

BA³ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV

A « Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable »
organised under the Laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg


PROSPECTUS

March 2021

Distribution of this Prospectus is not authorised unless it is accompanied, when available, by the latest annual report and any subsequent semi-annual report. These reports form an integral part of this Prospectus.

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L'apposition du visa ne peut en aucun cas servir
d'argument de publicité
Luxembourg, le 2021-03-08
Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier



NOTICE

BA³ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV (the "Company") is an open-ended investment company registered on the official list of collective investment undertakings pursuant to part I of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on collective investment undertakings (the "Law of 2010"). It should be noted that such registration does not imply approval by any Luxembourg authority of the contents of this Prospectus or the portfolios of securities held by the Company.

The shares of the Company are offered on the basis of the information and representations contained in this Prospectus. Any information or representation given or made by any distributor, selling agent or other person not contained herein or in the documents referred to herein should be regarded as unauthorised and should accordingly not be relied upon.

The Directors of the Company have taken all reasonable care to ensure that at the date of this Prospectus the information contained herein is accurate and true in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein, whether of fact or opinion. The Directors of the Company accept responsibility accordingly.

To reflect material changes, this document may be updated from time to time and potential investors are recommended to enquire at the offices of the Company as to the issue of any subsequent and more recent Prospectus.

The distribution of the Prospectus and the offering of the Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation in a jurisdiction where such offer or solicitation is unlawful or the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or a person receiving the offer or solicitation may not lawfully do so. It is the responsibility of any person into whose possession this Prospectus comes and of any person wishing to apply for Shares in the Company to inform themselves about and to observe all applicable laws and regulations relating to the relevant jurisdictions.

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

A subscription of a subscriber residing in a country which has not adhered to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) regulation on money laundering will only be taken into consideration if the application form is accompanied by the identification documents of the subscriber duly certified by the local authorities of his country of residence. The list of the countries that comply with the FATF regulations is available upon request at the registered office of the Company or can be consulted on the Internet under <http://www.oecd.org/>.

Prospective investors (which may include investors subscribing in their capacity as nominees, intermediaries, authorised participants or in other such capacities) should note that, by virtue of making an investment in the Company and the associated interactions with the Company and its affiliates and delegates (including completing the application form, and including the recording of electronic communications or phone calls where applicable), or by virtue of providing the Company with personal information on individuals connected with the investor (for example directors, trustees, employees, representatives, shareholders, investors, clients, beneficial owners or agents) such investors will be providing the Company and its affiliates and delegates with certain personal information related to individuals which constitutes personal data within the meaning of the 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 (the "GDPR").

Shareholders are advised to refer to the relevant sections of the application forms for further information regarding the following matters in relation to data protection:

- details on the personal information which constitutes personal data within the meaning of the GDPR which the investors may need to provide the Company or its delegates acting on its behalf with (the "Personal Data");
- identification of the entities which may act as data controller or processor in respect of this Personal Data;
- description of the lawful purposes for which the Personal Data may be used, namely (i) where this is necessary for the performance of the contract to purchase Shares in the Company; (ii) where this is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the Company is subject; and/or (iii) where this is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests of the Company or a third party and such legitimate interests are not overridden by the individual's interests, fundamental rights or freedoms;
- details on the transmission of Personal Data, including (if applicable) to entities located outside the European Economic Area;
- details of data protection measures taken by the Company;
- an outline of the various data protection rights of individuals as data subjects under the GDPR;

- information on the Company's policy for retention of Personal Data;
- contact details for further information on data protection matters.

Prospective investors who are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, the KIID and the annual or semi-annual reports (as far as the latter have been issued) of the Company should consult their stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser and should in particular take appropriate advice as to the possible tax consequences, legal requirements, foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, holding or disposal of Shares.

In particular, the Shares have not been registered and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (nor has the Company been registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended) and may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the United States of America, its territories or possessions or areas subject to its jurisdiction, or to citizens or residents thereof.

In addition, the Shares may only be offered, sold or otherwise transferred to or held by or through Exempt Beneficial Owners, Active Non-Financial Foreign Entities, US Persons (within the meaning of FATCA) that are not Specified US Person or Financial Institutions that are not Nonparticipating Financial Institutions, as each defined by the intergovernmental agreement concluded between Luxembourg and the United States of America on 28 March 2014 for the purposes of FATCA (the "IGA" and the "Eligible Investors").

It should be remembered that the value of the Shares and the income from them can fall as well as rise and that accordingly the amount realised by a Shareholder on the redemption of Shares may be less than the original investment made. Past performance of the Company may not be construed as a guarantee of future (successful) results.

The date of this Prospectus is March 2021.

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DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply throughout the Prospectus:

Appendix(ces)	Each appendix to the Prospectus; Appendix I sets out list of sub-custodians and Appendix II sets out certain specific details for the each of the Sub-Funds.
Articles	The articles of incorporation of the Company as may be supplemented or amended from time to time.
Benchmarks Regulation	The Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time.
Board of Directors	The Directors of the Company.
Business Day	Any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg.
Class	One or more classes of Shares within a Sub-Fund, whose assets shall be commonly invested according to the investment objective of that Sub-Fund, but where a specific sales and/or redemption charge structure, fee structure, distribution policy, Reference Currency or hedging policy shall be applied.
Company	BA ³ Strategic Investment Sicav
Consolidation Currency	The consolidation currency of the Company, being the EUR.
CSSF	The <i>Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier</i> , the Luxembourg supervisory authority of the financial sector.
Depository	Banque Havilland S.A., 35a, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
Director	A member of the Board of Directors of the Company.
ESG	Environmental (E), social (S) and/or governance (G).
EU	The European Union.
EUR	All references to "EUR" in the Prospectus are to the legal currency of the countries participating in the Economic and Monetary Union.
FATCA	The provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (Hire Act) of 18 March 2010 commonly referred to as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).
FATF	The Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering.
Financial Year	Starts on the first day of January and ends on the last day of December each year.
IGA	The intergovernmental agreement concluded between Luxembourg and the United States of America on 28 March 2014 to improve international tax compliance and with respect to FATCA.
Investment Advisor	As detailed for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II
Investment Fund, or UCI	Undertakings for collective investment (UCIs), collectively referring to Regulated Funds and Unregulated Funds, as defined hereafter.
Investment Manager	As detailed for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II

KIID	The Key Investor Information Document(s). In addition to this Prospectus a Key Investor Information Document of each Class within a Sub-Fund is made available at the registered office of the Company and on www.adepa.com .
Law of 2010	The Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as may be amended from time to time.
Management Company	Adepa Asset Management S.A. 6A, rue Gabriel Lippmann, L – 5365 Munsbach. Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Minimum Holding	A minimum number of Shares or amount in Reference Currency, which a Shareholder must hold in a given Sub-Fund or Class. The Minimum Holding however only applies in the case of redemption or conversion requests for Shares held in that Sub-Fund or Class.
Net Asset Value (also NAV)	The Net Asset Value of a given Sub-Fund or Class is computed on each Valuation Date by subtracting from the total value of its assets an amount equal to all its liabilities, divided by the total number of Shares of that Sub-Fund or Class outstanding on that Valuation Date.
OECD	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Performance fee	A performance-related remuneration to which the Investment Manager shall be entitled as detailed for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II.
Reference Currency	The currency in which the Net Asset Value of a given Sub-Fund or Class is expressed.
Regulatory Authority	The Luxembourg authority or its successor in charge of the surveillance of the undertakings for collective investment in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
SFDR	Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.
Share	A share of any Sub-Fund or Class in the capital of the Company.
Shareholder	The holder of one or more Shares in the capital of the Company.
Sub-Fund	An individual compartment of the Company linked to a portfolio of assets invested according to a specific investment policy.
Sub-Investment Manager	As detailed for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II
Subscription Price	The Net Asset Value per Share of a Sub-Fund or Class on a given Valuation Date, plus, as the case may be, a sales fee as detailed for each Sub-Fund in Appendix II to this Prospectus.
Sustainability Risks	Sustainability Risks refers to an environmental (E), social (S) or governance (G) (collectively, “ESG”) event, or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.
USD	US Dollars, the currency of the United States of America.
UCI	An undertaking for collective investment.
UCITS	An undertaking for collective investment of the open-ended type, which is recognised as an Undertaking for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities within the meaning of the first and second indent of Article 1.2 (a) and (b) of the UCITS Directive.
UCITS Directive	Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (recast), as may be amended from time to time.
Valuation Date	As detailed for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II. When a Valuation Date falls on a day observed as a holiday on a stock exchange which is the principal market for a significant proportion of a Sub-Fund's investment or is a market for a significant proportion of that Sub-Fund's

investment or is a holiday elsewhere and impedes the calculation of the fair market value of the investments of a Sub-Fund, such Valuation Date shall be the next succeeding Business Day in Luxembourg which is not such a holiday.

PROSPECTUS

1. PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF BA³ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV

The information set out under this section is a summary of the principal features of the Company and should be read in conjunction with the entire text of this Prospectus.

1.1. Structure

BA³ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV (the "Company") is an open-ended investment company with variable capital, incorporated in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as a "*Société Anonyme*" on the basis of the law of 10 August 1915 on Commercial Companies (the "law of 1915") and qualifies as a "*Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable*" ("SICAV") on the basis of part I of the Law of 2010. The Company was formerly known as STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV and initially as *BPVN Strategic Investment Fund*. It was established on December 7, 1988 for an undetermined duration from the date of incorporation.

The Company is structured to provide to investors a variety of different portfolios ("Sub-Funds") of specific assets in various Reference Currencies. This "umbrella" structure enables investors to select from a range of Sub-Funds, the Sub-Fund(s) which best suit their individual requirements and thus make their own strategic allocation by combining holdings in various Sub-Funds of their own choosing. Each such Sub-Fund shall be designated by a generic name.

Further, the Shares of each Sub-Fund may, as the Board of Directors shall so determine from time to time, be issued in one or more Classes of Shares, whose assets shall be commonly invested pursuant to a specific investment policy of the respective Sub-Fund, but where a specific sales and redemption charge structure, fee structure, distribution policy, hedging policy, Reference Currency or other specificity is applied to each such Class. The Directors may at any time create additional Sub-Funds and/or Classes. In such event, this Prospectus shall be amended accordingly.

The specific characteristics and investment objectives of each Sub-Fund and Classes are defined in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus. Each such section of Appendix II forms an integral part of the Prospectus.

1.2. Investment objective

The main objective of the Company and its Sub-Funds is to provide investors with an opportunity to participate in a professionally managed portfolio to achieve long-term capital growth, paying due attention to regular capitalisation of income, stability of value and high liquidity of assets.

The specific investment policy of each Sub-Fund is set out in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus.

The Company aims to provide subscribers with a choice of Sub-Funds investing in a wide range of transferable securities and money market instruments and featuring a diverse array of investment objectives.

The Company shall always comply with the limits set forth in section "Investment Restrictions" of this Prospectus. In addition, for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, in order to enhance the investment objective and/or as a matter of hedging strategies, the Board of Directors may, for each Sub-Fund, make use of techniques and instruments as detailed in section "Risk Management" of this Prospectus.

1.3. The Shares

The Board of Directors is authorised, without limitation and at any time, to issue additional shares at the Net Asset Value per share determined in accordance with the provisions of the Articles, without reserving to existing shareholders a preferential right to subscribe for the shares to be issued.

The Board of Directors may further decide to issue within the same Sub-Fund or Class, two categories of shares where one category is represented by accumulating shares which shall not entitle to any dividend payments and the second category by distributing shares which shall entitle to dividend payments.

All shares are issued, fully paid and have no par value. Each share carries one vote.

The Company only issues uncertificated registered shares.

Additional information as to the Classes of Shares of a given Sub-Fund, if any, may be obtained from the Appendix II to this Prospectus.

The Shares are transferable without restriction unless the Board of Directors has restricted ownership of the Shares to specific persons or organisations.

1.4. Stock Exchange Listing

The Board of Directors may decide to list the Shares of the Sub-Funds or Classes, as and when issued, on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Details are set out for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus.

2. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Chairman	Mr Massimoluca MATTIOLI Group Head of Institutional Banking, Banque Havilland S.A. 35A, Avenue J.F. Kennedy L - 1855 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Directors	Mr Carlos Alberto MORALES LOPEZ Chief Executive Officer of Adepa Asset Management S.A. 6A, rue Gabriel Lippman L-5365 Munsbach Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Mr Andrea PAPPINI General Manager, Banca Aletti & C. (Suisse) S.A. Via Magatti 6 6900 Lugano Switzerland Mr Felice Angelo PANIGONI Head of Asset Management, Banca Aletti & C SpA Via Massaua, 4 20146 Milan Italy Mr Roberto AROSIO Head of Investments and Wealth Management, Banca Aletti & C SpA Via Massaua, 4 20146 Milan Italy
Registered Office	35A J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Management Company	Adepa Asset Management S.A. 6A, rue Gabriel Lippmann L – 5365 Munsbach Grand Duchy of Luxembourg <u>Members of the board of directors:</u> Carlos Alberto Morales López, Chairman Jean-Noël Lequeue, Director Philippe Beckers, Director Elisabeth Anna Backes, Director

Central Administration Agent	Adepa Asset Management S.A. 6A, rue Gabriel Lippmann L – 5365 Munsbach Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Global Distributor	Banque Havilland S.A. 35A, Avenue J.F. Kennedy L - 1855 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Depository	Banque Havilland S.A. 35A, Avenue J.F. Kennedy L - 1855 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Registrar and Transfer Agent / Paying Agent	Banque Havilland S.A. 35a, Avenue J.F. Kennedy L - 1855 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Domiciliation and Corporate Agent	Banque Havilland S.A. 35a, Avenue J.F. Kennedy L - 1855 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Auditor	Ernst & Young S.A. 35E, avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Conducting Officers of the Management Company	Mr. Alessandro D'ERCOLE Responsible amongst others of the risk management function Mr. Francisco GARCIA FIGUEROA, Responsible amongst others of the compliance function Mr. Esteban NOGUEYRA, Responsible amongst others of the administration function Mrs. Elisabeth Anna BACKES, Managing Director and Responsible amongst others of the investment management function

3. GENERAL INFORMATION

3.1 The Company

BA³ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV is an open-ended investment company incorporated in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on December 7, 1988. It is organized as a variable capital company (*société d'investissement à capital variable* "SICAV") under the law of August 10, 1915 relating to commercial companies, as amended and part I of the 2010 Law.

The registered office of the Company is at 35a Avenue J.F. Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg. The Articles of the Company were published in the *Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations*, dated January 27, 1989. The Articles have been deposited with the Register of Companies of Luxembourg ("*Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés*") where they are available for inspection and where copies thereof can be obtained. The Articles were last amended on September 2 2020.

The Articles of the Company are on file with the "*Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés*" of Luxembourg, where they may be consulted and where copies may be obtained upon payment of the Registrar's costs.

The capital of the Company shall at all times be equal to the value of the total net assets of the different Sub-Funds. The minimum capital of the Company shall be EUR 1,250,000 (one million two hundred and fifty thousand euro).

3.2. The Board of Directors

The Company is managed by the Board of Directors which has the overall responsibility for the management and administration of the Company and its Sub-Funds, for authorising the establishment of Sub-Funds, and for setting and monitoring their investment policies and restrictions.

The list of the members of the Board of Directors as well as of the other administering bodies of the Company may be found under "Management and Administration" above and in the periodic reports as published by the Company.

3.3. The Management Company

The Board of Directors has designated Adepa Asset Management S.A. as the Management Company of the Company. The Management Company is organised as a public limited liability company ("*société anonyme*") under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It was established on 9 March 2006 for an unlimited period of time. The articles of incorporation of the Management Company were published in the *Mémorial* of 23 March 2006 and deposited with the *Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés*, Luxembourg on 15 March 2006, where they may be inspected and copies may be obtained.

The Management Company has its registered office in Munsbach.

Pursuant the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010 and the CSSF Circular 18/698, the effective conduct of the business of the Management Company has been granted to delegates of the board of directors of the Management Company.

Functions

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010, the Management Company provides the following services:

- Implementation of the investment policy of each Sub-Fund;
- Investment management (including investment advice; conclusion of agreements; purchase, sale, exchange or delivery of all kind of transferable securities and/or other acceptable types of assets; exercise of all voting rights pertaining to securities of UCITS and UCIs under management);
- Administrative services such as legal and fund management and accounting services, customer inquiries, valuation of the portfolio and pricing of the shares or units (including tax returns), regulatory compliance monitoring, maintenance of the register of unitholders, distribution of income, and issuing and redemption of shares or units, contract settlements (including certificate dispatch), record keeping of transactions; and
- Marketing and distribution in Luxembourg and/or abroad of shares of the Company.

The Management Company may delegate to third parties, for the purpose of a more efficient conduct of their business, the power to carry out on its behalf one or more of its functions in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010.

The Management Company has delegated the Registrar and Transfer Agent / Paying Agent, distribution and marketing of the Company to Banque Havilland S.A.

The Management Company has delegated the asset management to the Investment Managers as further detailed in Appendix II to this Prospectus.

Remuneration Policy

In compliance with the provisions of the UCITS Directive, and the relevant CSSF circulars, the Management Company establishes, implements and maintains a remuneration policy compatible with an efficient management of risks, that encourages such management, and which does not encourage excessive risk-taking.

Such remuneration policy is aligned with the strategy of the Management Company, its objectives, its values and its long term interests, such as sustainable growth prospects, and complies with principles governing client and investor protection when providing services.

The Management Company shall update the structure of the remuneration policy regularly to ensure that it remains suitable in light of any regulatory developments and satisfy the duty of supervision. Such remuneration policy is in line with business strategy, objectives values and interests of the Management Company and the Company and of the shareholders of the Company, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

Where remuneration includes a variable element or a bonus, awarded based on performance criteria, the remuneration policy is structured in such a way as to achieve a fair balance between the fixed and variable elements. This balance of the various elements of remuneration can vary according to the employee concerned, market conditions and the specific environment in which the Management Company operates. A maximum limit has been set by the Management Company for the variable element.

The fixed element of remuneration represents a sufficiently large proportion of the total remuneration and allows the Management Company to operate a completely flexible bonus policy. In particular, the Management Company may retain all or part of a bonus where the performance criteria have not been fully met by the employee. The Management Company may retain bonuses where the economic situation deteriorates, especially where this may impact the longevity of the Management Company.

Fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced.

Where a significant bonus is awarded (more than two hundred and fifty thousand euros), the payment of the main portion of the bonus is delayed for a minimum period. The amount of the payment that is delayed is based on the total amount of the bonus compared to total remuneration. The portion of the bonus that is delayed takes into account the risks associated with rewarding performance. The measure of the future performances compensated by the portion of the bonus that is delayed, is adjusted for risk.

Where remuneration varies with performance levels, the total remuneration is calculated by combining the evaluation of the relevant staff's performance, the relevant operational department including risks and the results of the Management Company as a whole.

The assessment of performance is set in a multiyear framework.

The aim of the remuneration policy is to align the employees' personal objectives with the long term goals of the Management Company. In evaluating the components of performance-related remuneration, the Management Company considers the long term performance and takes into account the risks associated with that performance.

Performance measurement, where it's used as a basis for the calculation of bonuses, is adjusted according to current and future risks associated with the underlying performance, and takes into account the cost of capital used and the liquidity required.

In assessing individual performance, the Management Company takes into account other criteria, such as compliance with internal rules and procedures, compliance with the Management Company's control systems and mechanisms, as well as compliance with standards governing client and investor relations.

The Management Company's Conducting Officers Committee is responsible for the implementation of the remuneration policy, defining the procedures which are then submitted to the board of directors of the Management Company for approval. The board of directors establishes the general principles governing the Management Company's remuneration policy and supervises its implementation.

The implementation of the remuneration policy is subject to an internal, centralised and independent analysis done by control functions (primarily by the compliance officer, risk management, internal controls as well as human resources department), at least annually, in order to verify the compliance with the other policies and procedures established by the Board of Directors. The results of this analysis is reported to the Board of Directors.

The board of directors of Adepa Asset Management S.A. sets the remuneration levels for all the members of the Management Company. In establishing this policy, the board of directors takes into account all elements pertaining to the Management Company's strategy, the risk-taking strategy, and the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's activities.

Details of the remuneration policy are available online at: (<http://www.adepa.com/third-party-fund-management-company/regulatory-section//>) and a paper copy will be made available at registered office of the Management Company, free of charge upon request at any time.

The Management Company shall be entitled to receive from the Company a remuneration as detailed for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II/ in section "Charges and Expenses.

3.4. Investment Advisors

Subject to the overall control and ultimate responsibility of the Management Company or the Investment Manager, the Management Company or the Investment Manager, may each appoint an investment advisor to provide day-to-day advice regarding the Sub-Funds' transactions.

The Investment Advisor shall recommend the investment and disinvestment of the assets of the Sub-Fund for which it has been appointed to the Investment Manager (or the Management Company, in the event that an Investment Manager has not been appointed). The Investment Manager (or the Management Company as the case may be) shall analyse such investment recommendations coming from the Investment Advisor and decide whether to accept them or not, since it has the final responsibility of the management of the Sub-Fund's investments.

Please revert to Appendix II for further details on the appointed advisors.

3.5. Portfolio Management Function

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the investment policy of the different Sub-Funds of the Company. The Management Company was appointed by the Company to implement the investment policies of the different Sub-Funds.

The Management Company will be requested among others to exercise on behalf of the Company all voting rights attached to transferable securities constituting the assets of the Company.

The Investment Managers make the investment decisions for each Sub-Fund and places purchase and sale orders for the Sub-Fund's transactions. As permitted by applicable laws, these orders may be directed to brokers, including the Investment Manager's affiliates. The Investment Manager may draw upon the research and expertise of its asset management affiliates for portfolio decisions and management with respect to certain Company securities.

Subject to its overall responsibility, control, and supervision, the Investment Manager may, at its own charge and with the prior approval of the Management Company and the CSSF, delegate the management of other investment strategies relating to the Company or any Sub-Fund to a Sub-Investment Manager.

The Sub-Investment Manager will be responsible for the discretionary management of the related Sub-Fund's assets, in essence the active management of the investments and the ongoing monitoring and adjusting of investments in line with the specific investment objectives and policy of each Sub-Fund, under the supervision of the Investment Manager and in accordance with any instruction that may be given by the Investment Manager.

In remuneration for the Portfolio Management function, the Investment Manager shall receive from the Management Company a remuneration, the rates of which are given in the Appendix II.

The Investment Manager shall also be entitled to a performance fee as detailed for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II.

3.6. Delegation of the Transfer Agent (including the registrar duties), Paying Agent and Domiciliation Agent functions

The Management Company has delegated all Transfer Agent (including registrar duties) and Paying Agent functions of the Company to Banque Havilland S.A. on the basis of a delegation agreement. This agreement may be terminated by each party subject to prior written notice of 90 days.

Banque Havilland S.A. is responsible for processing subscription, redemption and conversion requests for the shares of the Company, as well as maintaining the shareholder's register.

Banque Havilland S.A. shall receive Transfer Agent fees as payment for its services, pursuant to the agreement between the Company, the Transfer Agent and the Management Company and in accordance with usual market practice.

In addition, Banque Havilland S.A. shall also act as domiciliation agent (the "Domiciliation Agent") for the Company.

3.7. Marketing function

The Marketing function involves coordinating the distribution and the marketing of Shares. The Management Company may appoint any entity as global distributor (the "Global Distributor") for the distribution of Shares in all countries in which the offering and selling of such Shares is permitted without prejudice to the right for the Management Company to control the overall distribution in certain countries.

Pursuant to an agreement Banque Havilland S.A. has been appointed Global Distributor of the Shares of the Company.

The agreement between the Management Company and the Global Distributor provides that it will remain in force for an unlimited period and that it may be terminated by either party at any time upon notice. For its services, the Global Distributor shall receive (a) fee(s), the details of which are set forth in section "Charges and Expenses".

The Global Distributor is therefore authorised to receive subscription, conversion and redemption orders from investors on behalf of the Company, and to offer the Shares at a subscription price based on the applicable Net Asset Value per share. The Global Distributor shall transmit to the Registrar and Transfer Agent / Paying Agent of the Company any application for the issue and redemption of shares. The Global Distributor is also entitled to receive and execute the payment of the issue and redemption orders of Shares.

The Global Distributor must apply the anti-money laundering procedures set out in clause 4.4 of the Prospectus. The appointed Distributor/Nominee (as defined below) must be a Financial Sector Professional situated in a country submitted to obligations relating to the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing equivalent to the obligations of the Luxembourg law or of the European Directive 2005/60/CE, as amended from time to time.

Investors should be aware that subscriptions for Shares and requests for redemptions or conversions may either be made through the Global Distributor or directly through the Company.

The Global Distributor, with the prior approval of the Management Company, may appoint sub-distributors and nominees (each a "Distributor" or "Nominee") from time to time. The duties of the Global Distributors and Sub-distributors, if applicable, shall be limited to passing the application for subscription, redemption and conversion orders to the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent / Paying Agent in Luxembourg. The Global Distributors and Sub-distributors, if applicable, may not offset the orders received or carry out any duties connected to the individual processing of the subscription, redemption and conversion orders.

The list of Distributors is available free of charge to investors wishing to obtain a copy at the registered office of the Management Company.

For its services, the Global Distributor shall receive a fee, the details of which are set forth in section "Charges and Expenses".

3.8. Depositary

Banque Havilland S.A., as Depositary ("the Depositary") has been appointed as the depositary to provide depositary, custodial, settlement and certain other associated services to the Company.

The Depositary was incorporated in Luxembourg in May 1994 under number B 47.796 as a "société anonyme". The current Depositary, Banque Havilland S.A., was incorporated in Luxembourg in July 2009 under the number B 147.029 and has its registered office at 35A, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L – 1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It has engaged in banking activities since its incorporation.

The Depositary will further, in accordance with the UCITS Directive:

- a) ensure that the issue, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected by the Company or on its behalf are carried out in accordance with the Law of 2010, the Articles and the Prospectus;
- b) ensure that the value per Share of the Company is calculated in accordance the Law of 2010, the Articles and the Prospectus;
- c) carry out, or where applicable, cause any sub custodian or other custodial delegate to carry out the instructions of the Company or the Management Company unless they conflict with the Law of 2010, the Articles and the Prospectus;
- d) ensure that in transactions involving the assets of the Company, the consideration is remitted to it within the usual time limits; and
- e) ensure that the income of the Company is applied in accordance with the Law of 2010, the Articles and the Prospectus.

The Depositary may entrust all or part of the assets of the Company that it holds in custody to such sub-custodians as may be determined by the Depositary from time to time. Except as provided in the UCITS Directive, the Depositary's liability shall not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted all or part of the assets in its care to a third party.

The Depositary shall assume its functions and responsibilities in accordance with the UCITS Directive as further described in a separate depositary agreement entered into with the Company (please see the section describing the depositary agreement for further details).

The Depositary Agreement

The Company has appointed the Depositary as depositary under a depositary agreement dated 21 July 2016 (such agreement as amended from time to time, the “Depositary Agreement”).

The Depositary shall perform all the duties and obligations of a depositary under the UCITS Directive as outlined in the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by any party on 90 days’ notice in writing.

Before expiration of any such notice period, the Company shall propose a new depositary which fulfils the requirements of the UCITS Directive and to which the Company's assets shall be transferred and which shall take over its duties as the Company's depositary from the Depositary. The Company will use best endeavours to find a suitable replacement depositary, and until such replacement is appointed the Depositary shall continue to perform its services under the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary will be responsible for the safekeeping and ownership verification of the assets of the Company, cash flow monitoring and oversight in accordance with the Directive. In carrying out its role as depositary, the Depositary shall act independently from the Company and solely in the interest of the Company and its investors.

The Depositary is liable to the Company or its investors for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the Depositary or any of its delegates. The Depositary shall however, 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 Company or its investors for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties in accordance with the UCITS Directive.

Conflicts of Interest

As part of the normal course of global custody business, the Depositary may from time to time have entered into arrangements with other clients, funds or other third parties for the provision of safekeeping and related services. Within a multi-service banking group, from time to time conflicts may arise between the Depositary and its safekeeping delegates, for example, where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company and is providing a product or service to a fund and has a financial or business interest in such product or service or where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company which receives remuneration for other related custodial products or services it provides to the funds, for instance foreign exchange, securities lending, pricing or valuation services. In the event of any potential conflict of interest which may arise during the normal course of business, the Depositary will at all times have regard to its obligations under applicable laws including Article 25 of the UCITS Directive.

Accordingly, potential conflicts of interests which may arise must be appropriately identified, managed and disclosed. In order to meet such regulatory requirements in relation to such conflicts of interests, the Depositary has in place procedures which ensure that it is acting in the best interests of the shareholders. A key element of ensuring the Depositary acts in the best interests of investors is the operational and organisational separation between the depositary function and the other services provided by the Depositary's affiliates.

Sub-custodians have been appointed in certain eligible markets in which the Company may invest, the identities of which can be found under Appendix I.

It is therefore possible that the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) and/or its delegates may in the course of its or their business be involved in other financial and professional activities which may on occasion have potential conflicts of interest with those of the Company and/or other entities for which the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) acts.

Notwithstanding whether an affiliate company or a third party sub-custodian has been appointed, the Depositary has undertaken and shall undertake regular due diligence reviews on such sub-custodians utilising identical standard questionnaires and checklists allowing it to manage any conflicts of interests that may potentially arise. The Depositary does not anticipate that there would be any specific conflicts of interest arising as a result of any delegation to any of the delegates referred to under Appendix I.

If however a conflict of interests arises, the Depositary will have regard in such event to its obligations under the Depositary Agreement and the UCITS Directive and, in particular, will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of its duties will not be impaired by any such involvement it may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of shareholders collectively so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients.

Where the arrangements under the conflicts of interest policies are not sufficient to manage a particular conflict, the Depositary will inform the Company of the nature of the conflict so the Company can choose whether to continue to do business with the Depositary.

Any of the information disclosed with regard to the Depositary, and in particular in case a conflict of interest arises, will be updated on due time and such up-to-date information is available to investors upon request in writing from the Depositary.

3.9. Auditor

The Board of Directors has appointed Ernst & Young S.A., as auditor of the Company's transactions, accounts and annual reports.

4. APPLICATION FOR SHARES

4.1. Procedure

Applications for subscriptions of Shares should be made directly to the Company and/or the Transfer Agent of the Company in Luxembourg or to the Global Distributor (Banque Havilland S.A.) or Sales Agent who will pass them on to the Transfer Agent. However, processing of the applications received through the Company, the Global Distributor or Sales Agents will only commence once they are received by the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg.

Prospective investors must submit their application under their own name or through an authorised member of the company, whose authority must be demonstrated. If a person with power of attorney signs an application or confirmation, the power of attorney must be included with the application. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an application may be accepted if a bank on behalf of or apparently on behalf of another natural person or legal entity signs it.

In case of joint applicants, the application must include the signatures of all applicants.

The Company retains the right to reject any application for subscription in full or in part. If an application is rejected in full or in part, the subscription amount or the corresponding balance is transferred to the first-named applicant within 10 days of the decision of non-acceptance.

No Shares of any Sub-Fund will be issued during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund is suspended by the Company as described in section "Suspension of the Determination of the Net Asset Value".

The Board of Directors of the Company may decide to set up saving plans to be offered to existing or potential investors. The Board may determine the terms and conditions of such saving plans (fix the minimum amounts as well as the frequency of payments, etc.). These terms and conditions shall provide the right for the investors to terminate at any time their participation in such saving plans and to claim direct title to the Shares of the Company.

After the close of the initial offering period for Shares in a Sub-Fund, Shares are issued according to this Prospectus and the respective section of Appendix II, at a price (the "Subscription Price") equal to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class, plus a sales fee as detailed for each Sub-Fund in the Appendix II to this Prospectus.

Except otherwise provided for in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus, applications for subscriptions received by the Transfer Agent of the Company in Luxembourg on a Valuation Date before 3:30 p.m. Luxembourg time shall be dealt with at the respective Subscription Price prevailing on that Valuation Date. Any application received thereafter will be processed on the next Valuation Date.

A subscription fee (percentage of the subscribed amount) as specified in the Appendix II to this Prospectus may be payable by investors, in favour of the Global Distributor. In case a Sub-Fund is a Master, the relevant Feeder will not pay any subscription fee.

The Company draws the attention on the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Company, (notably the right to participate in general Shareholders' meetings) if the investor is registered himself and in his own name in the Shareholders' register of the Company. In cases where an investor invests in the Company through an intermediary investing into the Company in his own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain shareholder rights directly against the Company. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

In addition, the Shares may only be offered, sold or otherwise transferred to or held by or through Eligible Investors.

4.2. Minimum investment

For each Sub-Fund and/or Class, the Board of Directors may fix a minimum subscription in number of Shares or amount in Reference Currency ("Minimum Subscription") for investments made by investors. In addition, the Board of Directors may fix a Minimum Subscription for subsequent subscriptions made by existing Shareholders in that same Sub-Fund or Class ("Minimum Subsequent Subscription").

The Board of Directors may also define from time to time, for a given Sub-Fund or Class, a Minimum Holding requirement in number of Shares or amount in Reference Currency (the "Minimum Holding") for Shareholders, which will, however, only apply for redemption or conversion requests for Shares held in that Sub-Fund or Class.

If the Minimum Holding requirement is not met, the Company may decide to ask for the redemption of the remaining Shares of a given Shareholder or may invite him to convert his Shares in another Class of the same Sub-Fund or in a Class of another Sub-Fund so as to comply with the Minimum Holding requirement and the investor eligibility criteria.

Such Minimum Subscription and Minimum Holding requirements are detailed for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus. The Directors have the right to waive such requirements for any investors fully or partly.

However, the initial and subsequent subscription minima may vary in countries where the Company is marketed. In such case, an appropriate document containing any necessary information relating thereto shall be issued and made available to investors.

4.3. Payments

All payments due pursuant to the foregoing must be made immediately upon subscription and must be received by the Company not later than five (5) business days following the relevant Valuation Date (save if mentioned otherwise in Appendix II).

Otherwise subscriptions may be cancelled without prejudice to the Company's right to recover any charges due or losses incurred. The share certificates shall be delivered within five (5) business days of the date of issue.

For each Sub-Fund and/or Class, the Board of Directors may fix a minimum subscription in number of Shares or amount in Reference Currency ("Minimum Subscription") for investments made by investors. In addition, the Board of Directors may fix a Minimum Subscription for subsequent subscriptions made by existing Shareholders in that same Sub-Fund or Class ("Minimum Subsequent Subscription").

The Board of Directors may also define from time to time, for a given Sub-Fund or Class, a Minimum Holding requirement in number of Shares or amount in Reference Currency (the "Minimum Holding") for Shareholders, which will, however, only apply for redemption or conversion requests for Shares held in that Sub-Fund or Class.

If the Minimum Holding requirement is not met, the Company may decide to ask for the redemption of the remaining Shares of a given Shareholder or may invite him to convert his Shares in another Class of the same Sub-Fund or in a Class of another Sub-Fund so as to comply with the Minimum Holding requirement and the investor eligibility criteria.

Such Minimum Subscription and Minimum Holding requirements are detailed for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus. The Directors have the right to waive such requirements for any investors fully or partly.

4.4. General provisions

Measures aimed towards the prevention of money laundering, as provided by the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are under the supervision of the Transfer Agent and may require a detailed verification of the applicant's identity. Depending on the circumstances of each application, a detailed verification might not be required where:

- (i) the applicant makes the payment from an account held in the applicant's name at a recognised financial institution or
- (ii) the application is made through a recognised intermediary.

These exceptions will only apply if the financial institution or intermediary referred to above are located in a country recognised by the Transfer Agent as having equivalent anti-money laundering regulations as stipulated by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The list of the countries, which comply with the FATF regulation is available upon request at the registered office of the Company or can be consulted in the Internet under <http://www.oecd.org/>.

By way of example, an individual may be required to produce a copy of a passport or identification card duly certified by a notary public, together with evidence of his/her address such as a utility bill or bank statement and date of birth. In the case of corporate applicants this may require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), the names, occupations, dates of birth and residential and business addresses of all directors.

Shares cannot be attributed to the applicant unless full details of registration and money laundering have been completed. Shares cannot be redeemed or converted unless their attribution has been completed.

The Company and/or the Transfer Agent reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Company may refuse to accept the application and will not be liable for any interest, costs or compensation.

The Company and/or the Transfer Agent reserves the right to reject an application, for any reason, in whole or in part in which event the application monies or any balance thereof will be returned without unnecessary delay to the

applicant by transfer to the applicant's designated account or by post at the applicant's risk. In such event, the Company will not be liable for any interest, costs or compensation.

5. REDEMPTION OF SHARES

5.1. General

Any Shareholder has the right at any time to have all or part of its Shares redeemed by the Company.

Redemption requests shall be made directly to the Company and/or the Transfer Agent of the Company in Luxembourg or to the Depositary Bank or to the Global Distributor or Sales Agents who will pass them on to the Transfer Agent. However, processing of the requests received through the Company, Global Distributor or Sales Agents will only commence once they are received by the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg.

Any request for redemption shall be in writing and irrevocable except during any period during which the determination of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund is suspended by the Company, as described in section "Suspension of the determination of the Net Asset Value". In the absence of revocation, redemptions will be effected on the first applicable Valuation Date following the end of the suspension.

The Redemption Price of Shares may be higher or lower than the Subscription Price initially paid by the Shareholder at the time of subscription, depending on whether the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund has appreciated or depreciated.

A redemption fee (percentage of the Redemption Price) as specified in the Appendix II to this Prospectus may be payable by Shareholders, in favour of the Global Distributor or to the sales agents. In case a Sub-Fund is a Master, the relevant Feeder will not pay any redemption fee.

If the Minimum Holding in a Sub-Fund or Class, as set out in the relevant section of Appendix II, is not maintained due to a transfer or redemption of Shares, the Company may compulsorily redeem the remaining Shares at their current Redemption Price and make payment of the redemption proceeds to the respective Shareholder.

Furthermore, in case the Company discovers that any Shares are not held by a Shareholder that is an Eligible Investor, the Company may charge such Shareholder with any taxes or penalties imposed on the Company or any Sub-Fund attributable to such Shareholder's non-compliance under the IGA and FATCA, and the Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem such Shares.

Investors should note that any redemption of shares by the Company will take place at a price that may be more or less than the shareholders' original acquisition cost, depending upon the value of the assets of each Class of each Sub-Fund at the time of redemption. The redemption of shares will be suspended on any occasion when the calculation of the Net Asset Value is suspended.

5.2. Procedure

Redemption requests must state the number of Shares, (or the amount to be redeemed) their form, the Class and the name of the Sub-Fund, as well as necessary references enabling the payment of the redemption proceeds. For redemption payments, the Transfer Agent will take into account the currency in which the relevant Sub-Fund is denominated.

Except otherwise provided for in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus, provided that all the documents and information evidencing the redemption as mentioned herein have been received by the Transfer Agent of the Company in Luxembourg on a Valuation Date before 3:30 p.m. Luxembourg time, redemption requests shall be dealt with on that Valuation Date at the Redemption Price of the relevant Sub-Fund prevailing on that Valuation Date. Any redemption requests received thereafter will be processed on the next following Valuation Date.

5.3. Payments

The Redemption Price is payable in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class, provided that all the documents evidencing the redemption as mentioned above have been received by the Transfer Agent. A Shareholder may however request payment in another currency, provided that the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class is freely convertible into that currency. The required foreign exchange transaction shall be arranged on behalf of and at the expense of the Shareholder.

The Redemption Price, net of all expenses, shall be paid no later than five (5) Business Days from the relevant Valuation Date or from the date on which the redemption request details and Share certificates (if any) have been received by the Company, whichever is the later date and after receipt of the proper documentation.

5.4. Suspension of Redemption

Redemption of Shares may be suspended by the Company as described in the section "Suspension of the determination of the Net Asset Value".

Furthermore, if for a given Valuation Date, redemption and conversion requests represent more than 10% of the currently issued Shares of a specific Sub-Fund, the Directors may decide that part or all of such redemption or conversion requests will be deferred as the Board of Directors considers to be in the best interest of the Sub-Fund until the corresponding assets of the Company are sold. On the Valuation Date following the end of such deferral, these redemption and conversion requests, will take precedence over requests received subsequently and will be met in the order as they arrived, provided that they have not been revoked in writing. Such writing revocation should be approved by the Board of Directors and be in the best interest of the shareholders of the Sub-Fund. The applicable Net Asset Value will be the one prevailing on the Valuation Date following the end of the deferral.

If the Board of Directors regards the determination of a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value as not appropriate or reasonably practicable, or if assets of a Sub-Fund cannot be liquidated in timely fashion so as to meet redemption requests without a significant adverse impact on the Sub-Fund, redemptions or conversions may be suspended or deferred beyond the times indicated above or may be paid in kind, or partly in cash and partly in kind, provided that all redemptions submitted for a given Valuation Date will be made on the same basis.

6. CONVERSION OF SHARES

6.1. General

Any Shareholder may request the conversion of all or part of his Shares of any Sub-Fund and/or Class (the "Initial Sub-Fund") into Shares of any other existing Sub-Fund and/or Class (the "New Sub-Fund") on any Valuation Date that is common to the Initial and the New Sub-Fund (the "Common Valuation Day"). Conversion will be subject to the restrictions on investor eligibility criteria and on the minimum investment in each Class of Shares as set out in the Appendix II to this Prospectus.

A conversion fee (percentage of the converted amount), as specified in the Appendix II to this Prospectus, may be payable by Shareholders, in favour of the Global Distributor. In case a Sub-Fund is a Master, the relevant Feeder will not pay any conversion fee.

Conversion requests shall be made directly to the Transfer Agent of the Company in Luxembourg or to the Global Distributor or other Sales Agent who will pass them on to the Transfer Agent. However, processing of the requests received through the Company /the Global Distributor/other Sales Agents will only commence once they are received by the Transfer Agent in Luxembourg.

Any request for conversions shall be in writing and irrevocable, except during any period when the determination of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund is suspended by the Company, as described in section "Suspension of the determination of the Net Asset Value". In the absence of revocation, conversions will occur as of the first applicable Common Valuation Day after the end of suspension.

If the minimum Holding in a Sub-Fund or Class, as set out in the relevant section of Appendix II, is not maintained due to a conversion of Shares, the Company may compulsorily redeem the remaining Shares at their current Net Asset Value and make payment of the redemption proceeds to the respective Shareholders.

No conversion fee will be charged upon conversion between Class A and Class B Shares of the same or another Sub-Fund.

6.2. Procedure

Conversion requests must state the number and Sub-Fund name and Class of the Shares to be converted as well as the Class of the Shares to be issued in the new selected Sub-Fund. If more than one New Sub-Fund is selected, the proportion or, alternatively, amount or number of Shares to be converted out of the Initial Sub-Fund must also be indicated.

If Share certificates have been issued, conversion requests must be accompanied by the Share certificates, the appropriate coupons (if any) and the documents that evidence a transfer of Shares (if any).

Except otherwise provided for in the relevant section to Appendix II to this Prospectus, conversion requests received by the Transfer Agent of the Company in Luxembourg on a Common Valuation Day before 3:30 p.m., Luxembourg time, shall be dealt with at the applicable Net Asset Value per Share of that Common Valuation Day. Any conversion requests received thereafter will be processed on the next Common Valuation Day. The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject conversion requests at its sole discretion.

A conversion order may require the conversion of currency from one Sub-Fund to another. In such event, the number of Shares of the New Sub-Fund obtained on a conversion will be affected by the net foreign currency

exchange rate, if any, applied to the conversion. The Company has established the following formula to determine the number of Shares of the New Sub-Fund into which the Shares of the Initial Sub-Fund will be converted:

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

with

- A being the number of Shares of the New Sub-Fund (or Class) to be issued
- B being the number of Shares of the Initial Sub-Fund (or Class) to be converted;
- C being the Net Asset Value per Share of the Initial Sub-Fund (or Class) less any taxes, commissions or other fees;
- D being the Net Asset Value per Share of the New Sub-Fund (or Class) plus any taxes, commissions or other fees;
- E being the conversion fee, if any, as described in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus;
- F being the exchange rate of the Reference Currencies of the 2 Sub-Funds.

Fractions of Shares of the New Sub-Fund may be issued to registered Shareholders.

If the Minimum Holding in a Sub-Fund or Class, as set out in the relevant section of Appendix II, is not maintained due to a conversion of Shares, the Company may compulsorily redeem the remaining Shares at their current Redemption Price and make payment of the redemption proceeds to the respective Shareholder.

7. PREVENTION OF MARKET TIMING AND LATE TRADING PRACTICES

The Company does not allow investments which are associated with late trading or market timing practices, as such practices may adversely affect the interests of the shareholders.

7.1. Market Timing

In general, Market Timing is to be understood as an arbitrage method through which an investor systematically subscribes and redeems or converts Shares of the same UCI within a short time period, by taking advantage of time differences and/or imperfections or deficiencies in the method of determination of the Net Asset Value of the UCI.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors may, whenever it deems it appropriate, cause the Transfer Agent to reject an application for subscription and/or switching of Shares from investors whom the Directors consider market timer and may, if necessary, take appropriate measures in order to protect the interests of the other investors. For these purposes, the Board of Directors may consider an investor's trading history and the Transfer Agent may combine Shares which are under common ownership or control.

7.2. Late Trading

In general, Late Trading is to be understood as the acceptance of a subscription, conversion or redemption order after the time limit fixed for accepting orders (cut-off time) on the relevant day and the execution of such order at the price based on the Net Asset Value applicable to such same day.

Therefore, the subscriptions, conversions or redemptions are dealt with at an unknown Net Asset Value.

8. NET ASSET VALUE

8.1. Determination of the Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value per Share will be calculated, except in circumstances of suspensions as described hereafter, for each Sub-Fund on each Valuation Date, at least twice a month, as determined in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus. If such a Valuation Date is not a Luxembourg bank business day ("Business Day"), the Net Asset Value per Share will be calculated on the next Business Day.

The Net Asset Value shall be expressed in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class as a per Share figure. It shall be determined as being the total value of the assets of a Sub-Fund less its liabilities, divided by the number of Shares outstanding for the relevant Sub-Fund or Class in the respective numbers of portfolio entitlements attributable to the Classes.

However the Board of Directors may determine, for each Sub-Fund, other currencies in which the Net Asset Value per Share may be expressed. Such currencies, as the case may be, are indicated in the relevant section of Appendix II.

The valuation of the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund, Class and Category shall be made in the following manner:

- (1) The assets of the Company shall be deemed to include:
 - (i) all cash in hand or receivable or on deposit, including accrued interest;
 - (ii) all bills and notes payable on demand and any amounts due (including the proceeds of securities sold but not yet collected);
 - (iii) all securities, shares, bonds, debentures, options or subscriptions rights and any other investments and securities belonging to the Company;
 - (iv) all dividends and distributions due to the Company in cash or in kind to the extent known to the Company provided that the Company may adjust the valuation for fluctuations in the market value of securities due to trading practices such as trading ex-dividend or ex-rights;
 - (v) all accrued interest on any interest bearing securities held by the Company except to the extent that such interest is comprised in the principal thereof;
 - (vi) the preliminary expenses of the Company insofar as the same have not been written off; and
 - (vii) all other permitted assets of any kind and nature including prepaid expenses.
- (2) The liabilities of the Company shall be deemed to include:
 - (i) all borrowings, bills and other amounts due;
 - (ii) all administrative expenses due or accrued including the costs of its constitution and registration with regulatory authorities, as well as legal, audit, management, custodial, paying agency and corporate and administrative fees and expenses, the costs of legal publications, prospectuses, financial reports and other documents made available to shareholders, translation expenses and generally any other expenses arising from the administration of the Company;
 - (iii) all known liabilities, due or not yet due including all matured contractual obligations for payments of money or property, including the amount of all dividends declared by the Company for which no coupons have been presented and which therefore remain unpaid until the day these dividends revert to the Company by prescription;
 - (iv) any appropriate amount set aside for taxes due on the date of the valuation and any other provisions or reserves authorised and approved by the Board of Directors; and
 - (v) any other liabilities of the Company of whatever kind towards third parties.
- (3) The Board of Directors shall establish a portfolio of assets for each Sub-Fund in the following manner:
 - (i) if two or more Classes relate to a Sub-Fund, the assets attributable to such Classes shall be commonly invested pursuant to the specific investment policy of the relevant Sub-Fund. Within a Sub-Fund, Classes may be defined from time to time by the Board of Directors

so as to correspond to special features as may be decided by the Board of Directors at any time;

- (ii) within a Class, Categories of shares may be defined from time to time by the Board of Directors so as to correspond to a specific distribution policy: Category of Accumulating shares which shall not entitle to any dividend payments and Category of Distributing shares which shall entitle to dividend payments;
- (iii) the proceeds from the allotment and issue of shares of each Sub-Fund shall be applied in the books of the Company to the Sub-Fund established for that Class of shares, and the assets and liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto shall be applied to such Sub-Fund, subject to the provisions of the Articles;
- (iv) where any asset is derived from another asset, such derivative asset shall be applied in the books of the Company to the same Sub-Fund as the asset from which it was derived and on each valuation of an asset, the increase or diminution in value shall be applied to the relevant Sub-Fund;
- (v) where the Company incurs a liability which relates to any asset of a particular Sub-Fund or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular Sub-Fund, such liability shall be allocated to the relevant Sub-Fund; the liabilities shall be segregated on a Sub-Fund basis with third party creditors having recourse only to the assets of the Sub-Fund concerned;
- (vi) in the case where any asset or liability of the Company cannot be considered as being attributable to a particular Sub-Fund, such asset or liability shall be allocated by the Board of Directors, after consultation with the auditors, in a way considered to be fair and reasonable having regard to all relevant circumstances;
- (vii) upon the record date for the determination of any dividend declared on any Sub-Fund, the Net Asset Value of such Sub-Fund shall be reduced by the amount of such dividend, but subject always to the provision relating to the calculation of the Dealing Price of the Distributing shares and Accumulating shares of each Sub-Fund set out in the Articles.

(4) For the purpose of valuation:

- (i) Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund in respect of which the Board of Directors has issued a redemption notice or in respect of which a redemption request has been received, shall be treated as existing and taken into account on the relevant Valuation Date, and from such time and until paid, the redemption price therefore shall be deemed to be a liability of the Company;
- (ii) all investments, cash balances and other assets of any Sub-Fund expressed in currencies other than the currency of denomination in which the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund is calculated, shall be valued after taking into account the market rate or rates of exchange in force at the date and time for determination of the Net Asset Value of shares;
- (iii) effect shall be given on any Valuation Date to any purchases or sales of securities contracted for by the Company on such Valuation Date, to the extent practicable; and
- (iv) where the Board of Directors is of the view that any conversion or redemption which is to be effected will have the result of requiring significant sales of assets in order to provide the required liquidity, the valuation may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors be effected at the actual bid prices of the underlying assets and not the last available prices. Similarly, should any purchase or conversion of shares result in a significant purchase of assets in the Company, the valuation may be done at the actual offer price of the underlying assets and not the last available price.

The value of the Sub-Fund 's assets is determined as follows:

- 1) Securities admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market which operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public within Europe, North or South America, Asia, Australia, New-Zealand or Africa are valued on the base of the last known sales price. If the same security is quoted on different markets, the quotation of the main market for this security will be used. If there is no relevant quotation or if the quotations are not representative of the fair value, the evaluation will be done in good faith by the Board of Directors or its delegate with a view to establishing the probable sales price for such securities;
- 2) non-listed securities are valued on the base of their probable sales price as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors and its delegate;

- 3) liquid assets are valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest;
- 4) units or shares in other UCITS or UCIs are valued on the basis of their latest available net asset value ;
- 5) the liquidating value of futures, spot, forward or options contracts not traded on stock exchanges nor on other Regulated Markets shall mean their net liquidating value determined, pursuant to the policies established by the Board of Directors, on a basis consistently applied for each different variety of contracts. The liquidating value of futures, spot, forward or options contracts traded on stock exchanges or on other Regulated Markets shall be based upon the last available settlement prices of these contracts on stock exchanges and Regulated Markets on which the particular futures, spot, forward or options contracts are traded by the Sub-Fund; provided that if a futures, spot, forward or options contract could not be liquidated on the day with respect to which net assets are being determined, the basis for determining the liquidating value of such contract shall be such value as the Board of Directors may deem fair and reasonable. Swaps will be valued at their market value.

For the assets which are not denominated in EUR, the conversion shall be done on the basis of the average exchange rate for such currency in Luxembourg on the Valuation Date.

In addition, appropriate provisions will be made to account for the charges and fees charged to the Sub-Funds as well as accrued income on investments.

In the event it is impossible or incorrect to carry out a valuation in accordance with the above rules owing to particular circumstances, such as hidden credit risk, the Board of Directors or the Central Administration Agent is entitled to use other generally recognised valuation principles, which can be examined by an auditor, in order to reach a proper valuation of the Sub-Funds' total assets.

8.2. Suspension of Net Asset Value determination

The Company may suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares of any particular Sub-Fund and/or the issue and redemption of the Shares in such Sub-Fund as well as the conversion from and to Shares of such Sub-Fund:

- (a) during any period when any of the principal markets or stock exchanges on which a substantial portion of the investments of any Sub-Fund of the Company from time to time is quoted or dealt in, or when the foreign exchange markets corresponding to the currencies in which the net asset value or a considerable portion of the Company's assets are denominated, is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings thereon are restricted or suspended, provided that the closing of such exchange or such restriction or suspension affects the valuation of the investments of the Company quoted thereon; or
- (b) during the existence of any state of affairs which constitutes an emergency as a result of which disposal or valuation of assets owned by any Sub-Fund of the Company would be impracticable or such disposal or valuation would be detrimental to the interests of shareholders; or
- (c) during any breakdown in the means of communication or computation normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the investments attributable to any Sub-Fund or the current prices or values on any market or stock exchange; or
- (d) when for any other reason the prices of any investments owned by the Company cannot promptly or accurately be ascertained; or
- (e) during any period when the Company is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of Shares of any Sub-Fund or during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments or payments due on redemption of Shares of any Sub-Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected at normal prices or rates of exchange; or
- (f) during any period when the Company is being liquidated or as from the date on which notice is given of a meeting of Shareholders at which a resolution to liquidate the Company is proposed; or
- (g) following the suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per share/unit at the level of a Master in which a Portfolio invests in its quality of Feeder of such Master; or
- (h) following the suspension of the issue, redemption and/or conversion of shares/units, at the level of a Master in which a Portfolio invests in its quality of Feeder of such Master; or
- (i) following a decision to merge a Sub-Fund or the Company, is justified with a view to protecting the interest of Shareholders.

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

Any such suspension shall be published, upon the Board's decision, if appropriate. Investors having submitted an application form as well as Shareholders having submitted conversion or redemption requests will be notified of any suspension in writing.

9. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES – RISK FACTORS

9.1. Investment Objective of the Company

9.1.1 General

The overall investment objective of the Company is to achieve long-term capital appreciation and growth through investments in world-wide equity, bond and other fixed or variable income markets, while paying due attention to regular capitalisation of income, stability of value and high liquidity of assets. For each Sub-Fund, the Company will define additional investment criteria and targets, such as a particular geographic, sectorial or other specific investment objectives. The specific investment policy and objective is detailed for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus.

The Company aims to provide subscribers with a choice of Sub-Funds investing in a wide range of transferable securities and money market instruments and featuring a diverse array of investment objectives.

The Company will generally not invest in securities markets or securities issues where the level and quality of fundamental investment research together with the degree of liquidity in the market or the specific issue suggest that such an investment commitment may be of a speculative nature.

The overall objective of the Company is to seek to minimise risk exposure through diversification.

The Company gives the subscribers direct access to professionally managed and diversified portfolios. Individual subscribers may participate in an investment with a substantial amount of funds invested; they are therefore able to take advantage of investment terms normally only available to larger professional investors.

The Company may also seek to protect and enhance the asset value of its different Sub-Funds through hedging strategies consistent with the Company's investment objectives by utilising in general derivatives like currency options, forward contracts and futures contracts as detailed in section "Risk Management" of this Prospectus.

Trading in futures and options can achieve high profits but also entails high risks. The options and futures markets are extremely volatile, the price trend resulting from offer and demand on these markets being subject to certain accidental factors which are difficult to foresee.

The investments of the Company are subject to normal market fluctuations and, accordingly, it should be emphasised that the price of Shares in any of the Sub-Funds, and their income, can vary.

The Company shall always comply with the limits set forth in section "Investment Restrictions" of this Prospectus. In addition, for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, in order to enhance the investment objective and/or as a matter of hedging strategies, the Board of Directors may, for each Sub-Fund, make use of techniques and instruments as detailed in section "Risk Management" of this Prospectus.

9.1.2 Sustainability Investment

Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR") lays down harmonised rules for financial market participants and financial advisers on transparency with regard to the integration of sustainability risks and the consideration of adverse sustainability impacts in their processes and the provision of sustainability-related information with respect to financial products.

The manner in which Sustainability Risks are integrated into the investment decisions will be set out for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus. Sustainability Risks refers to an environmental (E), social (S) or governance (G) (collectively, "ESG") event, or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.

Unless otherwise stated in the relevant Appendix for each Sub-Fund, all portfolios are exposed to Sustainability Risks to a varying degree. The likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of a portfolio of a Sub-Fund is expected to be proportionate relative to the level to which Sustainability Risks are integrated into the decision-

making process and/or are a binding consideration (in whole or in part) within the portfolio's Investment Objectives and the effective management of such risks.

9.2. Investment Risks

9.2.1 General

The investments of the Company are subject to normal market fluctuations and, accordingly, it should be emphasised that the price of assets in any of the Sub-Funds and the income from them, can fluctuate. Changes in exchange rates may also cause the value of Shares in the investor's base currency to go up or down.

Although the Board of Directors makes every effort to achieve the investment objectives of the Company and its Sub-Funds to the best of its knowledge, no guarantee can be given as to whether the investment objectives will be achieved. As a result, the Net Asset Value of the Shares may be higher or lower, and therefore different levels of positive as well as negative income may be earned.

9.2.2. Emerging countries risks

Investors should in particular be aware of a number of special risk factors related to investment in securities from emerging countries. This is due principally to the economic and political development process which some of these countries are undergoing. Furthermore, these are markets with a small market capitalisation, which tend to be volatile and illiquid. In addition, the past performance of these markets does not constitute a guide as regards their future performance. Other factors (exchange rate fluctuations, stock exchange controls, taxes, restrictions on foreign capital investment and repatriation, etc.) may also affect the marketability of the securities and the income derived therefrom, and it cannot be ruled out that these factors may strongly influence the solvency of some issuers or even lead to their insolvency.

These companies may in addition be subject to considerably less state supervision and less differentiated legislation. Their accounting and auditing do not always match western standards.

The emerging countries targeted by the Company may include countries of the former communist bloc, including Russia. The Sub-Funds may integrate a high level of country risk (perceived weakness in the jurisdiction's AML/CTF legal and operational regime, existence of sanctions against the country). Investments in these different countries may involve specific political, economic and financial risks, resulting in a strong influence on the liquidity of the investments made. Moreover, such investments are exposed to additional risks which are difficult to calculate and which would not be associated with investments in OECD countries or other emerging countries.

Investments in some emerging countries and, in particular, some countries of the former communist bloc are also exposed to higher risks in respect of the possession and custody of securities. Ownership of companies is for the most part determined by registration in the books of the Company or its registrar (who is not, however, an agent of the custodian nor liable to the latter). Certificates evidencing the ownership of companies are frequently not held by the custodian, any of its correspondents or an efficient central depository. As a result and due to lack of efficient regulation by government bodies, the Company may lose the possession of or the registration of Shares in companies through fraud, serious faults or negligence. Debt instruments involve a higher custody risk as, in accordance with market practice, such paper is held by local institutions which are not, however, always sufficiently insured against loss, theft, destruction or insolvency while holding the assets.

Potential investors should therefore be aware of all these risks which may be associated with an investment in any of the Sub-Funds which invest predominantly or accessorially in emerging countries.

9.2.3. Non-Investment Grade and High – yield fixed income securities risks

Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities are considered predominantly speculative by traditional investment standards. In some cases, these obligations may be highly speculative and have poor prospects for reaching Investment Grade standing. Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest obligations. These securities, also referred to as high yield securities, may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less secondary market liquidity.

Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities are often issued in connection with a corporate reorganisation or restructuring or as part of a merger, acquisition, takeover or similar event. They are also issued by less established companies seeking to expand. Such issuers are often highly leveraged and generally less able than more established or less leveraged entities to make scheduled payments of principal and interest in the event of adverse developments or business conditions.

The market value of Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities tends to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than that of higher rated securities which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. As a result, where a Sub-Fund invests in such securities its ability to achieve its investment objective may depend to a greater extent on the Investment Adviser's judgement concerning the

creditworthiness of issuers than in the case of investment in higher-rated securities. Issuers of Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities may not be able to make use of more traditional methods of financing and their ability to service debt obligations may be more adversely affected than issuers of higher-rated securities by economic downturns, specific corporate developments or the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts. Negative publicity about the junk bond market and investor perceptions regarding lower rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may depress the prices for such securities.

A holder's risk of loss from default is significantly greater for Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities than is the case for holders of other debt securities because such Non-Investment Grade securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to the rights of other creditors of the issuers of such securities. Investment by a Sub-Fund in defaulted securities poses additional risk of loss should non-payment of principal and interest continue in respect of such securities. Even if such securities are held to maturity, recovery by a Sub-Fund of its initial investment and any anticipated income or appreciation is uncertain.

The secondary market for Non-Investment Grade fixed-income securities is concentrated in relatively few market makers and is dominated by institutional investors, including mutual funds, insurance companies and other financial institutions. Accordingly, the secondary market for such securities is not as liquid as, and is more volatile than, the secondary market for higher-rated securities. In addition, market trading volume for high yield fixed income securities is generally lower and the secondary market for such securities could contract under adverse market or economic conditions, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer. These factors may have an adverse effect on the market price and a Sub-Fund's ability to dispose of particular Sub-Fund investments. A less liquid secondary market also may make it more difficult for a Sub-Fund to obtain precise valuations of the high yield securities in its Sub-Fund.

Credit ratings do not evaluate the market value risk of Non-Investment Grade securities and, therefore, may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment. See "—Credit Ratings". The Investment Manager employs its own credit research and analysis, which includes a study of existing debt, capital structure, ability to service debt and to pay dividends, the issuer's sensitivity to economic conditions, its operating history and the current trend of earnings. The Investment Manager continually monitors the investments in a Sub-Fund and evaluates whether to dispose of or to retain Non-Investment Grade and comparable un-rated securities whose credit ratings or credit quality may have changed.

As a result of a Sub-Fund's investment in Non-Investment Grade investments and as a consequence of credit problems with such investment and the possibility that such Sub-Fund may participate in restructuring activities, it is possible that this Sub-Fund may become involved in litigation. Litigation entails expense and the possibility of counterclaim against the Sub-Fund and ultimately judgments may be rendered against this Sub-Fund for which the Sub-Fund may not carry insurance.

9.2.4 Financial Derivatives Instruments risks

Potential investors shall also be aware that depending on the strategy implemented, a Sub-fund may be exposed to greater risk than a Sub-Fund implementing traditional investment strategies.

A Sub-fund's use of Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI") such as futures, options, warrants, forwards, swaps and swaptions involves increased risks. Some FDI may require an initial amount to establish a position in such derivative instrument which is much smaller than the exposure obtained through this derivative, so that the transaction is "leveraged" or "geared". A relatively small movement of market prices may then result in a potentially substantial impact, which can prove beneficial or detrimental to the Sub-fund. However, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Sub-fund documentation, leveraged derivatives are not used to create leverage at the Sub-Fund level.

FDI are highly volatile instruments and their market values may be subject to wide fluctuations. If the FDI do not work as anticipated, the Sub-fund could suffer greater losses than if the Sub-fund had not used the FDI. Instruments traded in over-the-counter markets may trade in smaller volumes and their price may be more volatile than those of instruments traded in regulated markets.

Trading in those FDI may imply a range of risks including (but not limited to) counterparty risk, hedging disruption, taxation risk, regulatory risk, operational risk, and liquidity risk. These risks can materially affect a FDI and could lead to an adjustment or even the early termination of the FDI transaction.

A Sub-fund may be exposed to a counterparty risk resulting from the use of over-the-counter FDI or efficient portfolio management techniques. The Sub-fund may be exposed to the risk of bankruptcy, settlement default or any other type of default of the counterparty related to any trading transaction or agreement entered into by the Sub-fund.

In case of default of the counterparty, the relevant transaction or agreement can be early terminated. With respect to OTC FDI and/or efficient portfolio management techniques, the Sub-fund will then endeavour its best efforts to reach its investment objective by entering into, if necessary, another equivalent transaction or agreement, in the market conditions which will prevail during the occurrence of such event. The realisation of this risk could in particular have impacts on the capacity of the Sub-fund to reach its investment objective.

The Board of Directors will endeavour to minimise these risks through the number and spreading of investments of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

9.2.5 Contingent Convertible Instruments (CoCos) risks

Some of the Sub-Funds may invest in so called contingent convertibles instruments (CoCos). CoCos are debt instruments convertible into equity or subject to temporary or permanent write down if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. Many of the larger financial institutions have lately embraced the use of CoCos as a cost effective way of meeting the level of going-concern capital required by Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the Credit Requirement Regulation or CRR) in addition to the Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as defined in the CRR; CET1). The CRR allows a financial institution to issue Additional Tier 1 (AT1) securities in non-CET1 capital but in the form of CoCos. To qualify as AT1s the CoCos need to be able to be written down or converted into equity when a certain trigger CET1 is reached or when the relevant regulatory authority deems the issuer being non-viable under the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive.

Investors should fully understand and consider the risks of CoCos.

CoCos entail a valuation risk. To correctly value the instruments the Company needs to evaluate the probability of activating the trigger, the extent and probability of any losses upon trigger conversion (not only from write-downs of their principal value but also from unfavourably timed conversion to equity) and the likelihood of cancellation of coupons. These risks may be highly challenging to model. Though certain risk factors are transparent, e.g., trigger level, coupon frequency, leverage, credit spread of the issuer, and rating of instrument, if any, other factors are discretionary or difficult to estimate, e.g. individual regulatory requirements relating to the capital buffer, the issuers' future capital position, issuers' behaviour in relation to coupon payments on AT1 CoCos, and any risks of contagion. Importantly, as one descends down the capital structure to subinvestment grade where the majority of CoCos sit, the level of precision in estimating value when compared to more highly rated instruments, deteriorates.

Investors should also take into account that the trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the CET1 distance to the trigger level. Furthermore, coupon payments on AT1 instruments are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time. Contrary to classic capital hierarchy, CoCo investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not. AT1 CoCos are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at predetermined levels only with the approval of the competent authority. The structure of CoCo instruments is innovative yet untested.

CoCos may entail a liquidity risk, meaning that under certain conditions it may be difficult to sell them. If the relevant market for a specific CoCo is illiquid, it may not be possible to liquidate a position at all or at an acceptable price. This risk generally increases the more likely it gets that the pre-specified trigger event of a given CoCo occurs.

Finally, when CoCos are written down, the NAV of the relevant Sub-Fund may significantly decrease.

9.2.6 Asset-backed securities (ABS) and Mortgage-backed securities (MBS) risks

A Sub-Fund may invest in securities that represent an interest in a pool of assets such as mortgages ("mortgage-backed securities") and, subject to applicable law, credit card receivables or other types of loans ("asset-backed securities").

Asset-backed securities are created by the grouping of certain governmental, government-related and private loans, receivables and other lender assets into pools. Interests in these pools are sold as individual securities. Payments from the asset pools may be divided into several different tranches of debt securities, with some tranches entitled to receive regular instalments of principal and interest, other tranches entitled to receive regular instalments of interest, with principal payable at maturity or upon specified call dates, and other tranches only entitled to receive payments of principal and accrued interest at maturity or upon specified call dates. Different tranches of securities will bear different interest rates which may be fixed or floating.

Payments of principal and interest on the underlying loans are passed through to the holders of such securities over the life of the securities. Most asset-backed securities (including mortgage-backed securities) are subject to early prepayment of principal, which can be expected to accelerate during periods of declining interest rates. Such prepayments can usually be reinvested only at the lower yields then prevailing in the market. Therefore, during periods of declining interest rates, these securities are less likely than other fixed income obligations to appreciate in value and less effective at locking in a particular yield. On the other hand, asset-backed securities (including mortgage-backed securities) are subject to substantially the same risk of depreciation during periods of rising interest rates as other fixed income securities.

The credit characteristics of asset-backed securities also differ in a number of respects from those of traditional debt securities. The credit quality of most asset-backed securities depends primarily upon the credit quality of the assets underlying such securities, how well the entity issuing the securities is insulated from the credit risk of the originator or any other affiliated entities, and the amount and quality of any credit enhancement to such securities. Asset-backed securities present certain credit risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities because asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest over the collateral that is comparable to mortgage assets. There is the possibility that, in some cases, recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities.

Mortgage-backed securities are a type of asset-backed security. In addition to risks incurred by “Asset-backed securities”, a Sub-Fund’s investment strategies may involve trading in mortgage-backed securities on a forward pass through or “to be allocated” (“TBA”) basis. In a TBA trade, the seller and buyer agree to the type of security, coupon, face value, price and settlement date (typically at least a month forward) at the time of the trade but do not specify the actual pools of securities to be traded until just before settlement date. In the period between trade and settlement date, the Sub-Fund will be exposed to counterparty credit risk and will maintain an amount of cash or near cash assets equal to the amount of TBA purchase commitments. Conversely, in the event of a sale of TBA securities, equivalent deliverable securities or an offsetting TBA purchase commitment (deliverable on or before the sale commitment date) will be held as cover for the transaction.

9.2.7 Underlying Fund risks

Where a Sub-Fund invests in other collective investment schemes (UCITS or UCIs) the Sub-Fund may be subject to valuation risk due to the manner and timing of valuations of its investments in such other collective investment schemes. The other collective investment schemes may be valued by fund administrators affiliated to fund managers, or by the fund managers themselves, resulting in valuations which are not verified by an independent third party on a regular or timely basis. Accordingly, there is a risk that (i) the valuations of the Sub-Fund may not reflect the true value of the other collective investment schemes holdings at a specific time which could result in significant losses or inaccurate pricing for the Sub-Fund and/or (ii) valuation may not be available as at the relevant Valuation Point for the Sub-Fund so that some or all of the assets of the Sub-Fund may be valued on an estimated basis.

While the Investment Manager or its delegate will comply with the investment restrictions applicable to the relevant Sub-Fund, the manager of and/or service providers to the other collective investment schemes are not obliged to comply with such investment restrictions in the management/administration of the other collective investment schemes. No assurance is given that the investment restrictions of the Sub-Funds with respect to individual issuers or other exposures will be adhered to by the other collective investment schemes or that, when aggregated, exposure by the other collective investment schemes to individual issuers or counterparties will not exceed the investment restrictions applicable to the related Sub-Fund.

The cost of investing in a Sub-Fund which invests in other funds may be higher than the cost of investing in an investment fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds. By investing in the Sub-Funds, an investor will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the other collective investment schemes in addition to the Sub-Fund’s direct fees and expenses. In addition, the use of a fund of funds structure could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions to Shareholders.

Where a Sub-Fund invests in other collective investment schemes, the risks associated with its investments are closely related to the risks associated with the securities and other investments held by the other collective investment schemes. The ability of such a Sub-Fund to achieve its investment objectives will depend upon the ability of the other collective investment schemes to achieve their investment objectives. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of any other collective investment schemes will be achieved.

Subject to the applicable regulatory requirements, the Sub-Funds may invest in the other Sub-Funds of the Company and/or other collective investment schemes managed by the same Investment Manager, Sub-Investment Manager or Investment Advisor or entities affiliated with them (“Affiliated Funds”). In some cases, the Sub-Funds may be a large or predominant shareholder of a particular Affiliated Fund. Investment decisions made with respect to the Affiliated Funds could, under certain circumstances, negatively impact the Sub-Funds with respect to the expenses and investment performance of the Affiliated Funds. Such transactions may impact on the return the Affiliated Fund provides a Sub-Fund.

9.2.8 Regulatory risks

In addition, the Company may be subject to regulations imposed by foreign regulators, in particular, the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (the “Hire Act”) which was enacted into U.S. law in March 2010. It includes provisions generally known as FATCA. FATCA provisions generally impose a reporting to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) of non-U.S. financial institutions that do not comply with FATCA and U.S. persons’ (within the meaning of FATCA) direct and indirect ownership of non-U.S. accounts and non-U.S. entities. Failure to provide the requested information will lead to a 30% withholding tax applying to certain U.S. source income (including dividends and interest) and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce U.S. source interest or dividends.

Under the terms of FATCA, the Company will be treated as a Foreign Financial Institution (within the meaning of FATCA - “FFI”). As such the Company may require all Shareholders to provide documentary evidence of their tax residence and all other information deemed necessary to comply with the above mentioned regulations.

Despite anything else herein contained and as far as permitted by Luxembourg law, the Company shall have the right to:

- withhold any taxes or similar charges that it is legally required to withhold, whether by law or otherwise, in respect of any shareholding in the Company;

- require any Shareholder or beneficial owner of the Shares to promptly furnish such Personal Data as may be required by the Company in its discretion in order to comply with any law and/or to promptly determine the amount of withholding to be retained;
- divulge any such personal information to any tax authority, as may be required by law or such authority; and
- withhold the payment of any dividend or redemption proceeds to a Shareholder until the Company holds sufficient information to enable it to determine the correct amount to be withheld.

9.2.9 Depositary risks

Furthermore, potential investors should note that certain risks exist in relation to assets held in custody. Any bankruptcy or other serious failure affecting the Depositary could place at risk of loss those assets a Sub-Fund has deposited there (typically most or all assets). The risk of loss is higher for cash deposits, which are not segregated from other assets deposited with the Depositary in the way that non-cash assets are. If the Depositary uses sub-custodians in other countries where the Sub-Fund invests, a Sub-Fund's assets are subject to similar risks at the sub-custodian level. In countries where custodial or settlement systems are not fully developed, there may be a risk that investments are not returned by the Depositary. The Sub-Fund may invest from time to time in a country where the Depositary has no correspondent. In such a case, the Depositary may in its sole discretion identify and appoint after satisfactory due diligence a local custodian. This process may take time and deprive in the meantime the Sub-Fund of investment opportunities. The Depositary may remove at its sole discretion, in the best interest of the investors, any sub-custodian whenever it identified material risks and certain aspects of country risk associated with certain markets for which the Depositary believes that special investment-related risks are present (see above). In doing so, the price at which such assets will be sold may be lower than the price the Company would have received in normal circumstances, potentially affecting the performance of the relevant Sub-Funds.

9.2.10 Sustainability Risks

The risk arising from any environmental, social or governance (ESG) events or conditions that, were they to occur, could cause a material negative impact on the value of the investment. Specific sustainability risks will vary for each Sub-Fund and asset class, and include but are not limited to the following:

Transition Risk

The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by the transition to a low carbon economy due to their involvement in exploration, production, processing, trading and sale of fossil fuels, or their dependency upon carbon intensive materials, processes, products and services.

Transition risk may result from several factors, including rising costs and/or limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, energy-efficiency requirements, reduction in fossil fuel demand or shift to alternative energy sources, due to policy, regulatory, technological and market demand changes. Transition risks may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets or revenues, or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs.

Physical Risk

The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by the physical impacts of climate change. Physical risk includes acute risks arising from extreme weather events such as storms, floods, droughts, fires or heatwaves, and chronic risks arising from gradual changes in the climate, such as changing rainfall patterns, rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and biodiversity loss. Physical risks may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets, productivity or revenues, or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs.

Environmental Risk

The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be causing or affected by environmental degradation and/or depletion of natural resources. Environmental risk may result from air pollution, water pollution, waste generation, depletion of freshwater and marine resources, loss of biodiversity or damages to ecosystems. Environmental risks may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets, productivity or revenues, or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs.

Social Risk

The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by social factors such as poor labour standards, human rights violations, damages to public health, data privacy breaches, or increased inequalities. Social risks may negatively affect the value of investments by impairing assets, productivity or revenues, or by increasing liabilities, capital expenditures, operating and financing costs.

Governance Risk

The risk posed by the exposure to issuers that may potentially be negatively affected by weak governance structures. For companies, governance risk may result from malfunctioning boards, inadequate remuneration

structures, abuses of minority shareholders or bondholders' rights, deficient controls, aggressive tax planning and accounting practices, or lack of business ethics. For countries, governance risk may include governmental instability, bribery and corruption, privacy breaches and lack of judicial independence. Governance risk may negatively affect the value of investments due to poor strategic decisions, conflicts of interest, reputational damages, increased liabilities or loss of investor confidence.

10. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

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

By making use of its power to determine the investment policy of each Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors has resolved the following investment restrictions that apply, in principle, for each Sub-Fund, provided that it is not decided and indicated otherwise in respect of any particular Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus.

In order to comply with the laws and regulations of the countries where the Shares are offered or placed, the Board of Directors may from time to time impose further investment restrictions to all or several Sub-Funds as shall be compatible with or be in the interest of the Shareholders. Such investment restrictions, if there are, will be set out for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus.

Each Sub-Fund shall be regarded as a separate UCITS for the purpose of this paragraph:

1. The investments of each Sub-Fund must comprise only one or more of the following.
 - A. transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market, as listed below.
 - B. transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on another market in a Member State that is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public.
 - C. transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to the official listing on a stock exchange in a Non-Member State or dealt in on another market in a Non-Member State which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public.
 - D. recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or dealing on a regulated market listed below or another regulated market referred to in paragraphs (A) to (C) of this section, and that such admission is secured within one year of issue.
 - E. units of UCITS or other UCI, whether or not established in a Member State, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:
 1. such other UCI are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in EU law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
 2. the level of protection for unitholders in such other UCI is equivalent to that provided for unitholders 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 the UCITS Directive;
 3. the business of the other UCI is reported in semi-annual and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period; and
 4. no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or the other UCI whose acquisition is contemplated can, according to their constitutive documents, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other UCI.
 - F. deposits with credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State or a credit institution located in a third-country which is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law, which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn and maturing in no more than twelve months.
 - G. financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, listed on a stock exchange or dealt in on a regulated market listed below or another regulated market referred to in paragraphs (A) to (C) of this section, or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter (OTC) provided that:
 1. the underlying consists of assets covered by this section 1 including instruments with one or more characteristics of those assets, and/or financial indices, interest rates, foreign

- exchange rates or currencies, in which a Sub-Fund may invest according to its investment objective;
 - 2. the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF; and
 - 3. the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the initiative of the Company.
- H. money market instruments other than those dealt in on a regulated market listed below or dealt in on another market in a non-Member State which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public, provided that the issue or the issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and that such instruments are:
- 1. issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-Member State or, in case of a federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong;
 - 2. issued by an undertaking any securities of which are listed on a stock exchange or dealt in on a regulated market listed below or another regulated market referred to in paragraphs (A) to (C) of this section;
 - 3. issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be at least as stringent as those laid down by EU law; or
 - 4. issued by other bodies provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that set out in paragraphs (H)(1) to (H)(3) of this section 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 Directive 2013/34/EU, is an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

Each Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those identified in paragraphs (A) to (D) and (H) of this section.

For this purpose, the Company may in particular purchase the above mentioned assets on any regulated market in Europe, America, Africa, Asia and Oceania.

2. A Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

3.1 A Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments issued by the same issuing body.

The Company may not invest more than 20% of the net assets of any Sub-Fund in deposits made by the same issuer. The risk exposure to a counterpart of the Sub-fund in an over-the-counter derivative transaction may not exceed 10 % of its assets when the counterpart is a credit institution defined under paragraph 1.5 or 5% of its assets in other case.

3.2 Moreover, the total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments held by a Sub-Fund in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% of its net assets must not exceed 40% of the value of its total net assets. This limitation does not apply to deposits and over-the-counter derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.

Notwithstanding the individual limits laid in previous paragraph, the Company may not combine:

- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single body,
- deposits made with a single issuer, and/or
- exposures arising from over-the-counter derivative transactions undertaken with a single issuer

in excess of 20% of its assets.

3.3 The limit of 10% laid down in item 3.1 above may be a maximum of 35% in respect to the transferable securities or money market instruments which are issued or guaranteed by a member State of the European Union (a "Member State"), its local authorities, by another Eligible State or by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members.

- 3.4 The limit of 10% laid down in item 3.1 above may be of a maximum of 25% for certain debt securities if they are issued by a credit institution whose registered office is situated in an EEC Member State and which is subject, by virtue of law, to particular public supervision for the purpose of protecting the holders of such debt securities. In particular, the amounts resulting from the issue of such debt securities must be invested pursuant to the law in assets which sufficiently cover, during the whole period of validity of such debt securities, the liabilities arising therefrom and which are assigned to the preferential repayment of capital and accrued interest in the case of default by the issuer.

If a Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its assets in such debt securities and issued by the same issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the Sub-Fund's assets.

- 3.5 The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in items 3.3 and 3.4 are not taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40 % referred to in paragraph 3.2.

The limits set out in items 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 may not be combined; thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body, in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with items 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 shall under no circumstances exceed in total 35 % of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

Companies which are included in the same group for the purpose of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, are regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits contained in the section 3.

The Company may cumulatively invest up to 20% of its assets in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.

4 Limits concerning index sub-funds

- 4.1 Without prejudice to the limits laid down in item 7, the limits laid down in item 3.1 are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same body, when the investment policy of a sub-fund is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or bond index which is recognised by the CSSF.

- 4.2 The limit laid down in item 4.1 is raised to 35% 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. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

- 5. Notwithstanding items 3.1 to 3.5 above, where a Sub-Fund has invested in accordance with the principle of risk spreading in transferable securities issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, or by another member State of the OECD or by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members (collectively, "Public Issuers"), such Sub-Fund is authorized to invest up to 100% of its net assets in such securities, provided that the Sub-Fund holds securities from at least six different issues and securities from any one issue do not account for more than 30% of its total net assets.**

- 6.1 A Sub-Fund may acquire the units of UCITS and/or other UCIs referred to in item 1.4 provided that no more than 20% of its assets are invested in a single UCITS or other UCI.

For the purposes of applying this investment limit, each sub-fund of a UCI with multiple sub-funds, shall be considered as a separate issuer, provided that the principle of segregation of liabilities of the different compartments is ensured in relation to third parties.

- 6.2 Investments made in units of UCIs other than UCITS may not exceed, in aggregate, 30 % of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

When a Sub-Fund has acquired units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of the respective UCITS or other UCIs do not have to be combined for the purposes of the limits laid down in items 3.1 to 3.5.

- 6.3 When a Sub-Fund invests in other UCITS or UCIs directly or indirectly managed by the Management Company or managed by an entity to which the Management Company is related by virtue of (i) common management, (ii) common control, or (iii) a direct or indirect interest of more than 10 percent of share capital or voting rights, only a reduced management fee (maximum 0.25% per annum) will be perceived. In addition, the Management Company or the entity to which it is related will not charge any subscription or redemption fees on account of the Sub-Fund's investment in the units of such other UCITS and/or UCIs.

7. The Company may not acquire:

- 7.1 any Shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body; nor

- 7.2 more than

- 10% of the non-voting Shares of any single issuing body;
 - 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
 - 25% of the units/ Shares of any single collective investment undertaking;
 - 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuer.
- 7.3 The limits laid down in the second, third and fourth indents of 7.2 may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if, at that time, the gross amount of debt securities or money market instruments or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.
- 7.4 The limits referred in sub-paragraphs 7.1 to 7.3 above shall not apply to:
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities;
 - transferable securities and money market instruments issued by a non-member state of the EU;
 - transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members;
 - Shares held by one or more investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing exclusively on its behalf, in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the redemption of units at the request of unitholders.
8. Each Sub-Fund will further not:
- 8.1 make investments in or enter into transactions involving precious metals or certificates representing them;
- 8.2 purchase or sell real estate or any option, right or interest therein, provided that a Sub-Fund may invest in securities secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein;
- 8.3 purchase any securities on margin (except that a Sub-Fund may obtain such short-term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities) or make short sales of transferable securities and money market instruments or maintain a short position; deposits or other accounts in connection with option, forward or futures contracts, permitted within the limits referred to under the chapter “Risk Management” hereafter, are not considered margin for this purpose;
- 8.4 make loans to other persons or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties or assume, endorse or otherwise become directly or indirectly or contingently liable for, or in connection with, any obligation or indebtedness of any person in respect of borrowed monies, provided that for the purpose of this restriction the acquisition of Eligible Transferable Securities in fully or partly paid form shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan or to be prohibited by this clause;
- 8.5 borrow other than amounts which do not in the aggregate exceed 10% of its total net assets and then only as a temporary measure.
- A Sub-Fund will not purchase securities while borrowings are outstanding except to fulfil prior commitments and/or exercise subscription rights.
- By way of derogation, the Company may borrow up to 10% of its assets, provided that the borrowing is to make possible acquisition of immovable property essential for the direct pursuit of the business. In this case, these borrowings and those referred to in the 1 paragraph of this item may not in any case in total exceed 15% of its assets.
- 8.6 mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner encumber as security for indebtedness, any securities owned or held by a Sub-Fund, except as may be necessary in connection with the borrowings mentioned in item 8.5 above, and then such mortgaging, pledging, hypothecating or encumbering may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's total net assets taken at market value; the deposit of securities or other assets in a separate account in connection with option or futures transactions shall not be considered as a mortgage, pledge, hypothecation or encumbrance for this purpose.
9. Master-Feeder structures:
- 9.1 Any Sub-Fund which acts as a feeder fund (the “Feeder”) of a master fund shall invest at least 85% of its assets in shares/units of another UCITS or of a sub-fund of such UCITS (the “Master”), which shall neither itself be a feeder fund nor hold units/shares of a feeder fund. The Feeder may not invest more than 15% of its assets in one or more of the following:
- ancillary liquid assets in accordance with Article 41 (2), second paragraph of the Law of 2010;
 - financial derivative instruments, which may be used only for hedging purposes, in accordance with Article 41 (1) (g) and Article 42 (2) and (3) of the Law of 2010; and
 - movable and immovable property which is essential for the direct pursuit of the Company's business.

- 9.2 When a Feeder invests in the shares/units of a Master which is managed, directly or by delegation by the Management Company or by any other company with which such Management Company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the Management Company or such other company may not charge subscription or redemption fees on account of the Feeder investment in shares/units of the Master.
- 9.3 The maximum level of the management fees that may be charged both to the Feeder and to the Master is disclosed in this Prospectus. The Company indicates the maximum proportion of management fees charged both the Sub-Fund itself and to the Master in its annual report. The Master shall not charge subscription or redemption fees for the investment of the Feeder into its shares/units or the disinvestment thereof.

If the limitations described above are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Sub-Fund or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Board of Directors must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interest of its Shareholders.

11. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Management Company must employ a risk-management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk management of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio; it must employ a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC Derivative instruments. It must communicate to the CSSF regularly and in accordance with the detailed rules defined by the latter, the types of derivative instruments, the underlying risks, the quantitative limits and the methods which are chosen in order to estimate the risks associated with transactions in derivative instruments.

For each Sub-Fund, the Management Company's board of directors decides on the method to be applied to calculate the overall risk arising from the use of derivative products. Information on the relevant methodology applied for each Sub-Fund may be found in Appendix II. The Company may carry out transactions involving derivatives, whether for the purposes of efficient portfolio management or risk hedging. Under no circumstances shall such transactions cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objectives.

The use of derivatives may increase or decrease the Company's volatility by increasing or decreasing its risk exposure.

The Company may make use of derivatives instruments traded as well as on regulated markets as over the counter.

The Company may, for example, trade on the futures, options and swaps markets.

The Company may also employ techniques and instruments which are intended to provide cover against currency exchange risks in the context of the management of its assets and liabilities, as well as in order to enhance return on investments.

There can be no guarantee that the Company will achieve the objective sought from the use of the techniques and instruments as described here below.

Total risk arising from derivatives may be calculated through the commitment approach ("Commitment Approach") or the Value-at-Risk Approach ("VaR Approach") as described for each Sub-Fund in Part B of this Prospectus.

□ **Commitment approach**

The Company may invest in derivatives provided that the total risk arising from financial instruments does not exceed the Sub-Fund's total assets. The calculation methods used comply with the requirements set out in CSSF circular 11/512, as amended by CSSF Circular 18/698.

The total risk borne by the Company's Sub-Funds may not exceed 200% of net asset value.

The total risk arising from financial instruments is calculated using the liability method – i.e. it is the result of converting positions in financial instruments into equivalent positions in the underlying assets, in accordance, where applicable, with their respective sensitivities.

Derivatives used to hedge the portfolio reduce the overall risk incurred by a given Sub-Fund.

Long and short positions in the same underlying asset or in assets with a historically significant correlation may be offset.

Where a security or money market instrument includes a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when applying the requirements of this section.

Where a Sub-Fund makes use of indexed derivatives, these investments are not combined for the purposes of calculating the limits set out in section 10.

□ **VaR approach**

A VaR model is used to quantify the maximum potential loss that could be incurred by the Sub-Fund's portfolio under normal market conditions. This loss is estimated over a given period of time and at a given confidence interval (as set out in CSSF circular 11/512, as amended by CSSF Circular 18/698).

The Board of Directors may choose between two calculation methods:

o Relative VaR limit:

The total risk arising from all portfolio positions calculated on a VaR basis may not exceed twice the VaR of a benchmark portfolio with the same market value as the Sub-fund. This investment limit applies to all UCITS for which a benchmark portfolio may be adequately defined. The methods for choosing this benchmark portfolio comply with the requirements set out in CSSF circular 11/512, as amended by CSSF Circular 18/698.

o Absolute VaR limit:

The total risk arising from all portfolio positions calculated on a VaR basis may not exceed an absolute VaR of 20%. This VaR must be calculated on the basis of an analysis of the investment portfolio and a pre-defined risk profile.

The VaR method used is set out in each Sub-Fund's fact sheet.

b) Trading on currency markets

Sub-Funds may enter into forward foreign exchange transactions for the purposes of efficient portfolio management or risk hedging in line with each Sub-Fund's investment policy. However, in so doing, Sub-Funds may not deviate from their investment objectives. These transactions may not be combined with transactions described above in respect of total exposure limits.

c) Counterparty risk in respect of over-the-counter derivatives

The Company's counterparty risk in an over-the-counter derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of its net assets where the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in section 10, point 1.5, or 5% of its assets in other cases. The use of collateral may enable the risk to be reduced accordingly.

12. TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

12.1. Efficient portfolio management techniques

The Company is authorised to make use of techniques and instruments consisting of securities and money market instruments as described here below. The Company will not use for the time being securities financing transactions (as such terms are defined in 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). Securities financing transactions include in particular repurchase transactions, securities lending and borrowing, as well as buy-sell back or sell-buy back transactions. This Prospectus would be amended prior to the use of such instruments and transactions should the Company intend to use them.

The use of these transactions cannot result in a change to its investment objectives or result in further risks being taken that are higher than the risk profile set out in this prospectus.

12.1.1. Securities lending

The Company may lend the securities in its portfolio to a borrower directly or through a standardised lending system organised by a recognised securities settlement service or a lending system organised by a financial institution subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those stated in community legislation and specialising in this type of transaction.

As part of securities lending transactions, the Company must receive sureties meeting the requirements of CSSF circular 14/592.

The Company must ensure that it maintains the amount of securities lending at an appropriate level or must be able to request the return of the loaned securities, such that it is able at all times to meet its repurchase obligations, and must ensure that these transactions do not compromise the management of the Company's assets in accordance with its investment policy.

12.1.2. Repurchase transactions

Purchase of securities with repurchase option

The Company may, in the capacity of buyer, enter into repurchase transactions consisting of the purchase of securities whose conditions grant the seller (counterparty) the right to repurchase from the Company the securities sold at a price and within a period specified by the two parties when the agreement is concluded.

Over the term of the repurchase agreement, the Company may not sell the securities covered by the agreement before the counterparty exercises this right to repurchase the securities or the repurchase period expires, unless the Company has other means of coverage.

The type of securities subject to repurchase transactions as well as the counterparties must meet the requirements stated in CSSF circular 08/356.

Securities purchased under repurchase agreements must comply with the Company's investment policy and must, along with the other securities the Company has in its portfolio, globally meet the Company's investment restrictions.

Sale of securities with repurchase option

During the lifetime of a repurchase agreement, the Company may not sell the securities which are the object of the agreement either (i) before the repurchase of the securities by the counterparty has been carried out or (ii) the repurchase period has expired.

The Company must maintain any purchased securities that are subject to a repurchase obligation at a level such that it is able, at all times, to meet its obligations to redeem its own Shares.

12.1.3 Repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements

Reverse repurchase transactions

The Company may enter into reverse repurchase transactions for which on maturity the seller (counterparty) is required to take back the asset contained in the repurchase agreement and the Company is required to return the asset contained in the reverse repurchase agreement.

The type of securities contained in the repurchase agreement and the counterparties must meet the requirements stated in CSSF circular 08/356.

Securities contained in reverse repurchase agreements must comply with the Company's investment policy and must, along with the other securities the Company has in its portfolio, globally meet the Company's investment restrictions.

For the term of the reverse repurchase agreement transaction, the Company may not sell or use the securities which are contained in this contract as a pledge/guarantee unless the Company has other means of coverage.

Repurchase transactions

The Company may enter into repurchase transactions for which on maturity the Company is required to take back the asset contained in the repurchase agreement and the seller (counterparty) is required to return the asset contained in the reverse repurchase agreement.

The type of securities contained in the repurchase agreement and the counterparties must meet the requirements stated in CSSF circular 08/356.

The Company must, on expiration of the term of the repurchase agreement, have the necessary assets to pay the agreed return price to the counterparty.

12.1.4 Counterparty risk and sureties received

The Company must ensure that the counterparty risk for the transactions referred to in points 12.1.1, 12.1.2 and 12.1.3 be kept to a limit in accordance with the requirements of CSSF circular 14/592.

The sureties received during the course of the transactions referred to under points 12.1.1, 12.1.2 and 12.1.3 must meet the requirements of CSSF circular 14/592 in terms of valuation, type of eligible products and investment restrictions. The value of these sureties must at any time be equal to at least 102% of the value of the securities loaned.

12.1.5 Reinvestment of sureties received

The reinvestment of sureties received must comply with the requirements of CSSF circular number 14/592.

The reinvestment must be taken into consideration when calculating the Company's total risk, particularly if it creates leverage.

12.2. Use of financial derivative instruments

A Sub-Fund may seek to implement a particular investment objective using financial derivative instruments. In such a case the Investment Manager may, on behalf of the Sub-Fund, trade financial derivative instruments dealt on a Regulated Market ("Exchange Traded Derivatives") and/or enter into OTC derivatives with a counterparty.

12.2.1. Exchange Traded Derivatives

Exchange Traded Derivative contracts include financial futures and listed options. The counterparty of a Sub-Fund in such contracts is the clearing house of the relevant exchange where the Exchange Traded Derivative is traded. Therefore these transactions are excluded when calculating counterparty risk limitations, provided that they are executed on a market with a clearing house that complies with the following conditions:

- backed by an appropriate completion guarantee;
- conducts daily valuation of the market values of the positions on financial derivative instruments; and
- makes margin calls at least once a day.

To enter into such Exchange Traded Derivative, the Sub-Fund may be required to provide initial and/or maintenance margin as specified by the relevant exchange where applicable. Failure to comply with such margin requirements may result in the liquidation of the concerned Exchange Traded Derivative contracts at the sole discretion of the exchanges or agents representing them.

12.2.2 OTC derivatives (including the swap agreements)

OTC derivative contracts include swaps, forward contracts, contracts for differences and options (as further described below). OTC derivative agreements shall be entered into with Approved Counterparties.

All OTC derivatives must be executed on the basis of industry accepted documentation/standardized documentation, such as the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement (the "ISDA Master Agreement"). The Company enters into OTC derivative transactions for the relevant Sub-Fund via a duly authorized member of the Board of Directors signing the ISDA Master Agreement and related credit support annex (the "CSA"), as well as any swap confirmations under these documents. Changes to the terms of OTC derivative transactions are effected in the same way. The Company can also enter into OTC derivative transactions (and/or change the terms of such transactions) via the Investment Manager signing the above documents, under the delegation of investment management functions granted by the Board of Directors to the Management Company and, further, to the Investment Manager.

The ISDA Master Agreement will include the standard and customary termination provisions under that ISDA Master Agreement (or similar agreement), as well as additional termination events that are specific to the Sub-Fund, if any. In particular, a swap agreement entered into by the Company in respect of a Sub-Fund may be terminated by the relevant swap counterparty, where, as a result of existing, announced or new legal or regulatory framework, or any interpretation thereof by an authority with competent jurisdiction, (i) such swap counterparty is unable to hedge, in whole or part, the relevant swap transaction, or (ii) such swap counterparty incurs additional costs to carry out such hedging (each such event being a "Hedging Disruption Early Unwind Event"). The full definition of Hedging Disruption Early Unwind Event will further be detailed in the swap agreement (if any) in respect of each Sub-Fund. The swap agreement(s) can be provided to Shareholders upon request.

12.2.3 Counterparty risk related to OTC derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques

Counterparty risk limits

The combined risk exposure to a counterparty of a Sub-Fund in OTC derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques (which include repurchase, reverse repurchase and securities lending transactions) may not exceed (i) 10 % of the Sub-Fund's assets, when the counterparty is a credit institution or (ii) 5 % of its assets in other cases.

In addition, the net exposure of a Sub-Fund to a counterparty arising from OTC derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques shall be taken into account in the 20% limit of maximum investments in a single entity, as described under "Investment Restrictions" above.

Collateral policy

Risk exposure to a counterparty to OTC derivatives and/or efficient portfolio management techniques will take into account collateral provided by the counterparty in the form of assets eligible as collateral under applicable laws and regulations, as summarized in this section. All assets received by the Company on behalf of a Sub-Fund in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques are considered as collateral for the purpose of this section.

Where the Company on behalf of a Sub-Fund enters into OTC financial derivative transactions (including a swap agreement) and/or efficient portfolio management techniques, all collateral received by the Sub-Fund must comply with the criteria listed in ESMA Guidelines 2014/937 in terms of liquidity, valuation, issuer credit quality, correlation, risks linked to the management of collateral and enforceability.

The Company only receives cash collateral and does not reinvest the cash received as collateral.

The Company has implemented a haircut policy in respect of the cash received as collateral. No haircut is applied in case the exposure is in the same currency than the derivative. A haircut of 10% is applied in the other cases.

As at the date of the current Prospectus, the Fund and each of its Sub-Funds do not intend to enter neither in any kind of securities financing transactions (a repurchase transaction, securities or commodities lending and securities or commodities borrowing, a buy-sell back transaction or sell-buy back transaction and a margin lending transaction under the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse, "SFT") nor in any total return swap ("TRS"), except for the sub-fund BA³ Strategic Investment Sicav – BA³ Pimco Difesa, which intends to use repurchase agreements. The attention is brought to investors of BA³ Strategic Investment Sicav – BA³ Pimco Difesa to the SFTR disclosures laid down in the prospectus Appendix of this sub-fund.

13. DIVIDENDS

No distributions are contemplated and all income will automatically be reinvested except as otherwise provided in the relevant section of Appendix II to this Prospectus.

14. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

14.1. Setting-up costs

The Company bears the costs of its incorporation, including without limitation the costs of introduction with the regulatory and stock exchange authorities, notarial charges, the cost of preparing and printing this Prospectus and share certificates, and any other fees and costs incurred in connection with the establishment and launching of the Company. The fees and costs incurred in connection with the establishment and launch of any additional Sub-Fund shall be borne by the relevant Sub-Fund and shall be amortized over the first five (5) Financial Years following the launch of that Sub-Fund.

Fees and expenses that cannot be attributed to one single Sub-Fund will either be ascribed to all Sub-Funds on an equal basis or will be prorated on basis of the net asset value of each Sub-Fund, if the amount and cause justify doing so.

14.2. Fees charged in relation to the activities of the Management Company fee

As remuneration for its services, the Management Company will receive from the Company out of its assets a Management Company Fee at a maximum annual rate applicable on the total net assets (as determined according to section "Net Asset Value" and calculated on the basis of the management company fee, and the central administrative, specified in details within the Appendix II to this Prospectus) of each Sub-Fund, as provided for in Appendix II to this Prospectus.

The Management Company is also entitled to receive from the Company an administrative fee (the "Administrative fee") which will vary to a maximum annual rate of 0,06% of the Net Asset Value of the Company, payable monthly, subject to a minimum fixed fee of EUR 20.000, as foreseen within in the Appendix II to this Prospectus.

14.3. Investment Advisory fee

If any, the Investment Advisor will receive a percentage per annum of the net assets of the Sub-Fund paid out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund (the "Investment Advisory Fee") as further provided for in Appendix II to this Prospectus.

14.4. Investment Management fee

In remuneration for its services in relation to the Portfolio Management function, the Investment Manager shall receive from the Company an Investment Management Fee corresponding to a percentage per annum of the average net assets of each Sub-Fund as specified in the Sub-Fund Appendix II.

The Investment Manager may also be entitled to a Performance Fee as detailed for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II.

If any, Sub-Investment Managers shall receive from the Company a Sub-Investment Management Fee corresponding to a percentage per annum of the average net assets of each Sub-Fund as specified in the Sub-Fund Appendix II. The Sub-Investment Manager may also be entitled to a Performance Fee as detailed for each Sub-Fund in the relevant section of Appendix II.

14.5. Registrar and Transfer Agent, Paying Agent and Domiciliation Agent fees

The Company will also pay to the Registrar and Transfer Agent and Paying Agent, keeping of the shareholders' register, the execution of the subscription and redemption of shares, as further detailed in Annex II.

The Company will pay to the Domiciliation Agent and Corporate Agent, an annual fixed fee, as further detailed in Appendix II.

The Central Administration and Registrar and Transfer Agent and Paying Agent are also entitled to be reimbursed for their reasonable disbursements and out of pocket expenses which are not included in the above mentioned fees.

14.6. Depositary fees

The Company pays fees, as foreseen in Appendix II in details for each Sub-Fund, for its rendering of services as Depositary.

The Depositary is also entitled to be reimbursed of any reasonable disbursements and out of pocket expenses which are not included in the above mentioned fees.

14.7. Distribution fees

The Global Distributor shall receive from the Company out of the assets of the Company a Distribution Fee corresponding to a percentage per annum of the average net assets of each of the Sub-Fund, payable monthly before the end of each following month, calculated on the average of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund's total net assets for each month, as specified in the Appendix II to this Prospectus.

14.8. Other expenses

The Company shall bear the following expenses, including but not limited to:

- all fees to be paid to the Management Company and the Depositary;
- all taxes which may be payable on the assets, income and expenses chargeable to the Company;
- standard brokerage and bank charges incurred by the Company's business transactions;
- all fees due to the Auditor and the Legal Advisors to the Company;
- all expenses connected with publications and supply of information to shareholders, in particular, the cost of printing and distributing the annual and semi-annual reports, as well as any prospectuses or KIIDs;
- all expenses involved in registering and maintaining the Company registered with all governmental agencies and stock exchanges;
- all expenses incurred in connection with its operation and its management, namely without limitation, bookkeeping services and the Net Asset Value calculation;
- all its operating expenses, including without limitation the expenses associated with the offering and sale of its Shares, the costs of buying and selling securities, research costs and prime brokerage expenses, governmental charges and outside pricing fees, director fees, expenses of its Board of Directors and Shareholder meetings, interest, printing, reporting and publication expenses, corporate expenses, any taxes, insurance premiums and extraordinary expenses, paying agency fees, postage, telephone, telex and facsimile, etc.

All recurring expenses will be charged first against current income, then should this not suffice, against realized capital gains, and, if need be, against assets.

14.9. Allocation of liabilities

All fees, costs and expenses payable by the Company are charged against income in the first instance, and any remaining amounts are charged against capital. Any charges and costs attributable to a specific Sub-Fund will be allocated directly to that Sub-Fund.

Any charges and costs that cannot be directly attributable to a specific Sub-Fund will be allocated equally to the various Sub-Funds in proportion to their respective net assets.

14.10. Fees related to Master-Feeder structures

Should a Sub-Fund qualify as a Feeder, a description of all remuneration and reimbursement of costs payable by the Feeder by virtue of its investment in shares of the Master, as well as the aggregate charges of both the Feeder and the Master, shall be disclosed in the appendices to the Prospectus. In its annual report, the Company shall include a statement on the aggregate charges of both the Feeder and the Master.

Should a Sub-Fund qualify as a Master, the feeder will not be charged any subscription fees, redemption fees or contingent deferred sales charges, conversions fees, from the Master.

15. TAXATION IN LUXEMBOURG

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

Shareholders might be resident for tax purposes in different countries. Consequently, no attempt is made in this Prospectus to summarise the taxation consequences for each Shareholder subscribing, converting, holding or redeeming or otherwise acquiring or disposing of Shares. These consequences will vary in accordance with the law and practice currently in force in a Shareholder's country of citizenship, residence, domicile or incorporation and with a Shareholder's personal circumstances. Investors should be aware that the residence concept used under the respective headings applies for Luxembourg tax assessment purposes only. Any reference in this Section 15 to a tax, duty, levy, impost or other charge or withholding of a similar nature refers to Luxembourg tax law and/or concepts only.

Shareholders should also note that a reference to Luxembourg income tax generally encompasses corporate income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des collectivités*), municipal business tax (*impôt commercial communal*), a solidarity surcharge (*contribution au fonds pour l'emploi*), as well as personal income tax (*impôt sur le revenu*). Shareholders may further be subject to net wealth tax (*impôt sur la fortune*) as well as other duties, levies or taxes. Corporate income tax, municipal business tax and the solidarity surcharge invariably apply to most corporate taxpayers resident in Luxembourg for tax purposes. Individual taxpayers are generally subject to personal income tax and the solidarity surcharge. Under certain circumstances, where an individual taxpayer acts in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, municipal business tax may apply in addition.

15.1. The Company

Under current law and practice, which may change from time to time, the Company is not liable to any Luxembourg income tax.

However, the Company is liable in Luxembourg to an annual subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) of 0.05% of the net assets relating to the Share Classes R of any Sub-Fund.

This percentage is reduced to 0.01% *p.a.* notably for:

- the Share Classes I of any Sub-Fund;
- the Share Classes of any Sub-Fund having for exclusive object to invest in money market instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions.

This tax is payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the net assets of the Sub-Funds at the end of the relevant quarter.

No subscription tax is paid on the part of the assets of any Sub-Fund invested in other Luxembourg undertakings for collective investment to the extent that such undertaking for collective investment has already been subject to the subscription tax provided for in Article 174 of the Law of 2010 or in Article 68 of the amended law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds.

As from January 1st, 2021, a progressively decreasing subscription tax rate (from 0.05% down to 0.01%) applies on the portion of a Sub-Fund's assets invested in sustainable economic activities, as defined by Article 2 of SFDR.

The Company is liable to a fixed registration duty of EUR 75,- on the registration of its incorporation or of any amendments to its Articles. No stamp duty or other tax is payable in Luxembourg on the issue of Shares in the Company.

Capital gains, dividends and interest payments originating in other countries may be subject to withholding taxes in the countries of origin. The Company collects the income produced by the securities in its portfolio after deduction of any withholding tax in the relevant countries.

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

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

15.2. The Shareholders

Under current legislation and practice, Shareholders are not subject to any capital gains, income, withholding, inheritance or other taxes in Luxembourg (except for Luxembourg resident Shareholders or non-resident Shareholders having a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg and for certain former residents of Luxembourg owning more than 10% of the share capital of the Company).

15.3. FATCA Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Being established in Luxembourg and subject to the supervision of the CSSF in accordance with the Law of 2010, the Company will be treated as an FFI for FATCA purposes.

On 28 March 2014, Luxembourg has entered into a Model I IGA. The Company will try to be considered as a Deemed-Compliant FFI within the meaning of the IGA, under the category of collective investment vehicle (the "CIV"). The CIV status implies the Shares of the Company to be offered, sold or otherwise transferred to or held by or through FATCA Eligible Investors only.

In addition, the IGA foresees the obligation for the Company to regularly assess the status of its Shareholders. To this end, the Company will need to obtain and verify information on all of its Shareholders. Upon request of the Company, each Shareholder shall agree to provide certain information, including, in case of a NFFE (within the meaning of FATCA), the direct or indirect owners above a certain threshold of ownership of such Shareholder, along with the required supporting documentation. Similarly, each Shareholder shall agree to actively provide to the Company within thirty days any information like for instance a new mailing address or a new residency address that would affect its status.

In certain conditions when the Shareholder does not provide sufficient information, the Company will take actions to comply with FATCA. This may result in the obligation for the Company to disclose the name, address and taxpayer identification number (if available) of the Shareholder as well as information like account balances, income and capital gains (non-exhaustive list) to its local tax authority under the terms of the applicable IGA.

Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to maintain its FATCA status of CIV under the IGA, and more generally to avoid imposition of FATCA withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company becomes subject to a withholding tax as result of the FATCA regime, the value of the Shares held by the Shareholder may suffer material losses. A failure for the Company to obtain such information from each Shareholder and to transmit it to the Luxembourg authorities may trigger the 30% withholding tax to be imposed on payments of U.S. source incomes and on proceeds from the sale of property or other assets that could give rise to U.S. source interest and dividends.

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Company's documentation requests may be charged with any taxes imposed on the Company attributable to such Shareholder's failure to provide the information and the Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholder, in particular if such Shareholder does not qualify as an Eligible Investor.

Shareholders who invest through intermediaries are reminded to check if and how their intermediaries will comply with this U.S. withholding tax and reporting regime.

15.4. Common Reporting Standard

The Company may be subject to the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax matters (the "Standard") and its Common Reporting Standard (the "CRS") as set out in the Luxembourg Law of 18 December 2015 on the automatic exchange of financial account information in the field of taxation law (the "CRS Law").

Under the terms of the CRS Law, the Company is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution. As such, as of 30 June 2017 and without prejudice to other applicable data protection provisions as set out in the Company documentation, the Company will be required to annually report to the Luxembourg tax authority (the "LTA") personal and financial information related, inter alia, to the identification of, holdings by and payments made to (i) certain investors as per the CRS Law (the "Reportable Persons") and (ii) Controlling Persons of certain non-financial entities ("NFEs") which are themselves Reportable Persons. This information, as exhaustively set out in Chapter 1 Article 4 of the CRS Law (the "Information"), will include Personal Data related to the Reportable Persons.

The Company's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each investor providing the Company with the Information, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. In this context, the investors are hereby informed that, as data controller, the Company will process the Information for the purposes as set out in the CRS Law. The investors undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their Information by the Company.

The investors are further informed that the Information related to Reportable Persons within the meaning of the CRS Law will be disclosed to the LTA annually for the purposes set out in the CRS Law. In particular, Reportable

Persons are informed that certain operations performed by them will be reported to them through the issuance of statements, and that part of this information will serve as a basis for the annual disclosure to the LTA.

Similarly, the investors undertake to inform the Company within thirty (30) days of receipt of these statements should any included Personal Data not be accurate. The investors further undertake to immediately inform the Company of, and provide the Company with all supporting documentary evidence of any changes related to the Information after occurrence of such changes.

Any investor that fails to comply with the Company's Information or documentation requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Company and attributable to such investor's failure to provide the Information or subject to disclosure of the Information by the Company to the LTA. Such investor failure to comply with the Company's Information or documentation requests shall be an obstacle to the entry into or to the continuation of the relationship between the Company and the investor.

Each investor has a right to access his/her Information and may ask for the Information to be rectified where it is inaccurate or incomplete by writing to the Company at the following address: 35A, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L - 1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The Information may be transferred to the Company's data processors (the "Processors") which include, in particular, the Management Company, the Central Administration Agent (if different), the Transfer Agent and the distributors that are located in the European Union. The Company will not transfer Personal Data to any third-party other than Processors except if required by law or with the prior consent of the investor. In particular, such Information may be disclosed to the LTA, which in turn may, acting as data controller, disclose it to foreign tax authorities.

16. MEETINGS AND REPORTS

The annual general meeting of shareholders shall be held, in accordance with Luxembourg law, in Luxembourg. The annual general meeting may be held outside of Luxembourg if, in the absolute and final judgement of the Board of Directors, exceptional circumstances so require.

As all Shares are in registered form, the convening notices may be exclusively made by registered mail, or if the addressees have individually agreed to receive the convening notices by another means of communication ensuring access to the information, by such means of communication.

Each Share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting of shareholders by appointing another person (who need not be a shareholder and who may be a Director of the Company) as his proxy, which proxy shall be in writing or in the form of a cable, telegram, telex, telefax or similar communication.

Except as otherwise provided herein or required by law, resolutions at a meeting of shareholders duly convened will be passed by a simple majority of those present and voting.

The Board of Directors may determine all other conditions that must be fulfilled by shareholders, including, without limitation, conditions of participation in meetings of shareholders.

Subject to the provisions of the 1915 Law, the Board of Directors may, during the course of any general meeting, adjourn such general meeting for four (4) weeks. The Board of Directors shall do so at the request of shareholders representing at least ten percent (10%) of the share capital of the Company. In the event of an adjournment, any resolution already adopted by the general meeting of shareholders shall be cancelled.

Special meetings of the holders of Shares of any one Sub-Fund, Class or Category or of several Sub-Funds, Classes or Categories may be convened by the Board of Directors to decide on any matters relating to such one or more Sub-Funds, Classes or Categories and/or to a variation of their rights.

The Company draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Company, notably the right to participate in general shareholders' meetings if the investor is registered himself and in his own name in the shareholders' register of the Company. In cases where an investor invests in the Company through an intermediary investing into the Company in his own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain shareholder rights directly against the Company. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

Each share is entitled to one vote.

Fractions of Shares however participate in the distribution of dividends (if any) or in the distribution of the liquidation proceeds.

Resolutions of meetings of Shareholders will apply to the Company as a whole and to all Shareholders of the Company, provided that any amendment affecting the rights attached to one Class of Shares of any Sub-Fund(s)

and the rights of the holders of such Class of Shares may further be submitted to a prior vote of the Shareholders of the relevant Class of Shares as far as the Shareholders of the Company(s) in question are present or represented.

Except as otherwise required by law or as otherwise provided in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, resolutions at a meeting of Shareholders duly convened will be passed by a simple majority of the votes cast.

As and when the share capital is divided into different Classes and Categories of shares, the rights attached to the shares of any Class or Category (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that Class or Category) may, whether or not the Company is being wound up, be varied with the sanction of a resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that Class or Category by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast at such separate general meeting. To every such separate meeting the provisions of the Articles relating to general meetings shall mutatis mutandis apply, but so that the minimum necessary quorum at every such separate general meeting shall be one-half of the issued shares of that Class or Category. No quorum shall be required at any Class or Category meeting reconvened because such quorum was not reached.

Votes cast shall not include votes in relation to shares represented at the meeting but in respect of which the shareholders have not taken part in the vote or have abstained or have returned a blank or invalid vote.

The Company is liable in its entirety for all the obligations of the Sub-Funds, unless other terms have been specifically agreed with its creditors.

The Board of Directors may determine all other conditions that must be fulfilled by the Shareholders in order for them to take part in any Shareholder's meeting.

17. LIQUIDATION AND MERGER

17.1. Liquidation - dissolution of the Company

The Company is incorporated for an indefinite duration. If the capital of the Company falls below two-thirds of the minimum capital required by the Law of 2010, the Directors must submit the question of the dissolution of the Company to a general meeting of Shareholders for which no quorum shall be prescribed and which shall decide on the matter by a simple majority of the Shares represented at the meeting. The meeting in the foregoing instances must be convened not later than 40 days from the day on which it appears that the capital has fallen below two-thirds or one quarter of the minimum capital, as the case may be.

If the capital of the Company falls below one-fourth of minimum capital required, the Directors must submit the question of the dissolution of the Company to a general meeting of Shareholders for which no quorum shall be prescribed; dissolution may be resolved by Shareholders holding one-fourth of the Shares represented at the meeting.

Such meeting must be convened so that it is held within a period of forty days from the ascertainment that the total Net Asset Value of the Company has fallen below two-thirds or one-fourth of the minimum capital, as the case may be.

In the event of voluntary liquidation, the operations shall be conducted by one or several liquidators, who shall be appointed by extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders which shall also determine their powers and compensation.

The net product of the liquidation (or also "liquidation proceeds") relating to each Sub-Fund shall be distributed to the Shareholders in the relevant Sub-Fund in the proportion of the number of Shares which they hold in such Sub-Fund.

The Board of Directors may also decide to dissolve any Sub-Fund or any Class and liquidate the assets thereof.

In particular, the Board of Directors may decide to dissolve a Sub-Fund or Class and to compulsorily redeem all the Shares of such Sub-Fund or Class:

- if the net assets of a given Sub-Fund or Class have not reached, or fallen below, EUR 2,000,000.-
- in such cases where substantial unfavourable changes of the social, political or economic situation in countries where investments for the relevant Sub-Fund or Class are made, or Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class are distributed

Termination of a Sub-Fund by compulsory redemption of all relevant shares, in each case for reasons other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, may be effected only upon its prior approval of the shareholders of the Sub-Fund to be terminated, at a duly convened Sub-Fund meeting which may be validly held without a quorum and decide by a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The decision of the liquidation will be published as appropriate prior to the effective date of the liquidation. Unless the Board of Directors decides otherwise in the interests of or to keep equal treatment between the Shareholders,

the Shareholders of the Sub-Fund or Class concerned may continue to redeem or convert their Shares free of charge (but taking into account actual realization prices of investments, realization expenses and liquidation costs) prior to the date effective for the compulsory redemption.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred to the Board of Directors above, the Shareholders of any one or all Classes issued in any Sub-Fund may at a general meeting of such Shareholders, upon proposal of the Board of Directors, redeem all the Shares of the relevant Class or Classes or Sub-Fund. There shall be no quorum requirements for such general meeting of Shareholders which shall decide by resolution taken by simple majority of the Shares present and represented and validly voting.

Shareholders will receive from the Depositary their pro rata portion of the net assets of the Company, Sub-Fund or Class, as the case may be, in accordance with Law of 1915 and the Articles.

Liquidation proceeds not claimed immediately by Shareholders will be deposited with the Luxembourg Caisse de Consignation to be held for the benefit of such Shareholders, pursuant to article 146 of the 2010 Law.

All redeemed Shares shall be cancelled.

The dissolution of the last Sub-Fund will result in the liquidation of the Company. Liquidation of the Company shall be carried out in compliance with the Law of 1915 and with the Articles.

If the Board of Directors determines to dissolve any Sub-Fund or any Class and liquidate its assets, the Board of Directors will publish that determination as it determines in the best interest of the Shareholders of such Sub-Fund or Class and in compliance with the Law of 2010.

17.2. Merger

The Board of Directors may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the Law of 2010) of the assets and liabilities of any Sub-Fund or of the Company with those of (i) another existing Sub-Fund or another sub-fund within another Luxembourg or foreign UCITS (the "New Sub-Fund"), or of (ii) another Luxembourg or foreign UCITS (the "New UCITS"), and to designate the Shares of the Sub-Fund concerned or the Company as shares of the New Sub-Fund or the New UCITS, as applicable. Such a merger shall be subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the Law of 2010, in particular concerning the common draft terms of merger and the information to be provided to the Shareholders. Where the Company is the absorbed entity which, thus, ceases to exist, the general meeting of Shareholders of the Umbrella Fund must approve the merger and decide on its effective date. Such resolution shall be adopted by a simple majority of the votes validly cast with no quorum requirement.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the preceding paragraph, a merger (within the meaning of the Law of 2010) of the assets and of the liabilities attributable to the Company or any Sub-Fund with those of (i) another Sub-Fund or any New Sub-Fund, or (ii) any New UCITS may be decided upon by a general meeting of Shareholders of the Company or the Sub-Fund concerned. Such resolution shall be adopted by a simple majority of the votes validly cast with no quorum requirement. Such a merger shall be subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the Law of 2010, in particular concerning the common draft terms of merger and the information to be provided to the Shareholders.

Where the Company or a Sub-Fund is involved in a merger under the circumstances described above, whether as absorbing or absorbed party, Shareholders will be entitled to request, without any charge other than those charged by the Company or the Sub-Fund to meet divestment costs, the redemption of their Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010.

The Company may absorb another Luxembourg or foreign UCI (other than a UCITS) incorporated under a corporate form in compliance with the 1915 Law and any other applicable laws and regulations.

The Board of Directors may also decide to proceed, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, with the absorption by the Company or one or several Sub-Funds, including by way of merger or by acceptance of a contribution in kind, of a Luxembourg or foreign UCI (other than a UCITS) constituted under a non-corporate form, or one or several sub-funds of another Luxembourg or a foreign UCI (other than a UCITS) irrespective of its legal form.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the preceding paragraph, the investors of the Company or any Sub-Fund, as applicable, may also decide on any of the absorptions described above as well as on the effective date thereof by resolution taken by the general meeting of shareholders of the Company or Sub-Fund. The convening notice will explain the reasons for and the process of the proposed absorption.

The Board of Directors is also entitled to reorganise Classes by changing their characteristics, so as to merge a Class into one or more other Classes. The Company shall give a written notice to the Shareholders of the relevant Class(es) one month prior to the date on which such reorganisation is to become effective, which will indicate the reasons for and the procedure of such reorganisation. The Shareholders of the relevant Class(es) will be entitled to request redemption or switch of their Shares without the payment of any applicable redemption charge (but taking into account actual redemption prices of investments and realisation expenses) during a period of at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the reorganisation, it being understood that the effective date of the merger takes place five business days after the expiry of such notice period.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred to the Board of Directors as described in the previous paragraph, the general meeting of Shareholders of a Class may, upon a proposal from the Board of Directors, decide to reorganise Classes by changing their characteristics, so as to merge one or more Classes with one or more other Classes. There shall be no quorum requirements for such general meeting of Shareholders which shall decide by resolution taken by simple majority of those present or represented and voting.

18. PUBLICATIONS

Notices to shareholders are available at the Company's registered office and the Depositary.

If so required by law, they are also published in the *Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations*, in a daily newspaper in Luxembourg and in one newspaper of general circulation.

The Net Asset Value and the issue and redemption prices of shares will be available at all times at the Company's registered office and the Depositary and shall, if so required by law, be published in a Luxembourg newspaper as well as in a newspaper of more general circulation.

Audited annual reports containing, inter alia, the Company's statement of condition, the number of outstanding Shares and the number of Shares issued and redeemed since the date of the preceding report, as well as semi-annual unaudited reports, will be made available at the registered office of the Company not later than four months after the end of the financial year in the case of annual reports and, two months after the end of such period in the case of semi-annual reports.

In the event of dissolution of the Company, by decision of the shareholders' meeting, liquidation shall be carried out by one or several liquidators appointed by the meeting of the shareholders deciding such dissolution and which shall determine their powers and their compensation. The liquidator(s) shall realise the Company's assets in the best interest of the shareholders and shall distribute the net liquidation proceeds (after deduction of liquidation charges and expenses) to the shareholders in proportion to their share in the Company. Any amounts not claimed promptly by any shareholders will be deposited at the close of liquidation in escrow with the Caisse de Consignation. Amounts not claimed from escrow within the statute of limitations will be forfeited according to the provisions of Luxembourg law.

The Net Asset Values and the issue, conversion and Redemption Prices of the Shares in any Sub-Fund will be made public and available at the registered office of the Company.

The Company will further arrange for regular publication of the Net Asset Values in such newspapers as the Board of Directors may decide on.

When calculating the Performance Fee payable to the Investment Manager, certain Sub-Funds are using benchmarks within the meaning of the Benchmarks Regulation.

Therefore, to comply with its legal obligations, the Management Company, in consultation with the Investment Manager, has adopted written plans setting out actions, which it will take with respect to the relevant Sub-Fund, in the event that any of the benchmark(s) listed in the table below materially changes or ceases to be provided (the "Contingency Plans"), as required by article 28(2) of the Benchmarks Regulation. Shareholders may access the Contingency Plans free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Management Company.

The benchmark(s) listed in the table below are being provided by the entity specified next to the name of the relevant benchmark in the table below, in its capacity as administrator, as defined in the Benchmarks Regulation (each a "Benchmark Administrator"). The status of each Benchmark Administrator in relation to the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation as of the date of this visa-stamped Prospectus is set out next to the name of the relevant Benchmark Administrator in the table below.

Should the status of the administrator change, this Prospectus will be updated accordingly as part of its next update.

Benchmark(s)	Benchmark Administrator	Status of the Benchmark Administrator
EURIBOR	European Money Market Institute	Listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation as an administrator authorised pursuant to article 34 of the Benchmarks Regulation .

FTSE MTS Ex-Bank of Italy BOT Index	FTSE International Limited	Listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation as an administrator authorised pursuant to article 34 of the Benchmarks Regulation.
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19. DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION

The following documents are made available to the public at the registered office of the Company and the Depositary, during the usual business hours in Luxembourg:

- this Prospectus;
- the Articles;
- the KIIDs;
- the financial reports of the Company;

APPENDICES TO THE PROSPECTUS

APPENDIX I – LIST OF SUB-CUSTODIANS

COUNTRY	SUB-CUSTODIAN
All	CLEARSTREAM BANK S.A.
All	KBL EPB Luxembourg S.A. (target Fund)
All	RBC Investor & Treasury Services - Luxembourg (target Fund)
All	RBC Investor & Treasury Services - London

APPENDIX II – THE SUB-FUNDS

List of Available Sub-Fund(s)

As of the date of this prospectus, there are the following launched Sub-Funds, namely:

- I. BA³ Strategic Investment Sicav – BA³ Pimco Difesa
- II. BA³ Strategic Investment Sicav– BA³ Aletti Prudente
- III. BA³ Strategic Investment Sicav – BA³ JP Morgan Cedola
- IV. BA³ Strategic Investment Sicav – BA³ Invesco Reddito
- V. BA³ Strategic Investment Sicav - BA³ Fidelity Crescita Equilibrata
- VI. BA³ Strategic Investment Sicav – BA³ Pictet Crescita Dinamica
- VII. BA³ Strategic Investment Sicav– Firmitudo Flexible Strategy

I. BA³ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV

BA³ PIMCO DIFESA

1. Objectives and investment policy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed. The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to seek to maximise total return, consistent with the preservation of capital and prudent investment management.

"Difesa" is linked to the need for "defense/protection" to which the sector responds, through an international bond-based asset allocation, diversified in terms of sources of income.

The investment strategy seeks to deploy the Sub-Investment Manager's total return investment process and philosophy. This process includes both top-down and bottom-up decision-making inputs to identify multiple sources of value, with an emphasis on securities with a shorter maturity. The Sub-Fund seeks to accomplish this objective through investing primarily in investment grade fixed income securities but will also have the following asset classes:

- i. The Sub-Fund invests at least 67% of its net asset value in a diversified portfolio of Pan-European denominated fixed income instruments of varying maturities.
- ii. The Sub-Fund invests primarily in investment grade fixed income instruments, but may invest up to 20% of its net asset value in fixed income instruments that are rated lower than Baa3 by Moody's or lower than BBB- by S&P or equivalently rated by Fitch (or, if unrated, determined by the Sub-Investment Manager to be of comparable quality) subject to a minimum rating category of B3 by Moody's or B-S&P or equivalently rated by Fitch (or, if unrated, determined by the Sub-Investment Manager to be of comparable quality). The combined exposure of High-Yield and unrated will not exceed 20% of the net asset value.
- iii. The Sub-Fund invests not more than 10% in investment grade Asset Backed Securities.
- iv. The average portfolio duration of this Sub-Fund will normally vary from 0 to 5 years.
- v. The Sub-Fund may invest in fixed income instruments of issuers out of OECD countries. The Sub-Fund may also invest in Emerging Market Fixed Income Instruments denominated in EUR, USD or other currency with a maximum exposure of 20%. Exposure to such securities may be achieved through direct investment in the aforementioned security types or through the use of financial derivative instruments. The Sub-Fund may engage in transactions in financial derivative instruments such as options, futures, swaps (including swaps on fixed income indices) or credit default swaps principally for investment and/or for hedging purposes only subject to the limits laid down by the Grand Ducal Regulation.
- vi. No more than 25% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value may be invested in securities that are convertible into equity securities. The Sub-Fund will not invest in contingent convertible securities (CoCos). No more than 10% of the Sub-Fund's total assets may be invested in equity securities. The Sub-Fund is subject to an aggregate limit of 33% of its total net asset value on combined investments in (i) securities that are convertible into equity securities, (ii) equity securities (including warrants) and (iii) term deposits.
- vii. The Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its total net assets in other UCI/UCITS.
- viii. The exposure of the Sub-Fund to China and Russia is limited to 2% maximum each.
- ix. If the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager considers this to be in the best interest of the investors, and notably for defensive purposes, the Sub-Fund may also, hold, up to 100% of its net asset value, liquidities such as (but not limited to) cash deposits, money market funds and/or repurchase agreements.

Risk inherent to high-yield bonds, non-rated bonds, convertible instruments, asset backed securities and credit derivatives

As this Sub-Fund, may invest in the above mentioned assets, the attention is drawn to the investors that such kind of investments may represents a higher risk from the issuer, mainly the risk of default. Please also refer to section 9.2 within the main body of this Prospectus.

Use of repurchase agreements: SFTR disclosures

A repurchase agreement (repo) is a form of short-term borrowing for dealers in government/agency securities. In the case of a repo, a dealer sells government/agency securities to investors, usually on an overnight basis, and buys them back at an agreed time typically overnight or 1 week although this can increase. Classified as money-market instruments, repurchase agreements are generally considered highly liquid, high quality investments because the underlying security acts as collateral. In the case of bankruptcy, in most cases repo investors can sell their collateral which is usually over-collateralized; this makes them senior to most bonds, as in the event of a bankruptcy the lender is able to liquidate the collateral to receive money back.

The Sub-Investment Manager uses repos given the variety of potential advantages, especially in liquidity management. Key factors are outlined below:

- For liquidity purposes, as they provide the ability to invest cash overnight. The size of the market and supply of repos allow for strong liquidity.
- To gain a yield advantage, as these instruments tend to provide additional yield over traditional money market instruments (e.g. Treasury Bills or agency discounts notes). The size of the pick-up will be dependent on factors such as repo maturity and the collateral's credit quality.
- For flexibility reasons, the principal amount of repos can be adjusted up or down as fund cash flows dictate, and transactions can be conducted late in the day.

Any type of assets that may be held by the Sub-Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies may be subject to such repurchase agreements.

The maximum proportion of AUM that can be subject to repurchase agreements is 100%. Moreover, the expected proportion of AUM that will be subject to each of them is 100%

The Sub-Investment Manager will only select as counterparties to the repurchase agreements financial institutions, who (a) are subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the Sub-Investment Manager in the credit assessment process; and (b) where a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by the credit rating agency referred to in subparagraph (a) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty by the Sub-Investment Manager without delay.

The Sub-Fund may receive cash and high-quality securities permitted by applicable laws and regulations to the extent deemed necessary by the Sub-Investment Manager in respect of the repurchase agreements. A documented haircut policy is in place for the Sub-Fund detailing the policy in respect of each class of assets received and which takes into account the characteristics of the assets and the results of any stress tests conducted as required.

Collateral received from a counterparty for the benefit of the Sub-Fund may be in the form of cash or non-cash assets and must, at all times, meet with the specific criteria outlined by applicable laws and regulations in relation to (i) liquidity; (ii) valuation; (iii) issuer credit quality; (iv) correlation; (v) diversification (asset concentration); and (vi) immediate availability. There are no restrictions on maturity provided the collateral is sufficiently liquid. The Sub-Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong. In such circumstances, the Sub-Fund shall receive securities from at least 6 different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the Sub-Fund's net value.

Collateral received shall be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place.

Securities Financing Transactions such as repurchase agreements create several risks for the Sub-Fund and its investors, including counterparty risk if the counterparty to the repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation and liquidity risk if the Sub-Fund is unable to liquidate collateral provided to it to cover a counterparty default. The Sub-Fund will bear a risk of loss in the event that the other party to the transaction defaults on its obligation and the Sub-Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights to dispose of the underlying securities. The Sub-Fund will, in particular, be subject to the risk of a possible decline in the value of the underlying securities during the period in which the Sub-Fund seeks to assert its right to them, the risk of incurring expenses associated with asserting those rights and the risk of losing all or a part of the income from the agreement. Collateral Risk: Collateral or margin may be passed by a Sub-Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of over-the-counter derivative transactions or Securities Financing Transactions. Assets deposited as collateral or margin with brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers and may therefore become available to the creditors of such brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Where collateral is posted to a counterparty or broker by way of title transfer, the collateral may be re-used by such counterparty or broker for their own purpose, thus exposing the Sub-Fund to additional risk. Risks related to a counterparty's right of re-use of any collateral include that, upon the exercise of such right of re-use, such assets will no longer belong to the Sub-Fund and the Sub-Fund will only have a contractual claim for the return of equivalent assets. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty the Sub-Fund shall rank as an unsecured creditor and may not recover its assets from the counterparty. More broadly, assets subject to a right of re-use by a counterparty may form part of a complex chain of transactions over which the Management Company or its delegates will not have any visibility or control.

The assets subject to repurchase agreements and collateral received are safe-kept with the Depositary.

All revenues from the repurchase agreements, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the Sub-Fund. Any direct and indirect operational costs/fees arising do not include hidden revenue and will be paid to such entities as outlined in the annual report of the Company.

Sustainability Risks

The management of Sustainability Risks forms an important part of the due diligence process implemented by the Sub-Investment Manager. When assessing the Sustainability Risks associated with underlying investments, the Sub-Investment Manager is assessing the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an ESG event. Sustainability Risks are identified, monitored and managed by the Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager.

The Sub-Investment Manager defines ESG integration as the consistent consideration of material Sustainability Risks into the investment research and due diligence process to enhance the Sub-Funds' risk-adjusted returns. Material Sustainability Risks may include but are not limited to: climate change risks, social inequality, shifting consumer preferences, regulatory risks, talent management or misconduct at an issuer, among others. The Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager believe incorporating relevant Sustainability Risks should be part of a robust investment process.

The Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager recognise that Sustainability Risks are increasingly essential inputs when evaluating global economies, markets, industries and business models. Material Sustainability Risks are important considerations when evaluating long-term investment opportunities and risks for all asset classes in both public and private markets.

Integrating Sustainability Risks into the evaluation process does not mean that ESG information is the sole or primary consideration for an investment decision; instead, the Sub-Investment Manager evaluates and weighs a variety of financial and non-financial factors, which can include ESG considerations, to make investment decisions. The relevance of Sustainability Risks to investment decisions varies across asset classes and strategies. Increasing and diversifying the information assessed by the portfolio management team of the Sub-Investment Manager where relevant generates a more holistic view of an investment, which should generate opportunities to enhance returns for investors.

Engagement Philosophy

Active engagement with issuers may form part of the Sub-Investment Manager's ESG and Sustainability Risks integration. The Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager believe that ESG investing is not only about investing and/or engaging with issuers that already demonstrate a favourable approach to ESG, but also about engaging with those with less advanced sustainability practices. This can be a direct way for the Sub-Investment Manager to influence positive changes that may benefit all stakeholders, including investors, employees, society and the environment.

The Sub-Investment Manager's credit research analysts may engage with the issuers on topics such as corporate strategy, leverage, and balance sheet management, as well as ESG-related topics such as climate change targets and environmental plans, human capital management, and board qualifications and composition.

The assessment and mitigation of Sustainability Risks

Sustainability Risks may arise and impact a specific investment made by the Sub-Fund or may have a broader impact on an economic sector, geographical regions or countries, which, in turn, may impact the Sub-Fund's investments. To the extent that an ESG event occurs, there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s) and may have an equivalent negative impact on the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Therefore, the Sub-Investment Manager endeavours to assess, on an on-going basis, the impact of Sustainability Risks on the performance of the Sub-Fund by bringing together both quantitative and qualitative assessments in order to monitor and mitigate a wide range of Sustainability Risks that might impact the Sub-Fund.

In order to assist it in managing these Sustainability Risks and seeking to mitigate the potential for material negative impacts on the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Investment Manager embeds its sustainability and ESG integration in the investment decision-making process as outlined above.

Leverage

The expected level of leverage (calculated as the sum of the notional of the derivatives used) is 300%. This level of leverage may vary over time, being higher under certain circumstances.

Risk Profile

The Sub-Fund intends to use the Absolute VaR model. Accordingly, the VaR of the Sub-Fund's portfolio will not exceed 15% of the NAV of the Sub-Fund and the holding period shall be 20 days. The historical observation period

shall not be less than one year. It should be noted that the above limit is the current VaR limit required by the Grand Ducal Regulation. However, should the VaR model for the Sub-Fund or the limits change, the Sub-Fund will have the ability to avail of such new model or limits by updating this Supplement and the Risk Management Process of the Company accordingly. The measurement and monitoring of all exposures relating to the use of derivative instruments will be performed on at least a daily basis.

Absolute VaR will be calculated using the Historical simulation model, using time series having a depth of two years, on a holding period equivalent to one month (20 business days) and a 99% confidence interval.

2. Reference Currency

The net asset value is expressed in EUR.

3. Investment Manager

Banca Aletti et C. (Suisse) S.A., 6, Via Massimiliano Magatti, CH-6900 Lugano, Switzerland.

4. Sub-Investment Manager

PIMCO Europe GmbH, Seidlstrasse 24-24a, 80335 Munich, Germany

5. Valuation Date

The Net Asset Value per Share is calculated daily on each Business Day.

When a Valuation Date falls on a day observed as a holiday on a stock exchange which is the principal market for a significant proportion of a Sub-Fund's investment or is a market for a significant proportion of that Sub-Fund's investment or is a holiday elsewhere and impedes the calculation of the fair market value of the investments of the Sub-Fund, such Valuation Date shall be the next succeeding Business Day in Luxembourg which is not such a holiday.

6. Profile of the typical investor

The aforementioned investment strategy corresponds for the investors with a low investment risk profile. Typical investors in the Fund will be investors who are looking to maximise total return and focus on capital preservation and are looking for a diversified exposure to primarily European fixed income markets, focusing on securities with a shorter duration, and who are willing to accept the risks and volatility associated with investing in such markets.

7. Main features of the Sub-Fund

SHARE CLASS	CLASS A	CLASS B
Type of investors	Retail and Institutional	Retail and Institutional
Form of shares	Registered	Registered
Reference currency	EUR	EUR
ISIN code	LU2207642575	LU2207642658
Listing on Luxembourg Stock Exchange	No	No
Dividend policy	Accumulating shares	Accumulating shares
Initial Subscription Period	From 26 October 2020 until 23 November 2020	
Initial Price	100 EUR	100 EUR
Minimum Subscription	1.000 EUR	100.000 EUR
Minimum Subsequent Subscription	One (1) Share	One (1) Share
Minimum Holding	N/A	N/A
Subscription fee	Up to 3,00%	Up to 0,50%
Redemption fee	Up to 1,00%	0
Conversion fee	N/A	N/A
Investment Management fee	0,55% per year	0.25% per year
Sub-Investment Manager fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For an overall volume of the Sub-Fund up to EUR 200 Million: 0.20% per year For an overall volume of the Sub-Fund equal to or exceeding EUR 200 Million: 0.18% per year 	

	For the 12-month period from the start date of the Sub-Fund, 0.18% shall apply regardless of the overall volume of the Sub-Fund.
Distribution fee	0.01% per year
Performance fee	N/A
Management Company fee	<p>A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025%
Risk Management Administrative fee payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Management Company Fee
Key Investor Information Document (KIID) elaboration and maintenance fees payable to the Management Company	On-Going Monitoring: EUR 350 / Year / Active Share Class / Language
Administration and Fund Accounting Services	<p>A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% <p>Booking Fee: 10 EUR / transaction</p>
Depository fees	<p>A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% per year <p>Booking Fee: 10 EUR / transaction</p>
Transfer and Register Agent	EUR 3,500 per year
Domiciliation Fee	EUR 1,000 per year
Statutory and Regulatory Reporting fee payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Administration and Fund Accounting Services Fee
EMT and EPT fee payable to the Management Company	EMT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class / EPT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class

8. Conversion of Shares

Shareholders wishing to convert their Class A Shares into Class B Shares must fulfil the Minimum Subscription amount as described above.

II. BA³ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV – BA³ ALETTI PRUDENTE

1. Objectives and investment policy

The investment objective is to achieve medium term capital increase by applying different investment strategies within a wide range of asset classes, in line with the risk budget. The allocation will be made from time to time in an opportunistic manner; for this reason, the investment focus may change in the short term.

The Sub-Fund can invest with a global approach in the following asset types, either directly and/or indirectly through UCI/UCITS including ETFs:

- i. Listed equities and bonds (including but not limited to convertible bonds, high yield bonds, fixed-rate or floating securities, zero-coupon bonds and treasury bonds), money market instruments and deposits.
- ii. Furthermore, the maximum exposure to the non-investment grade bonds is 50% of the total net assets of the Sub-Fund and for the non-rated bonds, is maximum 15% of the total net assets of the Sub-Fund.
- iii. The resulted Sub-Fund duration shall not be greater than 8 years. The value will be calculated as the average duration of the bonds directly held in the portfolio.
- iv. Equity and convertible bond directly and/or indirectly via UCI/UCITs and balanced UCI/UCITs are allowed in aggregate up to 30% of the total net assets of the Sub-Fund.
- v. The Sub-Fund may invest more than 10% of its total net assets in other UCITS.
- vi. In the event of investments in UCITs the Sub-Fund will invest only in institutional classes that do not generate inducements.
- vii. Financial instruments will be mainly denominated in EUR or in currencies of OECD countries. No more than 30% of the value of the Sub-Fund may be invested in financial instruments denominated in non-OECD currencies.
- viii. ETC are allowed up to 15% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund
- ix. For both hedging and investment purposes, the Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments products traded on a regulated market. In particular, the Sub-Fund may at all time take exposure to derivatives on any eligible underlying, such as equity or bond indices, transferable securities, interest rates and currencies, at all times in compliance with the Grand Ducal Regulation.

In addition, derivative instruments traded over the counter (OTC) may only be used for hedging purpose (for instance, currency forward may be used in order to hedge the exposure to eventual foreign currencies to which the Sub-Fund underlying may be denominated). Such instruments can be used provided they are contracted with first class financial institutions specialized in this type of transactions.

At all times, the maximum exposure level to derivatives is capped at 100% of the Sub-Fund total net assets.

- x. If the Investment Manager considers this to be in the best interest of the investors, and notably for defensive purposes, the Sub-Fund may also, hold, up to 100% of its net assets, liquidities such as (but not limited to) cash deposits.
- xi. The Sub-Fund may on an ancillary basis the following:
 - a) The Sub-Fund may also indirectly invest in the following:
 - Distressed and/or defaulted securities;
 - Contingent Convertible (Coco) bonds
 - ABS and/or MBS

Sustainability Risks

As at the date of the current Prospectus, the Sub-Fund does not integrate sustainability risks, as defined in SFDR, into its investment decisions. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Management Company has updated its ESG policy, in accordance with SFDR, which is available on its website at <http://www.adeqa.com/third-party-fund-management-company/regulatory-section/>.

Risk Profile

This Sub-Fund is subject to normal market fluctuation and, accordingly, it should be emphasized that the price of the assets can fluctuate. The risk will be contained through diversification among asset allocation, asset type and instruments. Investment decisions are expected to keep the portfolio Value At Risk (VaR) below the level of 5%, being VaR calculated using the historical simulation model, on a reference period of one month and 99% confidence interval, using time series having a depth of 500 daily data.

It should be noted that the use of derivative instruments involves higher risks than the other normal market fluctuation. No guarantee can be given with respect to the performance or the return of capital.

2. Reference Currency

The net asset value is expressed in EUR.

3. Investment Manager

Banca Aletti et C. (Suisse) S.A., 6, Via Massimiliano Magatti CH-6900 Lugano, Switzerland.

In consideration for the services in relation to the Aletti Multi - Asset, the Investment Manager will be entitled to receive from the Management Company, out of the assets of the Fund, the following remuneration:

- Class A: a monthly fixed fee at a maximum annual rate of 0,92% per year (+ VAT if applicable) of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund, payable before the end of each following month, calculated on the average of the daily Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund's total net assets for each quarter
- Class B: a monthly fixed fee at a maximum annual rate of 0,44% per year (+ VAT if applicable) of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund, decreased by the remuneration payable to the Global Distributor payable before the end of each following month, calculated on the average of the daily Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund's total net assets for each quarter;
- Annual fee equal to 20% of the over-performance of the Sub-Fund based on the difference between the current NAV and the high water mark (HWM). There is an over-performance of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund compared with the high water mark if the return of the Sub-Fund is positive. The return of the Net Asset Value per Share is calculated in relation with the "High Water Mark". The "high water mark" is equal to the NAV per share at inception compounded at the hurdle rate (i) or the last highest Net Asset Value per Share on which a performance fee has been paid compounded at the hurdle rate (ii). The "hurdle rate" is the maximum between zero and the percentage of change of the index FTSE MTS Ex-Bank of Italy BOT Index in the reference period + 100 basis points. A Performance Fee for each year will only be payable if the last NAV of such year exceeds the "High Water Mark". The amount of the performance fee will be accrued at each Net Asset Value calculation, based on the amount of the outstanding shares of the Sub-Fund at the time of such Net Asset Value calculation.

4. Investment Advisor

N/A

5. Valuation Date

The Net Asset Value per Share is calculated daily on each Business Day.

When a Valuation Date falls on a day observed as a holiday on a stock exchange which is the principal market for a significant proportion of a Sub-Fund's investment or is a market for a significant proportion of that Sub-Fund's investment or is a holiday elsewhere and impedes the calculation of the fair market value of the investments of the Sub-Fund, such Valuation Date shall be the next succeeding Business Day in Luxembourg which is not such a holiday.

6. Method used for the determination of the global risk

The global risk of the Sub-Fund shall be determined by using the Commitment Approach.

7. Profile of the typical investor

The aforementioned investment strategy corresponds for the investors with a medium investment risk profile. The Sub-Fund has no capital guarantee and assumes medium risk when investing in securities, thus, potential gains or losses may be significant. The risk category is neither a target nor a guarantee and may shift over time.

This Sub-Fund is addressed to investors who intend to benefit from the global financial market trends with a medium level of volatility.

8. Main features of the Sub-Fund

Share Class	Class A	Class B
Type of investors	Retail and Institutional	Retail and Institutional
Form of shares	Registered	Registered
Reference currency	EUR	EUR
ISIN code	LU2207643896	LU1539840006
Listing on Luxembourg Stock Exchange	No ¹	No
Dividend policy	Accumulating shares	Accumulating shares
Initial Subscription Period	From 26 October 2020 until 23 November 2020	(Launched)
Minimum Subscription	1.000 EUR	100.000 EUR
Minimum Subsequent Subscription	One (1) Share	One (1) Share
Minimum Holding	N/A	N/A
Subscription fee	Up to 3,00%	Up to 0.50%
Redemption fee	Up to 1,00%	None
Conversion fee	N/A	N/A
Investment Management fee	Refer to point 3 above	
Distribution fee	0,01% per year	
Performance fee	Refer to point 3 above	Refer to point 3 above
Management Company fee	Paid out of AuM applied per the followings: A Variable Fee up to 0,06% per year (with a minimum fee of EUR 20.000)	
Risk Management Administrative fee payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Administration and Fund Accounting Services Fee	
Key Investor Information Document (KIID) elaboration and maintenance fees payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Administration and Fund Accounting Services Fee (Until 12/11/2020) On-Going Monitoring: EUR 350 / Year / Active Share Class / Language (Effective as from 13/11/2020)	
Administration and Fund Accounting Services	Paid out of AuM applied per the followings: A Variable Fee out to 0,06% (with a minimum fee of EUR 20.000) Booking Fee: EUR 10 / Transaction (Trade = Booking)	
Depository fees	Paid out of AuM applied per the followings per year: A Variable Fee up to 0.06% per year (with a minimum fee of EUR 14.000) Booking Fee: EUR 18.5 / Transaction (Trade = Booking)	
Transfer and Register Agent	Free of Charge	
Domiciliation Fee	Free of Charge	
Statutory and Regulatory Reporting fee payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Administration and Fund Accounting Services Fee	
EMT and EPT fee payable to the Management Company	EMT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class / EPT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class (Effective as from 13/11/2020)	

9. Conversion of Shares

¹ This class will no longer be listed as of 29 March 2018.

Shareholders wishing to convert their Class A Shares into Class B Shares must fulfil the Minimum Subscription amount as described above.

III. BA³ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV BA³ JPMORGAN CEDOLA

1. Objectives and investment policy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed. The investment objective is to provide income by investing primarily in a conservatively constructed portfolio of UCITS and other UCIs that invest across a range of asset classes globally and through the use of derivatives. The Sub-Fund is managed following a multi-asset approach, leveraging on specialists from around JPMorgan Asset Management's global investment platform, with a focus on risk-adjusted income. The Sub-Fund's allocation may vary in response to market conditions, however, will aim to have a higher allocation to debt securities than to other asset classes.

Cedola" (Coupon) is linked to the need to collect periodic cash flow: this is a fund distribution sub fund with an expected annual coupon of 2.5 / 3% (obtained through the investment in bond assets mainly and up to 25% in equity assets with focus on dividend distribution).

The Sub-Fund can invest with a global approach in the following asset types indirectly through UCI/UCITS including ETFs:

- i. Primarily invests in Shares/units in UCITS/UCIs managed or distributed by companies in the JPMorgan Chase & Co. group. Such UCITS/UCIs will have exposure to a range of asset classes such as equities, debt securities of any credit quality, convertible securities, currencies, commodities, real estate and money market instruments. The Sub-Fund will have indirect exposure to real estate by investing among others in liquid REITs (Real Estate Investment Trusts). Issuers of the underlying investments may be located in any country, including emerging markets.
- ii. The Sub-Fund will typically allocate 10% - 25% to equities and 75% - 90% in fixed income
- iii. The maximum exposure to high yield credit is 30% of the total net assets of the Sub-Fund on a look through basis.
- iv. The Sub-Fund allocation will not be subject to any specific geographic or market sector requirements.
- v. Some of the UCITS/UCIs will invest in derivatives to achieve their investment objective.
- vi. In the event of investments in UCITS the Sub-Fund will invest in 'X' share classes, or where unavailable 'I' or 'C' share classes, that do not generate inducements.
- vii. The Sub-Fund may be invested in financial instruments denominated in other currencies and will typically be hedged to EUR.
- viii. For hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes, the Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments products traded on a regulated market. In particular, the Sub-Fund may at all time take exposure to derivatives on any eligible underlying, such as equity or bond indices, transferable securities, interest rates and currencies, at all times in compliance with the Grand Ducal Regulation.
- ix. In addition, derivative instruments traded over the counter (OTC) may only be used for hedging purpose (for instance, currency forward may be used in order to hedge the exposure to eventual foreign currencies to which the Sub-Fund underlying may be denominated). Such instruments can be used provided they are contracted with first class financial institutions specialized in this type of transactions
- x. If the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Investment Manager considers this to be in the best interest of the investors, and notably for defensive purposes, the Sub-Fund may also, hold, up to 100% of its net assets, liquidities such as (but not limited to) cash deposits and/or Money Market Funds.

Risk inherent to high-yield bonds

As this Sub-Fund, may indirectly, through UCIs/UCITS including eligible EU Exchange Traded Funds (EU ETFs), invest in high yield bonds, the attention is drawn to the investors that such kind of investments represents a higher risk from the issuer being mainly the risk of default. All investments will be carried out in diversified baskets of bonds, but the price of these assets can nevertheless decline substantially if the risk of default is perceived to increase. Please refer to section 9.2 "Investment Risks" within the main body of this Prospectus.

Sustainability Risks

The incorporating of Sustainability Risks is one of the key considerations within the investment process implemented by the Sub-Investment Manager. The Sub-Investment Manager considers material ESG factors within both top-down asset allocation decisions as well as within the fundamental research of underlying managers. Top down asset allocation decisions are consistently evaluated whether there is adequate compensation for the additional risk premium required for investing in asset classes with relatively immature corporate governance institutions (emerging markets) or riskier operating and/or capital structures (value style, high yield, small cap), implicitly capturing much of what most consider material ESG risks from an asset allocation perspective.

The Sub-Investment Manager believes ESG risk is most explicit to the alpha of the underlying managers and look to ensure they are adequately identifying and actively mitigating these risks, where material to their investment process. Within the Sub-Investment Manager's current integration framework, is sought to mitigate these risks at the strategy selection and risk management components of its investment process. ESG has been formally integrated into the underlying investment platforms across the JPMorgan Asset Management platform, and serves as the basis for current ESG integration process of the Sub-Fund. A considerable amount of the ESG analysis is done via the bottom up process of the underlying fund managers, who are assessing materiality within their respective investment processes and determining whether they are adequately compensated at the company or issuer level.

Strategy selection combines manager research and portfolio construction. The Sub-Investment Manager focuses on reviewing how ESG considerations influence the product capabilities within the context of the manager's holistic investment process. The emphasis is to understand the degree to which ESG is considered within the process, how the manager defines and mitigates material ESG risks and the investment rationales for inclusion of securities that may score poorly and/or contain perceived headline risk. The Sub-Investment Manager then takes this information into consideration, among other variables when reviewing strategies within the overall portfolio construction process. For example, valuation sensitive or carry biased managers tend to have the highest perceived ESG risks, but simply excluding those from the underlying opportunity set may result in an unbalanced portfolio and sub-optimal risk adjusted returns over longer time horizons.

Consistent with the standards set forth across the firm, the Sub-Investment Manager has also implemented technology and governance enhancements to efficiently facilitate integration of ESG considerations into its process. Portfolio management and construction tools can identify fund and security level outliers. The Sub-Investment Manager will continue to explore explicit considerations of ESG risk at the asset allocation level as research and implementation vehicles evolves.

Risk Profile

This Sub-Fund is a conservatively constructed portfolio subject to normal market fluctuation and, accordingly, it should be emphasized that the price of the assets can fluctuate. The risk will be contained through diversification among asset allocation, asset type and instruments

According to the Investment Policy above and the non-intensive use of derivate instruments, the Sub-Fund employs the Commitment Approach as the global exposure determination methodology. The aforementioned investment strategy corresponds for the investors with a medium investment risk profile.

2. Reference Currency

The net asset value is expressed in EUR.

3. Investment Manager

Banca Aletti et C. (Suisse) S.A., 6, Via Massimiliano Magatti, CH-6900 Lugano, Switzerland.

4. Sub-Investment Manager

JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited, 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5JP, United Kingdom

5. Valuation Date

The Net Asset Value per Share is calculated daily on each Business Day.

When a Valuation Date falls on a day observed as a holiday on a stock exchange which is the principal market for a significant proportion of a Sub-Fund's investment or is a market for a significant proportion of that Sub-Fund's investment or is a holiday elsewhere and impedes the calculation of the fair market value of the investments of the Sub-Fund, such Valuation Date shall be the next succeeding Business Day in Luxembourg which is not such a holiday.

6. Method used for the determination of the global risk

The global risk of the Sub-Fund shall be determined by using the Commitment Approach.

7. Profile of the typical investor

The aforementioned investment strategy corresponds for the investors with a conservative investment risk profile. The Sub-Fund has no capital guarantee and assumes an element of risk when investing in securities, thus, potential gains or losses may be significant. The risk category is neither a target nor a guarantee and may shift over time.

This Sub-Fund is addressed to investors who intend to derive income from a globally diversified portfolio of securities.

8. Main features of the Sub-Fund

SHARE CLASS	CLASS A	CLASS B
Type of investors	Retail and Institutional	Retail and Institutional
Form of shares	Registered	Registered
Reference currency	EUR	EUR
ISIN code	LU2207642732	LU2207642815
Listing on Luxembourg Stock Exchange	No	No
Dividend policy	Distributing shares	Accumulating shares
Initial Subscription Period	From 26 October 2020 until 23 November 2020	
Initial Price	100 EUR	100 EUR
Minimum Subscription	1.000 EUR	100.000 EUR
Minimum Subsequent Subscription	One (1) Share	One (1) Share
Minimum Holding	N/A	N/A
Subscription fee	Up to 3,00%	Up to 0,50%
Redemption fee	Up to 1,00%	0
Conversion fee	N/A	N/A
Investment Management fee	1.25% per year	0.45% per year
Sub-Investment Manager fee	0.30% per year	0.30% per year
Distribution fee	0.01% per year	
Performance fee	N/A	
Management Company fee	A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year• AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year• AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% per year	
Risk Management Administrative fee payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Management Company Fee	
Key Investor Information Document (KIID) elaboration and maintenance fees payable to the Management Company	On-Going Monitoring: EUR 350 / Year / Active Share Class / Language	
Administration and Fund Accounting Services	A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year• AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year• AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% per year Booking Fee: 10 EUR / transaction	

Depository fees	<p>A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% per year <p>Booking Fee: 10 EUR / transaction</p>
Transfer and Register Agent	EUR 3,500 per year
Domiciliation Fee	EUR 1,000 per year
Statutory and Regulatory Reporting fee payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Administration and Fund Accounting Services Fee
EMT and EPT fee payable to the Management Company	<p>EMT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class /</p> <p>EPT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class</p>

9. Conversion of Shares

Shareholders wishing to convert their Class A Shares into Class B Shares must fulfil the Minimum Subscription amount as described above.

10. Inducements

The maximum level of cumulated management fees that may be charged to both the Sub-Fund and to the UCITS and/or UCI in which it invests is up to 2% for class A and up to 1% for class B, it being understood that this percentage shall be disclosed in the annual report of the Fund (and the Prospectus, following art. 46.3 of Law of 2010).

Investors should note that rebates or retrocession paid by the underlying UCITs and/or UCIs shall be for the benefit of the Sub-Fund.

IV. BA³ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV

BA³ INVESCO REDDITO

1. Objectives and investment policy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed. The investment objective is to achieve capital appreciation and income while at the same time preserving the capital over the medium and long term.

“Reddito” represents the need for “income” to which it responds through a balanced portfolio allocation in terms of asset classes.

The Sub-Fund can invest with a global approach in the following asset types indirectly through UCI/UCITS including ETFs in the Invesco fund range only:

- i. Shares/units in UCITS within the Invesco Funds range of collective investment schemes.
- ii. Shares/units in exchange traded funds (ETF) within the Invesco range.
- iii. Shares/units in exchange traded commodities (ETC) within the Invesco range
- iv. The maximum indirect exposure to the fixed income is 75% of the total net assets of the Sub-Fund (with a maximum exposure of 50% in High-Yield Bonds on a look through basis)
- v. The maximum indirect exposure to equities is 35% of the total net assets of the Sub-Fund on a look through basis with a target of keeping the exposure to equities at 30% most of the time.
- vi. The portfolio will be global in nature and the majority of its assets are going to be indirectly invested in equities and fixed income instruments of developed markets, in particular of the United States and Europe. A material, but still a minority portion of the portfolio (lower than 30%), can be indirectly invested in Emerging Markets. The Sub-Fund’s theoretical maximum indirect exposure to China will be 12%, while the maximum indirect exposure to Russia will be 5%.
- vii. Financial instruments will be mainly denominated in EUR or in currencies of OECD countries. No more than 30% of the value of the Sub-Fund may be invested in financial instruments denominated in non-OECD currencies. Overall exposure to non-Euro currencies cannot be higher than 70%. Asset allocation and portfolio management aim at keeping the exposure to non-Euro currencies below 50%.
- viii. For both hedging and investment purposes, the Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments products traded on a regulated market. In particular, the Sub-Fund may at all time take exposure to derivatives on any eligible underlying, such as equity or bond indices, transferable securities, interest rates and currencies, at all times in compliance with the Grand Ducal Regulation.
- ix. In addition, derivative instruments traded over the counter (OTC) may only be used for hedging purpose (for instance, currency forward may be used in order to hedge the exposure to eventual foreign currencies to which the Sub-Fund underlying may be denominated). Such instruments can be used provided they are contracted with first class financial institutions specialized in this type of transactions.
- x. If the Investment Manager considers this to be in the best interest of the investors, and notably for defensive purposes, the Sub-Fund may also, hold, up to 100% of its net assets, liquidities such as (but not limited to) cash deposits and/or Money Market Funds.

Risk inherent to high-yield bonds in developed and emerging markets

As this Sub-Fund, may indirectly, through UCIs/UCITS including eligible EU Exchange Traded Funds (EU ETFs), invest in high yield bonds in both emerging markets and developed markets, the attention is drawn to the investors that such kind of investments represents a higher risk from the issuer being mainly the risk of default. All investments will be carried out in diversified baskets of bonds, but the price of these assets can nevertheless decline substantially if the risk of default is perceived to increase. Please refer to section 9.2 “Investment Risks” within the main body of this Prospectus.

Sustainability Risks

The Investment Manager makes all investment management decisions for the Sub-Fund taking into account the legal and contractual investment restrictions considering the Sustainability Risks, which are also taken into account by the Investment Advisor. Sustainability Risks are identified, monitored and managed by the Investment Manager and the Investment Advisor.

The following applies to the consideration of Sustainability Risks in investment decisions: The Investment Manager also considers sustainability risks in its investment decisions besides the common financial data. This consideration applies to the entire investment process and the activity of the Investment Advisor, both for the fundamental analysis of investments and for the investment decisions.

Sustainability risks are considered in the investment process of the Investment Manager and the Investment Advisor through macroeconomic, asset-class, and manager analysis. The top-down (asset allocation) investment process considers sustainability risks associated with economic views and the bottom-up (manager selection) component considers the Investment Manager and the Investment Advisor's approach to sustainability risk in their security selection process.

Risk Profile

This Sub-Fund is subject to normal market fluctuation and, accordingly, it should be emphasized that the price of the assets can fluctuate. The risk will be contained through diversification among asset allocation, asset type and instruments.

According to the Investment Policy above and the non-intensive use of derivative instruments, the Sub-Fund employs the Commitment Approach as the global exposure determination methodology. The aforementioned investment strategy corresponds for the investors with a medium investment risk profile.

2. Reference Currency

The net asset value is expressed in EUR.

3. Investment Manager

Banca Aleotti et C. (Suisse) S.A., 6, Via Massimiliano Magatti, CH-6900 Lugano, Switzerland.

4. Investment Advisor

Invesco Management S.A, 37a, Avenue John F Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Luxembourg, has been appointed by, and providing investment advisory services, to the Investment Manager pursuant to a separate investment advisory agreement between the Investment Manager and the Investment Advisor.

5. Valuation Date

The Net Asset Value per Share is calculated daily on each Business Day.

When a Valuation Date falls on a day observed as a holiday on a stock exchange which is the principal market for a significant proportion of a Sub-Fund's investment or is a market for a significant proportion of that Sub-Fund's investment or is a holiday elsewhere and impedes the calculation of the fair market value of the investments of the Sub-Fund, such Valuation Date shall be the next succeeding Business Day in Luxembourg which is not such a holiday.

6. Method used for the determination of the global risk

The global risk of the Sub-Fund shall be determined by using the Commitment Approach.

7. Profile of the typical investor

The aforementioned investment strategy corresponds for the investors with a medium investment risk profile. The Sub-Fund has no capital guarantee and assumes medium risk when investing in securities, thus, potential gains or losses may be significant. The risk category is neither a target nor a guarantee and may shift over time.

This Sub-Fund is addressed to investors who intend to benefit from the global financial market trends with a medium level of volatility.

8. Main features of the Sub-Fund

SHARE CLASS	CLASS A	CLASS B
Type of investors	Retail and Institutional	Retail and Institutional
Form of shares	Registered	Registered
Reference currency	EUR	EUR
ISIN code	LU2207642906	LU2207643037
Listing on Luxembourg Stock Exchange	No	No
Dividend policy	Distributing shares	Accumulating shares
Initial Subscription Period	From 26 October 2020 until 23 November 2020	
Initial Price	100 EUR	100 EUR
Minimum Subscription	1.000 EUR	100.000 EUR
Minimum Subsequent Subscription	One (1) Share	One (1) Share
Minimum Holding	N/A	N/A
Subscription fee	Up to 3,00%	Up to 0,50%
Redemption fee	Up to 1,00%	0
Conversion fee	N/A	N/A
Investment Management fee	1.25% per year	0.45% per year
Advisory fee	0.01% per year	0.01% per year
Distribution fee	0.01% per year	
Performance fee	N/A	
Management Company fee	<p>A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% per year 	
Risk Management Administrative fee payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Management Company Fee	
Key Investor Information Document (KIID) elaboration and maintenance fees payable to the Management Company	On-Going Monitoring: EUR 350 / Year / Active Share Class / Language	
Administration and Fund Accounting Services	<p>A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% per year <p>Booking Fee: 10 EUR / transaction</p>	
Depository fees	<p>A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% per year <p>Booking Fee: 10 EUR / transaction</p>	
Transfer and Register Agent	EUR 3,500 per year	

Domiciliation Fee	EUR 1,000 per year
Statutory and Regulatory Reporting fee payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Administration and Fund Accounting Services Fee
EMT and EPT fee payable to the Management Company	EMT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class / EPT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class

9. Conversion of Shares

Shareholders wishing to convert their Class A Shares into Class B Shares must fulfil the Minimum Subscription amount as described above.

10. Inducements

The maximum level of cumulated management fees that may be charged to both the Sub-Fund and to the UCITS and/or UCI in which it invests is up to 2% for class A and up to 1% for class B, it being understood that this percentage shall be disclosed in the annual report of the Fund (and the Prospectus, following art. 46.3 of Law of 2010).

Investors should note that rebates or retrocession paid by the underlying UCITs and/or UCIs shall be for the benefit of the Sub-Fund.

V. BA³ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV

BA³ FIDELITY CRESCITA EQUILIBRATA

1. Objectives and investment policy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed. The objective of the Sub-Fund is to gain exposure to global equity and fixed income markets by mainly investing through UCITS/UCIs including ETFs. The Sub-Fund is managed with a risk aware approach and is diversified across regions and sectors. The indirect maximum exposure to Russia and China through all the different fund investments is limited to 20% on China and 10% on Russia.

“Crescita equilibrata” (Balanced Growth) recalls the need for capital growth but with a balanced approach in terms of allocation, to which the Sub-Fund responds through a multi asset allocation with equity weight between 40% and 60%.

The Sub-Fund can invest with a global approach in the following asset types indirectly through UCI/UCITS including ETFs:

- i. Shares/units in UCITS within the Fidelity Funds range of collective investment schemes within equities and fixed income (including high-yield bonds).
- ii. Shares/units in exchange traded funds (ETF) within the Fidelity range.
- iii. The target indirect exposure of equities and fixed income is balanced most of the time. The Sub-Fund will invest indirectly in equity and fixed income markets in a balanced approach with the flexibility to tilt allocations according to market conditions and within the defined ranges of 40-60% for each asset group.
- iv. At all times, the maximum exposure level to derivatives is capped at 100% of the Sub-Fund total net assets.
- v. If the Investment Manager considers this to be in the best interest of the investors, and notably for defensive purposes, the Sub-Fund may also, hold, up to 20% of its net assets, in liquid assets such as (but not limited to) cash deposits, and/or Money Market Funds.

Risk inherent to high-yield bonds

As this Sub-Fund, may indirectly, through UCIs/UCITS including eligible EU Exchange Traded Funds (EU ETFs), invest in high yield bonds, the attention is drawn to the investors that such kind of investments represents a higher risk from the issuer being mainly the risk of default. All investments will be carried out in diversified baskets of bonds, but the price of these assets can nevertheless decline substantially if the risk of default is perceived to increase. Please refer to section 9.2 Risk Considerations within the main body of the prospectus.

Sustainability Risks

The Investment Manager and the Investment Advisor consider Sustainability Risks in their investment decision process for the Sub-Fund.

The approach to Sustainability Risk integration seeks to identify and assess the ESG risks at an individual issuer level.

Sustainability Risks which may be considered by the Investment Manager and the Investment Advisor include, but are not limited to:

- corporate governance malpractices (e.g. board structure, executive remuneration);
- shareholder rights (e.g. election of directors, capital amendments);
- changes to regulation (e.g. greenhouse gas emissions restrictions, governance codes);
- physical threats (e.g. extreme weather, climate change, water shortages);
- brand and reputational issues (e.g. poor health and safety records, cyber security breaches);
- supply chain management (e.g. increase in fatalities, lost time injury rates, labour relations); and
- work practices (e.g. observation of health, safety and human rights provisions).

The Investment Manager and the Investment Advisor supplement the study of financial results of potential investments with additional qualitative and quantitative non-financial (or non-fundamental) analysis including ESG

risks and will factor them into investment decision making and risk monitoring to the extent they represent potential or actual material risks and/or opportunities to maximise long-term risk-adjusted returns.

This systematic integration of ESG risks in investment analysis and decision-making relies on:

- “qualitative assessments”, which will be by reference, but not limited, to case studies, environmental, social and governance impacts associated with issuers, product safety documents, customer reviews, company visits or data from proprietary models and local intelligence; and

- “quantitative assessments”, which will be by reference to ESG ratings which may be from external providers, including but not limited to MSCI, or an internal rating assigned by the Investment Manager and/or the Investment Advisor primarily using Fidelity Sustainability Ratings (described below), relevant data in third-party certificates or labels, assessment reports on carbon footprints, or percentage of revenue or profits of issuers generated from ESG-relevant activities.

However, it should be noted that while ESG risks are considered systematically no one aspect (including ESG ratings) would prevent the Investment Manager from making any investment as investment decisions remain discretionary within the investment objectives of the Sub-Fund.

Fidelity Sustainability Ratings is a proprietary rating system developed by Fidelity’s research analysts to assess individual issuers. Those ratings score issuers on an A-E scale on sector-specific factors and a trajectory forecast based on an assessment of expected change of an issuer’s sustainability characteristics over time. Such ratings are based on fundamental bottom-up research and materiality assessment using criteria specific to the industry of each issuer relevant to material ESG issues (the ‘Fidelity Sustainability Rating’). The provision and sourcing of ESG data is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness for the ongoing assessment of Sustainability Risks.

For investments in ETFs, Sustainability Risks are primarily integrated into the investment process for the Index Tracking Sub-Funds by means of the incorporation of norms-based screening and negative screening of certain sectors, companies or practices based on specific ESG criteria into the methodology of the Index which each Index Tracking Sub-Fund aims to track pursuant to its investment objective and/or in accordance with its investment policies, as specified in the relevant supplement. This includes the adoption of proxy voting guidelines designed to promote long-term shareholder value by supporting good corporate governance practices and engagement with investee companies, either directly or by means of collective engagement initiatives via third party providers that act as agent for a pool of investors in certain companies.

Risk Profile

This Sub-Fund is subject to normal market fluctuation and, accordingly, it should be emphasized that the price of the assets can fluctuate. The risk will be contained through diversification among asset allocation, asset type and instruments.

According to the Investment Policy above and the non-intensive use of derivative instruments, the Sub-Fund employs the Commitment Approach as the global exposure determination methodology. The aforementioned investment strategy corresponds for the investors with a medium investment risk profile.

2. Reference Currency

The net asset value is expressed in EUR.

3. Investment Manager

Banca Aletti et C. (Suisse) S.A., 6, Via Massimiliano Magatti, CH-6900 Lugano, Switzerland

4. Investment Advisor

FIL (Luxembourg) S.A, 2a Rue Albert Borschette, 1021 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

5. Valuation Date

The Net Asset Value per Share is calculated daily on each Business Day.

When a Valuation Date falls on a day observed as a holiday on a stock exchange which is the principal market for a significant proportion of a Sub-Fund's investment or is a market for a significant proportion of that Sub-Fund's investment or is a holiday elsewhere and impedes the calculation of the fair market value of the investments of the Sub-Fund, such Valuation Date shall be the next succeeding Business Day in Luxembourg which is not such a holiday.

6. Method used for the determination of the global risk

The global risk of the Sub-Fund shall be determined by using the Commitment Approach.

7. Profile of the typical investor

The aforementioned investment strategy corresponds for the investors with a medium investment risk profile. The Sub-Fund has no capital guarantee and assumes medium risk when investing in securities, thus, potential gains or losses may be significant. The risk category is neither a target nor a guarantee and may shift over time.

This Sub-Fund is addressed to investors who intend to benefit from the global financial market trends with a medium level of volatility.

8. Main features of the Sub-Fund

SHARE CLASS	CLASS A1	CLASS A2	CLASS B
Type of investors	Retail and Institutional	Retail and Institutional	Retail and Institutional
Form of shares	Registered	Registered	Registered
Reference currency	EUR	EUR	EUR
ISIN code	LU2207643110	LU2207643201	LU2207643383
Listing on Luxembourg Stock Exchange	No	No	No
Dividend policy	Accumulating shares	Distributing shares	Accumulating shares
Initial Subscription Period	From 26 October 2020 until 23 November 2020		
Initial Price	100 EUR	100 EUR	100 EUR
Minimum Subscription	1.000 EUR	1.000 EUR	100.000 EUR
Minimum Subsequent Subscription	One (1) Share	One (1) Share	One (i) Share
Minimum Holding	N/A	N/A	N/A
Subscription fee	Up to 3,00%	Up to 3,00%	Up to 0,50%
Redemption fee	Up to 1,00%	Up to 1,00%	0
Conversion fee	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investment Management fee	1.45% per year	1.45% per year	0.45% per year
Advisory fee	0.03% per year	0.03% per year	0.03% per year
Distribution fee	0.01% per year		
Performance fee	N/A		
Management Company fee	A variable fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year• AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year• AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% per year		
Risk Management Administrative fee payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Management Company Fee		
Key Investor Information Document (KIID) elaboration and maintenance fees payable to the Management Company	On-Going Monitoring: EUR 350 / Year / Active Share Class / Language		
Administration and Fund Accounting Services	A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% <p>Booking Fee: 10 EUR / transaction</p>
Depository fees	<p>A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% per year <p>Booking Fee: 10 EUR / transaction</p>
Transfer and Register Agent	EUR 3,500 per year
Domiciliation Fee	EUR 1,000 per year
Statutory and Regulatory Reporting fee payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Administration and Fund Accounting Services Fee
EMT and EPT fee payable to the Management Company	<p>EMT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class /</p> <p>EPT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class</p>

9. Conversion of Shares

Shareholders wishing to convert their Class A Shares into Class B Shares must fulfil the Minimum Subscription amount as described above.

10. Inducements

The maximum level of cumulated management fees that may be charged to both the Sub-Fund and to the UCITS and/or UCI in which it invests is up to 2% for class A and up to 1% for class B, it being understood that this percentage shall be disclosed in the annual report of the Fund (and the Prospectus, following art. 46.3 of Law of 2010).

Investors should note that rebates or retrocession paid by the underlying UCITs and/or UCIs shall be for the benefit of the Sub-Fund.

VI. BA³ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV BA³ PICTET CRESCITA DINAMICA

1. Objectives and investment policy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed. The investment objective is to achieve medium term capital growth mainly through the direct investment in equities. The Sub-Fund combines a thematic approach and a quantitative equity selection approach within a multi-asset allocation strategy, unrelated to benchmark constraints. Both thematic and quantitative approach to equity selection are based on a fundamental analysis of companies, even though they use different drivers. The combination of the two approaches is an efficient solution to ensure a more stable long-term performance.

Crescita Dinamica" (Dynamic Growth) recalls the need for capital growth to which the Sub-Fund responds through a "dynamic" equity matrix multi-asset allocation.

The Sub-Fund seeks to accomplish this objective through investing primarily in equities but have also the following asset classes:

- i. The target direct exposure of equities is at 75% most of the time, whereby the equity exposure can range between 50% and 100%.
- ii. The maximum exposure to the fixed income is 50%, this exposure could be indirect through investments in shares/units in UCITS or direct through investments in investment grade fixed income bonds of issuers from OECD countries.
- iii. In the event of investments in UCITs the Sub-Fund will invest only in institutional classes that do not generate inducements.
- iv. Financial instruments will be mainly denominated in EUR or in currencies of OECD countries.
- v. The maximum exposure to investments in Emerging Markets is 20%.
- vi. For hedging, the Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments products traded on a regulated market. In particular, the Sub-Fund may at all time take exposure to derivatives on any eligible underlying, such as equity or bond indices, transferable securities, interest rates and currencies, at all times in compliance with the Grand Ducal Regulation.
- vii. In addition, derivative instruments traded over the counter (OTC) may only be used for hedging purpose (for instance, currency forward may be used in order to hedge the exposure to eventual foreign currencies to which the Sub-Fund underlying may be denominated). Such instruments can be used provided they are contracted with first class (please define "first class") financial institutions specialized in this type of transactions.
- viii. At all times, the maximum exposure level to derivatives is capped at 100% of the Sub-Fund total net assets.
- ix. If the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager considers this to be in the best interest of the investors, and notably for defensive purposes, the Sub-Fund may also, hold, up to 100% of its net assets, liquidities such as (but not limited to) cash deposits and/or Money Market Funds.

Sustainability Risks

The investment process integrates ESG factors based on proprietary and third-party research to evaluate investment risks and opportunities. When selecting the Sub-Fund's investments, securities of issuers with high sustainability risks may be purchased and retained in the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

In line with the Sub-Investment Manager's commitment to responsible investment:

- The Sub-Investment Manager ensures that voting rights are exercised systematically methodically.
- The Sub-Investment Manager may engage with issuers in order to positively influence ESG practices.

- The Sub-Fund adopts an exclusion policy relating to direct investment that are deemed incompatible with the Sub-Investment Manager's approach to responsible investment.

For further information, please refer to www.assetmanagement.pictet

Risk Profile

This Sub-Fund is subject to normal market fluctuation and, accordingly, it should be emphasized that the price of the assets can fluctuate. The risk will be contained through diversification among asset allocation, asset type and instruments.

According to the Investment Policy above and the non-intensive use of derivate instruments, the Sub-Fund employs the Commitment Approach as the global exposure determination methodology. The aforementioned investment strategy corresponds for the investors with a medium-high investment risk profile.

2. Reference Currency

The net asset value is expressed in EUR.

3. Investment Manager

Banca Aletti et C. (Suisse) S.A., 6, Via Massimiliano Magatti, CH-6900 Lugano, Switzerland.

4. Sub-Investment Manager

Pictet Asset Management SA, Route des Acacias 60, 1211 Geneva 73, Switzerland.

5. Valuation Date

The Net Asset Value per Share is calculated daily on each Business Day.

When a Valuation Date falls on a day observed as a holiday on a stock exchange which is the principal market for a significant proportion of a Sub-Fund's investment or is a market for a significant proportion of that Sub-Fund's investment or is a holiday elsewhere and impedes the calculation of the fair market value of the investments of the Sub-Fund, such Valuation Date shall be the next succeeding Business Day in Luxembourg which is not such a holiday.

6. Method used for the determination of the global risk

The global risk of the Sub-Fund shall be determined by using the Commitment Approach.

7. Profile of the typical investor

The aforementioned investment strategy corresponds for the investors with a medium-high investment risk profile. The Sub-Fund has no capital guarantee and assumes medium-high risk when investing in securities, thus, potential gains or losses may be significant. The risk category is neither a target nor a guarantee and may shift over time.

This Sub-Fund is addressed to investors who intend to benefit from the global financial market trends with a medium to high level of volatility.

8. Main features of the Sub-Fund

SHARE CLASS	CLASS A	CLASS B
Type of investors	Retail and Institutional	Retail and Institutional
Form of shares	Registered	Registered
Reference currency	EUR	EUR
ISIN code	LU2207643466	LU2207643623
Listing on Luxembourg Stock Exchange	No	No

Dividend policy	Accumulating shares	Accumulating shares
Initial Subscription Period	From 26 October 2020 until 23 November 2020	
Initial price	100 EUR	100 EUR
Minimum Subscription	1.000 EUR	100.000 EUR
Minimum Subsequent Subscription	One (1) Share	One (1) Share
Minimum Holding	N/A	N/A
Subscription fee	Up to 3,00%	Up to 0,50%
Redemption fee	Up to 1,00%	0
Conversion fee	N/A	N/A
Investment Management fee	1.80% per year	0.55% per year
Sub-Investment Manager fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.40% per year • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.35% per year • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.30% per year 	
Distribution fee	0.01% per year	
Performance fee	N/A	
Management Company fee	<p>A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% per year 	
Risk Management Administrative fee payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Management Company Fee	
Key Investor Information Document (KIID) elaboration and maintenance fees payable to the Management Company	On-Going Monitoring: EUR 350 / Year / Active Share Class / Language	
Administration and Fund Accounting Services	<p>A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% per year <p>Booking Fee: 10 EUR / transaction</p>	
Depository fees	<p>A variable Fee per annum in EUR applied per tranches out of AUM, with minimum of EUR 20,000/Year/Sub-fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUM ranging from EUR 0 to EUR 500 million: 0.040% per year • AUM ranging from EUR 500 million and EUR 1 billion: 0.035% per year • AUM above EUR 1 billion: 0.025% per year <p>Booking Fee: 10 EUR / transaction</p>	
Transfer and Register Agent	EUR 3,500 per year	
Domiciliation Fee	EUR 1,000 per year	
Statutory and Regulatory Reporting fee payable to the Management Company	Fees included within the Administration and Fund Accounting Services Fee	
EMT and EPT fee payable to the Management Company	<p>EMT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class /</p> <p>EPT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class</p>	

9. Conversion of Shares

Shareholders wishing to convert their Class A Shares into Class B Shares must fulfil the Minimum Subscription amount as described above.

VII. BA³ STRATEGIC INVESTMENT SICAV – FIRMITUDO FLEXIBLE STRATEGY

1. Objectives and investment policy

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to offer to its shareholders an absolute positive return as high and as stable as possible, while using as a benchmark the Euribor 3M + 100 bps.

The Sub-Fund will achieve its investment policy by backing trends for growth and/or the volatility of the markets. This Sub-Fund invests primarily both in international bonds (convertible and non-convertible) and international equities, in treasury certificates, provided they are transferable securities issued in international markets, and in any other transferable securities officially listed for trading on an equities market, in money market instruments and options.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may also invest up to 40% of its net assets in UCITS and /or UCIs of the open-ended type and diversified, following a risk diversification requirement as applicable to the Luxembourg's UCITS under part I of the 2010 Law.

The choice of UCITS and UCIs will follow the imperious risk repartition and will offer an optimal return through a dynamic asset allocation adapted to the political, economic and financial environment.

It is important to mention that a fund investing in other funds may generate redundancy in different fees. In addition to the fees supported by the Sub-Fund for its daily management, management fees will be indirectly charged to the Sub-Fund's assets through the selected funds held in the portfolio. The cumulated management fees will not be more than 5% (five per cent) of the Sub-Fund's net assets; performance fees and advisory fees are included in the "management fees" terms.

In the event of investments in UCITS and UCIs that generate trailer fees, those retrocessions will be fully due to the Sub-Fund.

Despite a main objective of medium to long term investment, the Sub-Fund can take profit from arbitrage opportunities and is authorized to hold temporarily liquidities. The Company will further comply with the investment restrictions detailed in the Prospectus.

Sustainability Risks

As at the date of the current Prospectus, the Sub-Fund does not integrate sustainability risks, as defined in SFDR, into its investment decisions. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Management Company has updated its ESG policy, in accordance with SFDR, which is available on its website at <http://www.adepa.com/third-party-fund-management-company/regulatory-section/>.

Risk Profile

This Sub-Fund is subject to normal market fluctuation and accordingly, it should be emphasized that the price of the assets can fluctuate. No guarantee can be given with respect to the performance or the return of capital.

2. Reference Currency

The net asset value is expressed in EUR.

3. Investment Manager

Banca Aletti et C. (Suisse) S.A., 6, Via Massimiliano Magatti, CH-6900 Lugano, Switzerland.

In consideration for the services in relation to the Sub-Fund, the Investment Manager will be entitled to receive from the Management Company, out of the assets of the Fund, the following remuneration:

In relation to Class A Shares:

- a quarterly fixed fee at a maximum annual rate of 0.95% (+ VAT if applicable) of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund, decreased by the remuneration payable to the Global Distributor payable at the end of each quarter, calculated on the average of the weekly Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund's total net assets for each quarter;

- an annual Performance Fee equal to 15% (+ VAT if applicable) of the outperformance of the Sub-Fund compared with the benchmark: the Euribor 3 months + 100bps. There is an outperformance of the Net Asset Value ("NAV") of the Sub-Fund compared with the benchmark if the return of the Sub-Fund is positive and higher than the quarterly return of the benchmark. The Sub-Fund will pay 15% of the positive difference between the return of the Sub-Fund and the highest between 0% and the quarterly return of the benchmark. The return of the NAV per Share is calculated in relation with the "high water mark". The "high water mark" is equal to the maximum between (i) the last highest NAV per Share on which a performance fee has been paid and (ii) the first high water mark. A Performance Fee for each quarter will only be payable if the last NAV of such quarter exceeds the "high water mark". The amount of the Performance Fee will be accrued at each Net Asset Value calculation, based on the amount of the outstanding shares of the Sub-Fund at the time of such Net Asset Value calculation.

In relation to Class B Shares:

- a quarterly fixed fee at a maximum annual rate of 0,45% (+ VAT if applicable) of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund, decreased by the remuneration to the Global Distributor payable at the end of each quarter, calculated on the average of the weekly Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund's total net assets for each quarter;
- an annual Performance Fee equal to 7,5% (+ VAT if applicable) of the outperformance of the Sub-Fund compared with the benchmark: the Euribor 3 months + 100bps. There is an outperformance of the Net Asset Value ("NAV") of the Sub-Fund compared with the benchmark if the return of the Sub-Fund is positive and higher than the quarterly return of the benchmark. The Sub-Fund will pay 7.5% of the positive difference between the return of the Sub-Fund and the highest between 0% and the quarterly return of the benchmark. The return of the NAV per Share is calculated in relation with the "high water mark". The "high water mark" is equal to the maximum between (i) the last highest NAV per Share on which a performance fee has been paid and (ii) the first high water mark. A Performance Fee for each quarter will only be payable if the last NAV of such quarter exceeds the "high water mark". The amount of the Performance Fee will be accrued at each Net Asset Value calculation, based on the amount of the outstanding shares of the Sub-Fund at the time of such Net Asset Value calculation.

4. Investment Advisor

N/A

5. Valuation Date

The Net Asset Value per Share is calculated weekly, on each Tuesday.

When a Valuation Date falls on a day observed as a holiday on a stock exchange which is the principal market for a significant proportion of a Sub-Fund's investment or is a market for a significant proportion of that Sub-Fund's investment or is a holiday elsewhere and impedes the calculation of the fair market value of the investments of the Sub-Fund, such Valuation Date shall be the next succeeding business day in Luxembourg which is not such a holiday.

All payments due pursuant to section 4.3 of the Prospectus must be made immediately upon subscription and must be received by the Company not later than two (2) business days after the relevant Valuation Date.

6. Method used for the determination of the global risk

The global risk exposure of the Sub-Fund is calculated by using the commitment approach.

7. Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for investors who wish to invest in a well-diversified portfolio of bonds and shares worldwide, are willing to bear variations in market value and thus have low to medium aversion to risk and who have a short/medium term investment horizon. This Sub-Fund is set up for retail investors as well as for institutional investors.

8. Main features of the Share Classes

Share Class	Class A	Class B
Type of investors	Retail	Institutional and investors approved by the Board of Directors
Form of shares	Registered	Registered
Reference currency	EUR	EUR
ISIN code	LU0522615623	LU1539840345

Listing on Luxembourg Stock Exchange	No ¹	No
Dividend policy	Accumulating shares	Accumulating shares
Minimum Subscription	One (1) Share	One (1) Share
Minimum Subsequent Subscription	N/A	N/A
Minimum Holding	N/A	N/A
Subscription fee	Up to 2,00%	Up to 2,00%
Redemption fee	Up to 1,00%	Up to 1,00%
Conversion fee	N/A	N/A
Taxation ("taxe d'abonnement")	0,05% per year	0,01% per year
Investment Management fee	Refer to point 3 above	
Distribution fee	0,02% per year out of the Investment Management Fees / year	0,02% per year out of the Investment Management Fees
Performance fee	Refer to point 3 above	Refer to point 3 above
Management Company fee	Paid out of AuM applied per the following Asset tranches / year: EUR 0 to EUR 50Mio A Variable Fee of 0.05% Assets above EUR 50 Mio A Variable Fee of 0.045% Assets above EUR 100 Mio A Variable Fee of 0.040%	
Risk Management Administrative fee payable to the Management Company	EUR 375 per month	
Key Investor Information Document (KIID) elaboration and maintenance fees payable to the Management Company	On-Going Monitoring: EUR 150 / Year / Active Share Class (Until 12/11/2020) On-Going Monitoring: EUR 350 / Year / Active Share Class / Language (Effective as from 13/11/2020)	
Administration and Fund Accounting Services	Paid out of AuM applied per tranches: A Fixed Fee of EUR 14.000 / Year (for a Weekly NAV) A Fixed Fee of EUR 20.000 / Year (for a Daily NAV) + (plus) Assets ranging EUR 0 to EUR 50Mio A Variable Fee of 0.03% / year Assets above EUR 50Mio A Variable Fee of 0.025% / year Assets above EUR 100Mio A Variable Fee of 0.020% / year Booking Fee: EUR 10 / Transaction (Trade = Booking)	
Depository fees	Paid out of AuM applied per the followings per year: A Variable Fee of 0.06% per year (with a minimum fee of EUR 14.000) Booking Fee: EUR 25 / Transaction (Trade = Booking)	
Transfer and Register Agent	A Fixed Fee of EUR 1.000 /year	
Domiciliation Fee	A Fixed Fee of EUR 4.500/ year	
Statutory and Regulatory Reporting fee payable to the Management Company	EUR 1.500 per year	
EMT and EPT fee payable to the Management Company	EMT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class / EPT production and dissemination: EUR 250 / year / class (Effective as from 13/11/2020)	

9. Conversion of Shares

Shareholders wishing to convert their Class A Shares into Class B Shares must fulfil the Minimum Subscription amount as described above. Conversion into Class B Shares of the Sub-Fund is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

¹ This class will no longer be listed as of 29 March 2018.

