of, creditors of such a Depositary.
- 8. The Depositary may delegate its depositary duties under point 4 above to another company (sub-custodian) in accordance with the statutory provisions. Sub-depositaries may, in turn, delegate the depositary duties transferred to them in accordance with the statutory provisions. The Depositary may not transfer the duties described in points 2 and 3 above to third parties.
- 9. In carrying out its functions, the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the Fund and the investors of the Fund.
- 10. No company shall act as both Management Company and Depositary.
- 11. The Depositary shall not carry out activities with regard to the Fund or the management company acting on behalf of the Fund that may create conflicts of interest between the Fund, the investors in the Fund, the Management Company, the delegates of the Depositary and itself. This does not apply if the Depositary has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks, and the potential conflicts of interest are properly identified, managed, monitored and disclosed to the investors of the Fund.
- 12. The Depositary shall be liable vis-à-vis the Fund and its unitholders for the loss by the Depositary or a third party to which the custody of financial instruments has been delegated.

In the case of a loss of a financial instrument held in custody, the Depositary shall return a financial instrument of an identical type or a corresponding amount to the Fund or the Management Company acting on behalf of the Fund without undue delay. In accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and the applicable regulations, the Depositary shall not be liable if it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

The Depositary is also liable to the Fund, and to the investors of the Fund, for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its statutory obligations.

The liability of the Depositary shall not be affected by any delegation as referred to in point 8.

Investors in the Fund may invoke the liability of the Depositary directly or indirectly through the Management Company provided that this does not lead to a duplication of redress or to unequal treatment of the investors.

Article 4 – General provisions of the investment policy

The aim of the investment policy of the individual sub-funds is to achieve reasonable capital growth in the respective sub-fund currency (as defined in Article 6(2) of the Management Regulations in conjunction with the relevant Annex to this Sales Prospectus). Details of the investment policy of each sub-fund are described in the relevant Annexes to this Sales Prospectus.

Each sub-fund may buy and sell only those assets that can be valued in accordance with the valuation criteria set out in Article 6 of the Management Regulations.

The following general investment principles and restrictions apply to all sub-funds, insofar as no derogations or additional provisions are contained in the relevant Annex to this Sales Prospectus for a particular sub-fund.

The respective sub-fund assets are invested pursuant to the principle of risk diversification within the meaning of the provisions of Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 and in accordance with the following investment policy principles and investment restrictions.

Supervisory investment restrictions

1. Definitions:

a) "regulated market"

A regulated market is a market for financial instruments within the meaning of Article 4(21) of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and Council dated 15 May 2014 on markets for financial instruments as well as amending Directives 2002/92/EC and 2011/61/EU.

b) "transferable securities"

The term "transferable securities" denotes:

- shares or other securities equivalent to shares (hereinafter "shares"),
- bonds or other forms of securitised debt (hereinafter "debt instruments"),
- all other marketable transferable securities giving the right to acquire transferable securities via subscription or exchange.

The techniques and instruments specified in Article 42 of the Law of 17 December 2010 are excluded.

- c) "Money market instruments"

The term "money market instruments" refers to instruments that are normally traded on the money markets, are liquid and the value of which can be determined at any time.

- d) "UCI"

Undertakings for collective investment

- e) "UCITS"

Undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities which are subject to Directive 2009/65/EC.

For each UCITS that consists of multiple sub-funds, each sub-fund is considered to be its own UCITS for the purposes of applying the investment limits.

2. Only the following may be acquired:

- a) transferable securities and money market instruments that have been admitted to a regulated market as defined in Directive 2004/39/EC or are traded thereon;
- b) transferable securities and money market instruments that are traded on another regulated market in an EU Member State ("Member State") which is recognised, open to the public and operates regularly;
- c) transferable securities and money market instruments that are officially listed on a stock exchange in a non-Member State of the European Union or traded on another regulated market of a non-Member State of the European Union which is recognised, open to the public and whose manner of operation is in accordance with the regulations;
- d) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments may be acquired, provided their terms of issue include an undertaking that an application will be made for admission to official listing to a stock exchange or another regulated market which is recognised, open to the public and operates regularly and that this admission is secured within one year of the issue date;

The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in point 2(c) and (d) above shall be officially listed or traded in North America, South America, Australia (including Oceania), Africa, Asia and/or Europe.

- e) units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities ("UCITS") may be acquired, which have been approved in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC, and/or other undertakings for collective investment ("UCI") within the meaning of Article 1(2)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, irrespective of whether they are established in a Member State, provided that:

- such UCI are authorised under laws which provided that they are subject to supervision considered by the Luxembourg supervisory authority to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
 - the level of protection for investors in these UCI is equivalent to that provided for investors in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC;
 - the business of the UCI is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
 - no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCI, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their fund rules or instruments of incorporation, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other UCI;
- f) deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the credit institution has its registered office in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the Luxembourg supervisory authority as equivalent to those laid down in Community law;
- g) derivative financial instruments ("derivatives"), including equivalent cash-settled instruments, traded on a regulated market referred to in (a), (b) or (c) or derivative financial instruments traded over the counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:
- the underlying of the derivative consists of instruments within the meaning of Article 41(1) of the Law of 17 December 2010, or financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the respective sub-fund may invest according to its investment objectives as stated in these Management Regulations;
 - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to official prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF;
 - and the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed out by a transaction at any time at their fair value at the Fund's initiative.
- h) money market instruments other than those traded on a regulated market, which fall under Article 1 of the Law of 17 December 2010, if the issuer or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, provided that they are:

- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or the central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a third country or, in the case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong;
 - issued by an undertaking, any securities of which are traded on regulated markets referred to in (a), (b) or (c) of this Article;
 - issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by Community law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the Luxembourg supervisory authority to be at least as stringent as those laid down by Community law;
 - issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the Luxembourg supervisory authority, provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, second or third bullet points and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least EUR 10,000,000 and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with Fourth Council Directive 78/660/EEC, which is an entity which, within a group of companies that includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles that benefit from a banking liquidity line.
3. However, up to 10% of the net assets of the respective sub-fund may be invested in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those mentioned in point 2 of this Article.
4. Techniques and instruments
- a) Under the conditions and within the limits set out by the Luxembourg supervisory authority, each sub-fund may employ techniques and instruments stated in the Sales Prospectus, provided that such techniques and instruments are used for the purpose of efficient portfolio management. If these operations concern the use of derivative instruments, the conditions and limits must comply with the Law of 17 December 2010.
- Moreover, when making use of techniques and instruments, the sub-fund is not permitted to diverge from its investment policy as set out in the relevant Annex.
- b) The Management Company is required to employ a risk management process in accordance with Article 42(1) of the Law of 17 December 2010 enabling it to monitor and measure at any time the risk connected with the investment holdings as well as their contribution to the overall risk profile of the investment portfolio. The Management Company must ensure that the overall risk of managed funds associated

with derivatives does not exceed the total net value of their portfolios. In particular, it shall not solely or mechanistically rely on credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies as defined in Article 3(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on credit rating agencies, for assessing the creditworthiness of the Fund's assets. The process used for the corresponding sub-fund to measure risk, as well as any additional, more detailed information is stated in the relevant Annex for the respective fund/sub-fund. As part of its investment policy and within the limits laid down by Article 43(5) of the Law of 17 December 2010, the Fund may be invested in derivatives as long as the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits in Article 43 of the Law of 17 December 2010. Should the Fund invest in index-based derivatives, such investments will not be taken into account in connection with the investment limits referred to in Article 43 of the Law of 17 December 2010. If a derivative is embedded in a security or money market instrument, it must be taken into account with regard to compliance with Article 42 of the Law of 17 December 2010.

The Management Company is authorised to make all necessary arrangements and, with the consent of the Depositary, impose all necessary additional investment restrictions in order to comply with the conditions in countries in which units are to be sold.

5. Risk diversification

- a) A maximum of 10% of the net sub-fund assets may be invested in transferable securities or money market instruments of a single issuer. The sub-fund may not invest more than 20% of its assets in investments in a single body.

The risk exposure to a counterparty in transactions of the Fund in an OTC derivative transaction must not exceed the following:

- 10% of the net sub-fund assets, if the counterparty is a credit institution within the meaning of Article 41(1)(f) of the Law of 17 December 2010, and
 - 5% of the net sub-fund assets in all other cases.
- b) The total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments of issuers, in whose transferable securities and money market instruments the Management Company has invested more than 5% of the net assets of the respective sub-fund, may not exceed 40% of the net assets of the sub-fund in question. Such limitation shall not apply to deposits and transactions in OTC derivatives with financial institutions which are subject to prudential supervision.

Notwithstanding the individual upper limits listed under (a), the Management Company may invest a maximum of 20% of a particular sub-fund's assets in a single body in a combination of

- transferable securities or money market instruments issued by that body and/or

- deposits made with that body and/or
 - OTC derivatives acquired from that body.
- c) The investment limit of 10% of the net sub-fund assets referred to in point 5 a), first sentence, of this Article shall be increased to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by a non-Member State or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong.
- d) The investment limit of 10% of the net sub-fund assets referred to in point 5 a), first sentence, of this Article shall be increased to 25% if bonds are issued by a credit institution that has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds shall be invested in accordance with the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attached to the bonds and which, in the event of failure of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.

If more than 5% of the net sub-fund assets are invested in bonds issued by such issuers, the total value of the investments in such bonds must not exceed 80% of the respective net sub-fund assets.

- e) The restriction of the total value to 40% of the respective net sub-fund assets set out in point 5 b), first sentence, of this Article does not apply in the cases referred to in (c) and (d).
- f) The investment limits of 10%, 25% and 35% of the net sub-fund assets set out in point 5 a) to d) of this Article must not be combined, and thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body or in deposits or derivative instruments transacted with this body shall not exceed a total of 35% of the net sub-fund assets.

Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined in Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 on the basis of Article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty on consolidated accounts (OJ L 193, 18.7.1983, p.1) or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, shall be regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits contained in point 5 a) to f) of this Article.

Each sub-fund is permitted to invest 20% of its net sub-fund assets in transferable securities and money market instruments of one and the same company group.

- g) Without prejudice to the investment limits laid down in Article 48 of the Law of 17 December 2010, the Management Company may raise the upper limits laid down in Article 43 of the Law of 17 December 2010 to a maximum of 20% of the net sub-fund assets for investments in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body

when the aim of the respective sub-fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index which is recognised by the Luxembourg supervisory authority. However, this is conditional upon the fact that:

- its composition is sufficiently diversified;
- the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers; and
- it is published in an appropriate manner.

The above-mentioned investment limit is increased to 35% of the net sub-fund assets where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular in regulated markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. This investment limit only applies to investments with a single issuer.

Whether the Management Company has made use of this possibility is stated for each sub-fund in the corresponding Annex to this Sales Prospectus.

- h) **Notwithstanding the conditions set forth in Article 43 of the Law of 17 December 2010 and whilst simultaneously observing the principle of risk diversification, up to 100% of the respective net sub-fund assets may be invested in transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, its local authorities, an OECD Member State or international bodies to which one or more EU Member States belong. The respective net sub-fund assets must hold transferable securities from at least six different issues, but transferable securities from any single issue must not exceed 30% of the respective net sub-fund assets.**
- i) A sub-fund does not invest more than 10% of its net assets in UCITS or UCI pursuant to point 2 e) of this Article, unless otherwise stipulated in the specific Annex to the Sales Prospectus for the respective sub-fund. Insofar as the investment policy of the respective sub-fund provides for an investment of more than 10% of the respective net sub-fund assets in UCITS or UCI pursuant to point 2 e) of this Article, points (j) and (k) below shall apply.
- j) The respective sub-fund may not invest more than 20% of its net sub-fund assets in units of a single UCITS or a single UCI pursuant to Article 41(1)(e) of the Law of 17 December 2010.

For the purposes of applying this investment restriction, each sub-fund of a UCI with several sub-funds is treated as a separate issuer, provided that the principle of the separation of the liabilities of the individual sub-funds is ensured with regard to third parties.

- k) The sub-fund may not invest more than 30% of its net assets in other UCI than UCITS.

If the sub-fund has acquired units of another UCITS and/or other UCI, the assets of the UCITS or other UCI in question are not taken into account in respect of the upper limits referred to in points 5 a) to f).

- l) If a UCITS acquires units of other UCITS and/or other UCI managed, directly or by delegation, by the same management company or another company to which the management company is linked through common management or control or by a substantial direct or indirect holding of more than 10% of the capital or votes, the Management Company or this other company may not charge subscription or redemption fees on account of the UCITS's investment in the units of such other UCITS and/or other UCI (including the front-end load and redemption fees).

Upon acquisition of units in target funds, a management fee may generally be charged at the level of the target fund, and allowance must be made for any front-end load or redemption fees, if applicable. The Fund will therefore not invest in target funds which are subject to a management fee of more than 2% p.a. The Fund's annual report shall contain information on the maximum level of the management fee that may be charged to the sub-fund and the target funds.

- m) A sub-fund of an umbrella fund may also invest in other sub-funds of the same umbrella fund. In addition to the conditions for investing in target funds mentioned above, the following conditions apply to investments in target funds that are also sub-funds of the same umbrella fund:
- Circular investments are not permitted. This means that the target sub-fund may not invest in the sub-funds of the same umbrella fund that is invested in this target sub-fund;
 - The sub-funds of an umbrella fund that are to be acquired by other sub-funds of the same umbrella fund may in turn, pursuant to their Management Regulations and/or Articles of Association, invest a maximum of 10% of their assets in units of other target funds;
 - Voting rights resulting from holding units in target funds that are simultaneously target funds of the same umbrella fund are suspended as long as these units of a sub-fund of the same umbrella fund are held. This rule does not affect the appropriate recording of this in the annual accounts and the periodic reports;
 - As long as a sub-fund holds units in another sub-fund of the same umbrella fund, the units of the target sub-fund are not taken into account in the calculation of net asset value, insofar as the calculation serves to determine whether the legal minimum capital of the umbrella fund has been obtained;
- n) The Management Company is not permitted to use the UCITS pursuant to Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 under its management in order to acquire a quantity of shares with voting rights which would enable it to exercise a significant influence on the management of an issuer.

o) Furthermore, the Management Company may acquire the following for the sub-fund:

- up to 10% of non-voting shares of a single issuer,
- up to 10% of the debt securities of a single issuer,
- not more than 25% of the units of a single UCITS and/or UCI and
- not more than 10% of the money market instruments of a single issuer.

p) The investment limits stated in point 5 n) and o) do not apply in the case of:

- transferable securities and money market instruments which are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities, or by a state which is not a member of the European Union;
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued by a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong;
- shares held by a sub-fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-Member State which mainly invests its assets in transferable securities of issuers having their registered offices in that country, where under the legislation of that country such a holding represents the only way in which the sub-fund can invest in the transferable securities of issuing bodies of that country. However, this exception shall only apply under the condition that the company of the non-EU Member State complies in its investment policy with the limits laid out in Articles 43, 46 and 48(1) and (2) of the Law of 17 December 2010. If the limits set out in Articles 43 and 46 of the Law of 17 December 2010 are exceeded, Article 49 of the Law of 17 December 2010 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
- shares held by an investment company or investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies pursuing, in the country where the subsidiary is established, administrative, advisory or sales activities in regard to the redemption of units at the request of the unitholders exclusively on its or their behalf.

6. Liquid assets

The Fund may also hold liquid assets in the form of investment accounts (current accounts) and overnight money, which may, however, be held only on an ancillary basis.

7. Subscription rights

On exercise of subscription rights linked to transferable securities or money market instruments which are part of its assets, a UCITS does not necessarily need to meet the investment limits stated in this Article.

If the investment limits stated in this Article are not followed or exceeded in the event of exercise of subscription rights, the Management Company must endeavour as a priority to normalise the position, giving consideration to the interests of the investors.

While ensuring observance of the principle of risk spreading, recently authorised UCITS may deviate from the investment limits stated in point 5 a) to l) for six months following the date of their authorisation.

8. Restrictions on borrowing and pledging
 - a) The respective sub-fund must not be pledged or otherwise encumbered, transferred or ceded as collateral, unless this involves borrowing in the sense of (b) below or the provision of collateral within the scope of the settlement of transactions in financial instruments.
 - b) Loans encumbering a particular sub-fund may only be taken out for a short period of time and may not exceed 10% of the net sub-fund assets. An exception to this is the acquisition of foreign currencies through "back-to-back" loans.
 - c) Loans may not be granted nor may guarantee commitments be entered into for third parties to the detriment of a sub-fund, however, this does not prevent the acquisition of yet fully paid-up transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments pursuant to Article 41(1)(e), (g) and (h) of the Law of 17 December 2010.
9. Additional investment guidelines
 - a) The short-selling of transferable securities is not permitted.
 - b) Sub-fund assets must not be invested in real estate, precious metals or certificates concerning precious metals, precious metal contracts, goods or goods contracts.
10. The investment restrictions referred to in this Article relate to the point in time at which transferable securities are acquired. If the percentages are subsequently exceeded through price changes or for reasons other than purchases, the Management Company shall seek to return to the specified limits without delay, taking into account the interests of the investors.

Tax-related investment restrictions

If the specific sub-fund's investment policy in the associated annex to the Sales Prospectus states that the sub-fund is an equity fund or mixed fund, then the following terms will apply in conjunction with the stated supervisory investment restrictions:

An "equity fund" refers to a sub-fund that will in future invest at least 51% of its sub-fund assets in equity participations.

A "mixed fund" refers to a sub-fund that will in future invest at least 25% of its sub-fund assets in equity participations.

Equity participations are:

1. units in an incorporated enterprise that are approved for official trading on an exchange or are listed on another organised market,
2. units in an incorporated enterprise that is not a real estate company, and that is
 - a) domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another signatory to the agreement on the European Economic Area and is subject in that country to taxation of earnings for incorporated enterprises and is not exempt from it, or is
 - b) domiciled in a third country and is subject in that country to taxation of earnings for incorporated enterprises of at least 15% and is not exempt from it
3. investment units in equity funds in the amount of 51% of the value of the investment share,
4. investment units in equity funds in the amount of 25% of the value of the investment share,
5. units in other investment assets in the amount of the daily published price of its value at which they actually invest in said shares in incorporated enterprises; if no actual rate is published, in the amount of the minimum price set in the terms of investment (founding documents or sales prospectus) of the other investment assets.

With the exceptions of cases in numbers 3, 4, or 5 of this section, investment units are not considered equity participations.

Article 5 – Units

1. Units are units of the respective sub-fund. The units of the respective sub-fund are issued in the certificates and denominations stated in the Annex specific to the sub-fund. If registered units are issued, these are documented by the registrar and transfer agent in the unit register kept on behalf of the Fund. Confirmation of entry into the unit register shall be sent to the investors at the address specified in the unit register. The investors shall not be entitled to the physical delivery of unit certificates, regardless of whether bearer or registered units are issued.
2. In principle, all units in a sub-fund have the same rights, unless the Management Company decides to issue different unit classes within the same sub-fund pursuant to point 3 of this Article.
3. The Management Company may decide, from time to time, to establish two or more unit classes within one sub-fund. The unit classes may differ from one another in their characteristics and rights, their use of income, fee structures or other specific characteristics and rights. From their date of issue, all units are entitled in the same manner to the income,

price gains and liquidation proceeds of their respective unit class. Insofar as unit classes are established for a particular sub-fund, details of the specific characteristics or rights for each unit class can be found in the relevant Annex to this Sales Prospectus.

4. Pursuant to a decision taken by the Executive Board of the Management Company, the unit classes of the sub-funds may be subject to a unit split.

Article 6 – Calculation of the unit value

1. The Fund's net assets are denominated in Euro (EUR) ("reference currency").
2. The value of a unit ("unit value") is denominated in the currency set out in the respective Annex to the Sales Prospectus ("sub-fund currency"), insofar as no other currency is stipulated for any unit classes in the respective Annex to the Sales Prospectus ("unit class currency").
3. The unit value is calculated by the Management Company or a third party commissioned for this purpose by the Management Company, under the supervision of the Depositary, on each banking day in Luxembourg with the exception of 24 and 31 December of each year ("calculation day") and rounded off to two decimal places. The Management Company may decide on a different arrangement for individual sub-funds, in which case it should be taken into account that the unit value must be calculated at least twice a month.

The Management Company may, however, decide to determine the unit value on 24 and 31 December without these determinations of value being considered calculations of the unit value on a calculation day within the meaning of the first sentence of this point 3. Consequently, investors cannot demand the issue, redemption and/or exchange of units on the basis of a unit value determined on 24 December and/or 31 December of a given year.

4. Price data from the previous exchange trading day ("valuation day") is used to calculate the unit value. In order to calculate the unit value, the value of the assets of each sub-fund less the liabilities of each sub-fund ("net sub-fund assets") is determined on each calculation day, and this figure is divided by the number of sub-fund units in circulation on the valuation day.
5. If applicable legal regulations or the provisions of these Management Regulations require the situation of the Fund's assets in their entirety to be described in the annual or semi-annual reports and/or in other financial statistics, the assets of the relevant sub-funds will be converted into the reference currency. Net sub-fund assets are calculated according to the following principles:
 - a) Transferable securities, money market instruments, derivative financial instruments (derivatives) and other assets officially listed on a securities exchange are valued at the latest available trade price which provides a reliable valuation on the trading day preceding the calculation day. .

The Management Company may stipulate for individual sub-funds that transferable securities, money market instruments, derivative financial instruments (derivatives) and other assets officially listed on a securities exchange are valued at the latest available

closing price which provides a reliable valuation. Details on this can be found in the Annexes to the relevant sub-funds.

If transferable securities, money market instruments, derivative financial instruments (derivatives) and other assets are officially listed on several stock exchanges, the one with the highest liquidity shall be applied.

- b) Transferable securities, money market instruments, derivative financial instruments (derivatives) and other assets which are not officially listed on a securities exchange (or whose stock exchange rate is not deemed representative, e.g. due to lack of liquidity) but which are traded on another regulated market, shall be valued at a price no less than the bid price and no more than the offer price of the trading day preceding the valuation day, and which the Management Company considers in good faith to be the best possible price at which the transferable securities, money market instruments, derivative financial instruments (derivatives) and other investments can be sold.

The Management Company may stipulate for individual sub-funds that transferable securities, money market instruments, derivative financial instruments (derivatives) and other assets which are not officially listed on a securities exchange (or whose stock exchange rates are not deemed representative, e.g. due to lack of liquidity) but which are traded on another regulated market, be valued at the latest available price which the Management Company considers in good faith to be the best possible price at which the transferable securities, money market instruments, derivative financial instruments (derivatives) and other investments can be sold. Details on this can be found in the Annexes to the relevant sub-funds.

- c) OTC derivatives are valued on a daily basis by means of a valuation to be determined and able to be checked by the Management Company.
- d) Units in UCI/UCITS are determined at the last redemption price set before the calculation day or are valued at the latest available price which provides a reliable valuation. If the redemption is suspended or no redemption prices are established for certain investment units, these units and all other assets will be valued at their appropriate market value, as determined in good faith by the Management Company in line with generally accepted and verifiable valuation rules.
- e) If the prices in question are not fair market prices, if the financial instruments under b) are not traded on a regulated market, and if no prices are set for financial instruments different from those listed under a) to d), then these financial instruments and the other legally permissible assets shall be valued at their current market value, which shall be established in good faith by the Management Company on the basis of generally accepted and verifiable valuation rules (e.g. suitable valuation models taking account of current market conditions).
- f) Liquid assets are valued at their par value, plus interest.
- g) Amounts due (e.g. deferred interest claims and liabilities) shall, in principle, be rated at their par value.

- h) The market value of transferable securities, money market instruments, derivatives and other assets denominated in a currency other than the relevant sub-fund currency shall be converted into the sub-fund currency at the exchange rate of the trading day preceding the calculation day, using WM/Reuters fixing at 17:00 (16:00 GMT). Profits and losses from foreign exchange transactions shall, on each occasion, be added or subtracted.

The Management Company may stipulate for individual sub-funds that transferable securities, money market instruments, derivative financial instruments (derivatives) and other assets denominated in a currency other than that of the sub-fund be converted into the sub-fund currency at the exchange rate of the valuation day. Profits and losses from foreign exchange transactions shall, on each occasion, be added or subtracted. Details on this can be found in the Annexes to the relevant sub-funds.

The net assets of the individual sub-fund will be reduced by any distributions paid to the investors of the relevant sub-fund, where applicable.

- 6. The unit value is calculated separately for each sub-fund pursuant to the aforementioned criteria. However, if there are different unit classes within a sub-fund, the calculation of the unit value will be carried out separately for each unit class within this sub-fund pursuant to the aforementioned criteria.

Article 7 – Suspension of unit value calculation

- 1. The Management Company is entitled to temporarily suspend the calculation of the unit value if and for as long as circumstances exist which render such suspension necessary and if this suspension is justified in view of the interests of investors. This is particularly the case
 - a) during times when a stock exchange or other regulated market on which a significant proportion of the assets are officially listed or traded is closed (other than for public or bank holidays) or trading on such stock exchange or on the relevant market is suspended or restricted;
 - b) in emergencies, if the Management Company cannot obtain access to the sub-fund assets or is unable to freely transfer the transaction value of investment purchases or sales or properly calculate the unit value;
 - c) if, as a result of disruptions in the communications network or for any other reason, it is not possible to calculate the value of an asset in a sufficiently timely or accurate manner.

As long as the calculation of the net asset value per unit has been temporarily suspended, the issue, redemption and exchange of units will also be suspended. The temporary suspension of the calculation of the net asset value of units in a sub-fund shall not lead to a temporary suspension of other sub-funds that are not affected by the event.

2. Investors who have issued a subscription, redemption or exchange order shall be immediately informed of any suspension of the unit value calculation and shall be immediately notified after the resumption of unit value calculation.
3. Subscription, redemption and exchange orders shall automatically become invalid if the calculation of the net asset value is suspended. The investors or potential investors shall be informed that the subscription, redemption or exchange orders must be resubmitted after the resumption of the calculation of the net asset value.

Article 8 – Issue of units

1. Units are issued on each calculation day at the issue price. The issue price is the unit value pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Management Regulations, plus a front-end load, the maximum amount of which for each sub-fund is stipulated in the respective Annex to this Sales Prospectus. The issue price may be increased by fees or other charges payable in the particular countries where the Fund is on sale.

Subscription orders for the acquisition of registered units may be submitted to the Management Company and any sales agent. The receiving agents are obliged to immediately forward all subscription orders to the registrar and transfer agent. Receipt by the registrar and transfer agent is decisive. This agent accepts the subscription orders on behalf of the Management Company.

Subscription orders for the acquisition of bearer units are forwarded to the registrar and transfer agent by the entity at which the subscriber holds his custody account. Receipt by the registrar and transfer agent is decisive.

Complete subscription orders received on a valuation day by the registrar and transfer agent by the time stated in the Sales Prospectus shall be settled at the issue price of the following valuation day. In any case, the Management Company ensures that units are issued on the basis of a unit value previously unknown to the investor. If, however, an investor is suspected of engaging in late trading, the Management Company may reject the subscription order until the applicant has cleared up any doubts with regard to his subscription order. Subscription orders received on a valuation day by the registrar and transfer agent after the time stated in the Sales Prospectus shall be settled at the issue price of the next valuation day but one. If the equivalent of the subscribed registered units is not available at the time of receipt of the complete subscription order by the registrar and transfer agent or if the subscription order is incorrect or incomplete, the subscription order shall be regarded as having been received by the registrar and transfer agent on the date on which the equivalent of the subscribed units is available or the subscription order is submitted properly.

Upon receipt of the issue price by the Depositary or the registrar and transfer agent, the bearer units will be transferred by the Depositary or the registrar and transfer agent, by order of the Management Company, to the agent with which the applicant holds his custody account.

The issue price is payable at the Depositary in Luxembourg in the respective sub-fund currency or, if there are several unit classes, in the respective unit class currency, within the

number of banking days (specified in the Annex to the sub-fund) after the corresponding calculation day.

If the transaction value is deducted from the Fund's assets, in particular due to the cancellation of a payment instruction, the non-clearance of funds or for other reasons, the Management Company shall recall the respective units in the interests of the Fund. Any differences arising from the recall of units that have a negative effect on the Fund must be borne by the applicant.

Article 9 – Restrictions on and the suspension of the issue of units

1. The Management Company may at any time, at its discretion and without giving reasons reject a subscription order or temporarily restrict or suspend or permanently discontinue the issue of units or buy back units against payment of the redemption price, if this appears necessary in the interests of the investors, of the public or for the protection of the Fund/respective sub-fund. This applies in particular if:
 - a) there is a suspicion that the respective unitholder shall, on acquiring the units, engage in market timing, late trading or other market techniques that could be harmful to the investors as a whole,
 - b) the investor does not fulfil the conditions for acquiring units, or
 - c) the units were distributed in a state or acquired in such a state by a person (e.g. U.S. citizen), in which the Fund is not authorised to distribute or acquire units by such persons.
2. In such cases, the registrar and transfer agent and/or sales agent shall immediately repay any incoming payments received, without interest, for subscription orders not already processed.

Article 10 – Redemption and exchange of units

1. Investors are entitled to request the redemption of their units at any time at the unit value in accordance with Article 6(4) of these Management Regulations, less any redemption fee if applicable ("redemption price"). This redemption will only be carried out on a valuation day. If a redemption fee is payable, then the maximum amount of this redemption fee for each sub-fund is listed in the relevant Annex to this Sales Prospectus. In certain countries, the redemption price may be reduced by local taxes and other charges. The corresponding unit is cancelled upon payment of the redemption price.
2. Payment of the redemption price, as well as any other payments to the investors, shall be made via the Depositary or the paying agents. The Depositary is only obliged to make payment insofar as there are no legal provisions, such as exchange control regulations or other circumstances beyond the Depositary's control, prohibiting the transfer of the redemption price to the country of the applicant.

The Management Company may buy back units unilaterally against payment of the redemption price if this appears necessary in the interests of the investors or for the protection of the investors or a sub-fund, in particular when:

- a) there is a suspicion that the respective unitholder shall, on acquiring the units, engage in market timing, late trading or other market techniques that could be harmful to the investors as a whole,
 - b) the investor does not fulfil the conditions for acquiring units, or
 - c) the units were distributed in a state or acquired in such a state by a person (e.g. U.S. citizen), in which the Fund is not authorised to distribute or acquire units by such persons.
3. The exchange of all units or of some units for units in another sub-fund will take place on the basis of the unit value of the relevant sub-funds calculated in accordance with Article 6(4) of these Management Regulations, taking into account the difference between the front-end load of the sub-fund of the units to be exchanged and that of the sub-fund whose units are being subscribed to. If no exchange fee is charged, this is specified for the sub-fund concerned in the relevant Annex to this Sales Prospectus.

If different unit classes are offered within a single sub-fund, it is also possible to exchange units of one class for units of another class within the same sub-fund, insofar as not otherwise stipulated in the relevant Annex to this Sales Prospectus and if the investor fulfils the conditions specified in the Annex for a direct investment in this unit class. In this case, no exchange fee is charged.

The Management Company may reject an order for the exchange of units, if this is deemed in the interests of the Fund or the sub-fund or in the interests of the investors, in particular if:

- a) there is a suspicion that the respective investor will, on acquiring the units, engage in market timing, late trading or other market techniques that could be harmful to the investors as a whole,
 - b) the investor does not fulfil the conditions for acquiring units, or
 - c) the units are distributed in a country where the respective sub-fund and/or unit class is not authorised for distribution or they are acquired by persons (e.g. US citizens) who are not permitted to acquire the units.
4. Complete orders for the redemption or exchange of registered units can be submitted to the Management Company, any sales agent and the paying agent. The receiving agents are obliged to immediately forward the redemption or exchange orders to the registrar and transfer agent. Receipt by the registrar and transfer agent is decisive.

An order for the redemption or exchange of registered units shall only be deemed complete if it contains the name and address of the investor, the number and/or transaction value of the units to be redeemed or exchanged, the name of the sub-fund and the signature of the investor.

Complete orders for the redemption of bearer units will be forwarded to the registrar and transfer agent by the agent with whom the investor holds his custody account. Receipt by the registrar and transfer agent is decisive. Only the registered shares can be exchanged.

Complete redemption/exchange orders received on a valuation day by the time stated in the Sales Prospectus are settled at the unit value of the following valuation day ("calculation day"). Any applicable redemption fees shall be deducted and/or the exchange fee taken into consideration. In any case, the Management Company ensures that units are redeemed or exchanged on the basis of a unit value previously unknown to the investor. Complete redemption/exchange orders received on a valuation day after the time stated in the Sales Prospectus are settled at the unit value of the next valuation day but one. Any applicable redemption fees shall be deducted and/or the exchange fee taken into consideration.

The time of receipt of the redemption or exchange order by the registrar and transfer agent shall be decisive.

The redemption price is payable in the respective sub-fund currency or, if there are several unit classes, in the respective unit class currency, within the number of banking days (specified in the Annex to the sub-fund after the relevant calculation day. In the case of registered units, payment is made to the account specified by the investor.

Any fractional amounts resulting from the exchange of units will be credited to the investor.

5. The Management Company is obliged to temporarily suspend the redemption or exchange of units due to the suspension of the calculation of the unit value.
6. Subject to prior approval from the Depositary and while preserving the interests of the investors, the Management Company shall only be entitled to process significant volumes of redemptions after selling corresponding assets of the respective sub-fund without delay. In this case, the redemption shall occur at the redemption price valid at that time. The same shall apply for orders for the exchange of units. The Management Company shall, however, ensure that the respective sub-fund has sufficient liquid funds at its disposal such that, under normal circumstances, the redemption or exchange of units may take place immediately upon application from investors.

Additional information and documents on how and under which conditions the listed unit classes may be redeemed are available on the respective regulated market, for example, at the respective stock exchange on which the Fund's unit class may be listed.

Article 11 – Costs

Each sub-fund shall bear the following costs, provided they arise in connection with its assets:

1. In return for the management of the relevant sub-fund, the Management Company receives a fee payable from the net assets of this sub-fund; details on the amount, calculation and payment of this fee are contained for each sub-fund in the respective Annex to the Sales Prospectus. VAT shall be added to this fee, as applicable.

In addition, the Management Company or, if applicable, the Investment Adviser(s)/Fund Manager(s) may also receive a performance fee from the assets of the respective sub-fund. The relevant percentage amount, as well as calculation and payment methods for each sub-fund, can be found in the relevant Annex to the Sales Prospectus.

In addition, in its function as the Management Company of the Fund, the Management Company may experience non-cash benefits (soft commissions, e.g. broker research, financial analyses, market and pricing information systems) that are used in the interests of the unit holders during investment decisions, whereby such trading transactions may not be concluded with natural persons, these transactions must be reflected in the annual report of the Fund, the associated service providers may not act contrary to the interests of the Fund and they will perform their services in direct conjunction with the activities of the Fund, and the Board Of Directors continually informs the Management Company about the completed "soft commissions". The Management Company is obligated to disclose to the unit holders upon request additional details on the received non-cash benefits.

2. The Investment Adviser may receive a fee payable from the respective sub-fund assets or from the management fee of the Management Company; details of the maximum amount, the calculation and the payment of this fee are contained for each sub-fund in the respective Annexes to the Sales Prospectus. VAT shall be added to this fee, as applicable.
3. The Fund Manager may receive a fee payable from the respective sub-fund assets or from the management fee of the Management Company; details on the maximum amount, the calculation and the payment of this fee are contained for each sub-fund in the respective Annexes to this Sales Prospectus. VAT shall be added to this fee, as applicable.
4. In return for the performance of their duties stated in the Depositary and Central Administration Agreements, the Depositary and the Central Administration Agent each receive a fee customary in the banking sector in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which is both calculated and paid monthly in arrears. Details on the amount, calculation and payment are set out in the Annex to the Sales Prospectus. VAT shall be added to these fees, as applicable.
5. Pursuant to the Registrar and Transfer Agent Agreement, in return for the performance of its duties, the registrar and transfer agent receives the a fee customary in the banking sector in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which is calculated and paid in arrears as a fixed amount per investment account or per account with savings plan and/or withdrawal plan at the end of each calendar year. Furthermore, the registrar and transfer agent receives for each sub-fund an annual basic fee, which is listed for the respective sub-fund in the relevant Annex to the Sales Prospectus. VAT shall be added to these fees, as applicable.
6. The sales agent may receive a fee payable from the respective sub-fund assets; details on the maximum amount, the calculation and the payment of this fee are contained for each sub-fund in the respective Annex to this Sales Prospectus. VAT shall be added to this fee, as applicable.

7. In addition to the aforementioned costs, the sub-fund shall also bear the following costs, provided they arise in connection with its assets:
- a) costs incurred in relation to the acquisition, holding and disposal of assets, in particular customary bank charges for transactions in transferable securities and other assets and rights of the Fund and/or sub-fund and the safekeeping of such assets and rights, as well as customary bank charges for the safekeeping of foreign investment units abroad;
 - b) all foreign administration and safekeeping charges, which are charged by other correspondent banks and/or clearing agencies (e.g. Clearstream Banking S.A.) for the assets of each sub-fund, as well as all foreign settlement, dispatch and insurance fees that are incurred in connection with the transferable securities transactions of each sub-fund in fund units;
 - c) the transaction costs for the issue and redemption of Fund units;
 - d) the expenses and other costs incurred by the Depositary, the registrar and transfer agent and the Central Administration Agent in connection with the sub-fund assets and due to the necessary use of third parties are to be reimbursed. Furthermore, the Depositary also receives customary bank fees;
 - e) taxes levied on the sub-fund's assets, its income and the expenses charged to the respective sub-fund;
 - f) costs for legal advice incurred by the Management Company or the Depositary if they have acted in the interests of the investors of the respective sub-fund;
 - g) auditor fees;
 - h) costs for the creation, preparation, deposit, publication, printing and dispatch of all documents for the Fund, in particular any unit certificates, the Sales Prospectus, the "Key Investor Information Document", the annual reports and semi-annual reports, the statement of assets, the notices to the investors, the notices for convening meetings, sales notifications and/or applications for approval in the countries in which units in the Fund or a sub-fund are sold and correspondence with the respective supervisory authorities;
 - i) the administrative fees, which are to be paid for the Fund or a sub-fund to the authorities, in particular the administrative fees of the Luxembourg supervisory authority and supervisory authorities in other countries, as well as the fees for the filing of documents for the Fund;
 - j) costs in connection with any admission to stock exchanges;
 - k) advertising costs and costs incurred directly in connection with the offer and sale of units;

- l) insurance costs;
- m) fees, expenses and other costs of the paying agents, the sales agents and other agents that must be appointed abroad, which are incurred in connection with the sub-fund assets;
- n) interest incurred within the scope of loans that are taken out in accordance with Article 4 of the Management Regulations;
- o) expenses of an investment committee, where applicable;
- p) expenses of the Supervisory Board;
- q) costs connected with the establishment of the Fund and/or the individual sub-funds and the initial issue of units;
- r) further administrative costs including costs for interest groups;
- s) costs for performance attribution;
- t) costs of assessing the Fund's/sub-fund's credit rating by nationally and internationally recognised rating agencies; and
- u) reasonable costs for risk control.
- v) costs of checking, managing and settling the exchange of collateral in standardised and non-standardised derivative transactions ("OTC derivatives").

VAT may be charged on all the aforementioned costs, fees and expenditures.

All costs will be charged first against each sub-fund's ordinary income and capital gains and then against the sub-fund assets.

Costs incurred for the establishment of the Fund and the initial issue of units will be amortised over the first five financial years to the detriment of the assets of the sub-funds existing at the time of establishment. The set-up costs and the aforementioned costs that are not directly attributable to a specific sub-fund shall be allocated to the sub-funds on a pro rata basis by the Management Company. Costs that are incurred as a result of the launching of additional sub-funds will be amortised over a period of a maximum of five financial years after launch to the detriment of the assets of the sub-fund to which these costs can be attributed.

Article 12 – Use of income

1. The Management Company may either distribute income generated by a sub-fund to the investors in this sub-fund or reinvest this income in the respective sub-fund. Details on this can be found for each sub-fund in the respective Annex to the Sales Prospectus.

2. Ordinary net income and realised gains may be distributed. Unrealised gains and other assets can also be distributed, provided the amount distributed does not cause the total net assets of the Fund to fall below EUR 1,250,000.
3. Distributions are paid out on the basis of the units in circulation on the date of distribution. Dividends may be paid wholly or partially in the form of bonus units. Any fractions remaining may be paid in cash. Income not claimed five years after publication of notification of a distribution shall be forfeited in favour of the respective sub-fund.
4. Distributions to holders of registered units will be paid out via the reinvestment of the distribution amount in favour of the holders of registered units. If this is not desired, the holder of registered units may submit an application to the registrar and transfer agent, within 10 days of the receipt of the notification of the distribution, for the payment of the distribution to the account that he specifies. Distributions to the holders of bearer units shall occur in the same manner as the payment of the redemption price to holders of bearer units.

Article 13 – Financial year and audit of annual accounts

1. The Fund's financial year shall begin on 1 January of a given year and end on 31 December of the year. The first financial year began with the launch of the Fund will end on 31 December 2018.
2. The annual accounts of the Fund shall be audited by an auditor appointed by the Management Company.
3. No later than four months after the end of each financial year, the Management Company shall publish an audited annual report in accordance with the regulations applicable in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
4. Two months after the end of the first half of the financial year, the Management Company shall publish an unaudited semiannual report. The first report was a semiannual report as at 30 June 2018. Insofar as this is necessary for entitlement to trade in other countries, additional audited and unaudited interim reports may also be drawn up.

Article 14 – Publications

1. The unit value, the issue and redemption prices, as well as all other information, may be obtained from the Management Company, the Depositary, each paying agent and any sales agent. This information shall also be published in the required media in each country of sale.
2. The current Sales Prospectus, the "Key Investor Information Document" as well as the annual and semi-annual reports for the Fund can be obtained free of charge from the Management Company's website www.ipconcept.com. Hard copies of the current Sales Prospectus and the "Key Investor Information Document" as well as the relevant annual and semi-annual reports for the Fund are available free of charge from the registered office of the Management Company, the Depositary and the paying agents and sales agent.

3. The currently valid Depositary Agreement, the Articles of Association of the Management Company, the Central Administration Agent Agreement and the Registrar and Transfer Agent Agreement are available for inspection at the registered offices of the Management Company, the paying agents and the sales agent.

Article 15 – Merging of the Fund and of sub-funds

1. In accordance with the conditions outlined below, the Executive Board of the Management Company may determine on the basis of a resolution to transfer the Fund or a sub-fund with another UCITS managed by the same management company or managed by another management company. A merger may in particular be decided on in the following cases:
 - if the sub-fund's net assets or net sub-fund assets on a calculation day have fallen below an amount which appears to be a minimum amount for the purpose of managing the Fund or sub-fund in an economically viable manner. The Management Company has set this amount at EUR 5 million.
 - if, due to a significant change in the economic or political climate or for reasons of economic viability, it does not appear to make economic sense to manage the Fund or sub-fund.
2. The Executive Board of the Management Company may also decide to absorb into the Fund or sub-fund another fund or sub-fund managed by the same or by another management company.
3. Mergers are possible between two Luxembourg funds or sub-funds (domestic merger) or between funds or sub-funds that are based in two different Member States of the European Union (cross-border merger).
4. Such a merger may only be implemented if the investment policy of the fund or sub-fund to be absorbed does not contradict the investment policy of the absorbing UCITS.
5. Mergers shall be implemented by way of the liquidation of the fund/sub-fund to be absorbed and a simultaneous takeover of all assets by the absorbing fund or sub-fund. The investors of the absorbed fund or sub-fund receive units in the absorbing fund or sub-fund; the number of these units is calculated on the basis of the ratio of the unit values of the funds or sub-funds in question at the time of merger, along with any settlement of fractional units.
6. Both the absorbing fund or sub-fund and the absorbed fund or sub-fund will inform investors of the planned merger in an appropriate manner and in line with the legal requirements of the respective countries of distribution of the absorbing or absorbed fund or sub-fund.
7. The investors in the absorbing and the absorbed fund or sub-fund have the right, within 30 days and at no additional charge, to request the redemption of all or part of their units at the current net asset value or, if possible, the exchange for units of another fund or sub-fund with a similar investment policy managed by the same management company or by another company with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control or by a substantial direct or indirect holding. This right becomes effective on the date on which

the unitholders of the absorbed and absorbing funds or sub-funds are informed of the planned merger, and expires five working days before the date of calculation of the exchange ratio.

8. In the case of a merger between two or more funds or sub-funds, the funds or sub-funds in question may temporarily suspend the subscription, redemption and conversion of units if such suspension is justified for reasons of the protection of the unitholders.
9. Implementation of the merger will be audited and confirmed by an independent auditor. A copy of the auditor's report will be made available at no charge to the investors in the absorbing and the absorbed funds or sub-funds, as well as to the respective supervisory authority.
10. The above equally applies to the merger of two sub-funds within the Fund.

Article 16 – Dissolution of the Fund or sub-fund

1. The Fund is set up for an indefinite period. Notwithstanding this provision, the Fund or one or more sub-funds may be dissolved by the Management Company at any time, especially if considerable economic and/or political changes have occurred since the time of the launch of the Fund.
2. Liquidation of the Fund shall be obligatory in the following instances:
 - a) if the appointment of the Depositary is terminated without a new depositary being appointed within two months;
 - b) if insolvency proceedings are instituted against the Management Company and no other management company declares itself willing to take over the Fund or if the Management Company is liquidated;
 - c) if the Fund's assets remain below EUR 312,500 for more than six months;
 - d) in other cases as provided under the Law of 17 December 2010.
3. If a situation occurs which leads to the liquidation of the Fund or a sub-fund, the issue of units will be suspended. The redemption of units will continue to be possible if the equal treatment of the investors is ensured. The Depositary will distribute the liquidation proceeds less liquidation costs and fees, upon instruction from the Management Company or, if appropriate, the liquidators appointed by the Management Company or by the Depositary in agreement with the supervisory authority, among the investors of the respective sub-fund according to their respective claims. Any net liquidation proceeds that are not claimed by investors by the time the liquidation process has ended will be deposited by the Depositary after the liquidation process has ended at the *Caisse des Consignations* in Luxembourg for the account of the beneficiaries. These sums are then forfeited if they are not claimed within the statutory period.
4. The investors, their heirs, creditors or successors in title may apply neither for early dissolution nor for the partition of the Fund or a sub-fund.

5. The liquidation of the Fund pursuant to this Article will be published in accordance with legal provisions by the Management Company in the RESA and at least two national daily newspapers, of which one will be the "Tageblatt".
6. The liquidation of a sub-fund will be published in the manner described in the Sales Prospectus under "Notices to investors".

Article 17 – Limitation period

Claims of the investors against the Management Company or the Depositary can no longer be legally asserted once a period of five years has elapsed from the date on which the claim arises. This is without prejudice to the provisions of Article 16(3) of these Management Regulations.

Article 18 – Applicable law, jurisdiction and contractual language

1. The Management Regulations of the Fund are subject to the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The same applies to legal relations between the investors, the Management Company and the Depositary, insofar as not otherwise agreed for these legal relations. In particular, in addition to the provisions set out in these Management Regulations, the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010 shall apply. The Management Regulations have been deposited with the Trade and Companies Register in Luxembourg. Any dispute arising 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.

In the event of legal disputes, the German text of these Management Regulations shall prevail. With regard to units in the Fund sold to investors in non-German speaking countries, the Management Company and the Depositary may declare translations into the languages of the countries where such units are authorised for public sale to be binding upon themselves and the Fund.

2. If terms that are not defined in the Management Regulations require explanation, the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010 shall apply. This applies in particular for the terms defined in Article 1 of the Law of 17 December 2010.

Article 19 – Amendments to the Management Regulations

1. With the consent of the Depositary, the Management Company may amend these Management Regulations at any time, in whole or in part.
2. Amendments to these Management Regulations shall be deposited with the Trade and Companies Register in Luxembourg and enter into force on the day on which they are signed, unless otherwise stipulated. The Management Regulations will be published in the RESA.

Article 20 – Entry into force

These Management Regulations shall enter into force on 1 December 2018.