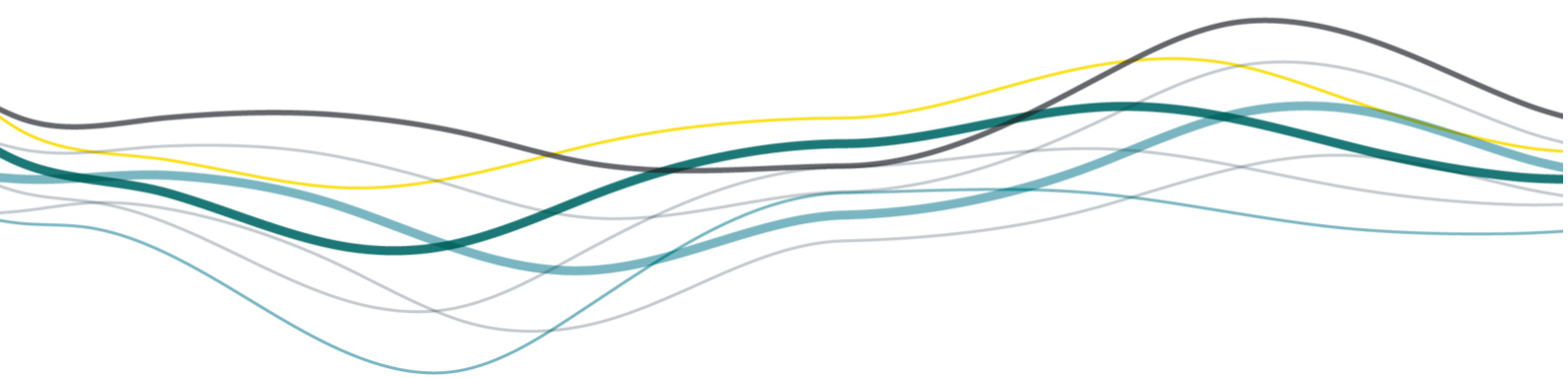




RIVERTREE Fd

Prospectus
JANUARY 2023



Variable capital investment fund under Luxembourg law

R.C.S. Luxembourg : B 57.138 - VAT No. LU21661073 -

Subscriptions are not valid unless made on the basis of the Prospectus in force and the KIID accompanied by the most recent annual report, and by the most recent half-yearly report if the latter is published after the most recent annual report. No persons are authorised to supply information about the Sicav which is not contained in the Prospectus.

WARNING

Rivertree Fd (the "**Sicav**") is a variable capital investment company registered on the list of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) and governed in accordance with Part I of the Luxembourg law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment (the "**Law of 2010**"). Such registration does not however imply approval or disapproval on the part of a Luxembourg authority regarding the adequacy or accuracy of this Prospectus (hereinafter the "Prospectus") or the securities portfolio held by the Sicav. Any declaration to the contrary would not be authorised and would be illegal.

The Sicav's board of directors (hereinafter the "**Board of Directors**") is responsible for the accuracy of the information contained in the current Prospectus on the date of its publication. Consequently, any information or affirmation not contained in the Prospectus, the appendices to Part II of the Prospectus if appropriate, or in the reports which form an integral part of it must be considered as unauthorised.

This Prospectus is subject to updates. Therefore it is recommended that potential subscribers enquire at the Sicav about the publication of the most recent Prospectus.

Investing in shares in the Sicav entails risks, details of which are given in the chapter "Risks associated with an investment in the Sicav".

Shares of the Sicav are subscribed only on the basis of the information contained in the Prospectus and the Key Investor Information Document (hereafter KIID). The KIID is a pre-contractual document which contains key information for investors. It includes appropriate information on the key characteristics of each class of shares in the Sicav.

If you plan to subscribe shares, you should first carefully read the KIID together with the Prospectus and its appendices, if appropriate, which contain specific information on the investment policies of the Sicav and consult the most recently published annual and six-monthly reports of the Sicav, copies of which are available on the web site: <https://www.quintet.com/en-lu>, from local agents or from those entities marketing the Sicav's shares, as appropriate, and may be obtained on demand, free of charge, at the registered office of the SICAV during office hours on banking days in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The Sicav has been approved as a UCITS in Luxembourg. This Prospectus may not be used as an offer or solicitation for sale in any country or in any circumstances where such an offer or solicitation is not authorised. Any potential investor in shares who receives a copy of the Prospectus or subscription sheet in a territory other than those described above may not consider these documents as an invitation to buy or subscribe to shares, unless, in the territory in question, a similar invitation could be legally made, without the need to register, or unless this person complies with the legislation in force in the territory in question, obtains any government or other authorisations required and submits to any applicable formalities. It is necessary to verify before any subscription which countries the Sicav has been registered in and more particularly which sub-funds, categories or asset classes have been authorised for marketing and whether there are any legal constraints or foreign exchange restrictions regarding the subscription, purchase, possession or sale of the Sicav's shares.

No steps have been taken to register the Sicav or its shares with the US Securities and Exchange Commission as provided for in the 1940 Investment Company Act, as amended, or any other regulation on transferable securities. This Prospectus may consequently not be introduced, transmitted or distributed to the United States of America (USA), its territories and dependencies, or to a US person as defined by Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as part of transactions which are exempt from registration under the 1933 Securities Act. Any breach of these restrictions may constitute a violation of US laws on transferable securities.

Shares may be neither offered nor sold to US persons, nor to persons who may not have the legal capacity to do so or with regard to whom a solicitation to sell is illegal (hereafter "**non-authorised persons**").

The abovementioned definition of US persons is extended to the criteria defined by the *Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act* ("FATCA").

The Board of Directors may demand the immediate redemption of the shares bought or held by unauthorised US persons, including investors who become unauthorised US persons after acquiring the shares.

Investors are to inform the Sicav and/or the Transfer Agent and Registrar (i) if they become unauthorised persons or (ii) if they hold shares in violation of the Sicav's legal/regulatory provisions, or those of its Prospectus or articles of association, or (iii) any circumstances which may have legal/regulatory consequences for the Sicav or the shareholders or may otherwise be contrary to the interests of the Sicav or other shareholders.

The Sicav draws investors' attention to the fact that an investor may fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Sicav, in particular the right to attend General Shareholders' Meetings only if the investor himself and his name are in the Sicav's register of Shares. If an investor invests in the Sicav through an intermediary investing in the Sicav in his name but for the investor's account, certain shareholder rights may not necessarily be exercised directly by the investor vis-à-vis the Sicav. The investor is advised to inform himself as to his rights.

Investments in the Sicav involve risks including those linked to equity and bond markets, the exchange rate between currencies and the volatility of interest rates. No assurance can be given that the Sicav will attain its objectives. The value of capital and income deriving from the Sicav's investments is subject to variations and investors may not get back the amount initially invested. Furthermore, past performance is no indication of future performance.

Before investing in the Sicav or if there are any doubts about the risks linked to an investment in the Sicav or the suitability of a sub-fund to the investor's risk profile with regard to his personal situation, investors are advised to consult their own financial, legal and tax advisers to determine whether an investment in the Sicav is suitable for them and to request their assistance so as to be fully informed about the legal or tax consequences or the results of any currency restrictions or controls with regard to the subscription, possession, redemption, conversion or transfer of the shares pursuant to the laws in force in the country of residence, domicile or establishment of these persons.

The objective of the Sicav is to offer its shareholders the possibility to invest in an investment vehicle oriented towards the growth of capital invested in UCITS, UCI and other transferable securities.

Data protection

Investors are informed that the personal data, i.e. all data information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ("Personal data") provided within the framework of an investment in the Sicav (Data Controller) are processed by the Sicav and the management company, central administrative agent, registrar and transfer agent, the depositary bank, paying agent or approved auditor, and their subsidiaries and agents, including the global distributor and distributors (together "Entities") in accordance with the Luxembourg legislation on data protection applicable in Luxembourg (including, but not limited to, (i) the amended Law of 2 August 2002 on the protection of persons with regard to the procession of personal data, (ii) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and the free movement of such data (the General Data Protection Regulation), and (iii) any law of regulation on personal data protection which applies to them) (together "Data protection laws").

The Entities may act as data controllers on behalf of the Data controller or as controllers in the pursuit of their own objectives, i.e. (i) offering and managing investments and providing related services, (ii) developing and managing professional relations with those in charge of the processing, and (iii) where appropriate, carrying out direct or indirect marketing. The Entities declare that if such processing is delegated, they shall ensure that their processor (authorised third party) respects the same level of personal data protection.

Such provisions do not release the Entities from their protection obligations, in particular when transferring personal data outside the European Economic Area (EEA).

The subscriber may refuse to provide personal data to the Data controller and the Entities and thus prevent them from using such data. However, such a refusal may make it impossible for these persons to invest in the Sicav. Not providing the relevant personal data requested within the framework of relations with the Sicav is likely to prevent investors from exercising their rights with regard to shares and from retaining a holding in the Sicav. It may also prove necessary for the Sicav, the management company and/or the Administrator to report this lack of cooperation to the relevant Luxembourg authorities within the limits laid down by the legislation in force.

1. Personal data collected

The personal data processed include, without being limited to, the name, signature, address, transaction history of each investor, e-mail address, banking and financial data, other relevant personal details and the source of the funds, and the recording of any telephone conversations (including for follow-up).

2. Purposes for processing your personal data

In most cases, the personal data provided by investors shall be used to:

- (i) Update the Sicav's investor register,
- (ii) Manage subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of shares and the payment of dividend to investors,
- (iii) Check Late Trading and Market Timing transactions, and to retain recordings that may serve as evidence of a transaction or a message referring to it,
- (iv) comply with the regulations in force on the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism,
- (v) achieve the legitimate interests pursued by the Sicav for the purposes of direct marketing of the Sicav's products and services and carrying out surveys (including developing commercial offers).

3. On the basis of specific legal grounds, your personal data are likely to be processed in this way for the following reasons

The Data Controller and the Entities collect, store, process and use, electronically or otherwise, Personal Data provided by the Investors in order to fulfil their respective legal obligations. In this respect, in accordance with legal obligations, including those of corporate law, the fight against money laundering, FATCA and any other legislation for the application Automatic exchange of information on financial accounts standards developed by the OECD, information on subscribers identified as being subject to a declaration within the meaning of these laws shall be included in an annual declaration to the Luxembourg tax authorities. Where appropriate, they shall be informed of this by the Administrator at least before the declaration is sent and within sufficient time to exercise their data protection rights (within one month or for an extended period of two months if necessary).

It can be useful to retain recordings, which can serve as evidence of a transaction or a message relating to it in the case of disagreement, and to assert or defend the interests or the rights of the Data Controller and the Entities in accordance with any legal obligation to which they are subject. These recordings, which may be produced before the court or within the framework of other legal proceedings and admitted as evidence having the same value as a written document, shall be retained for a period of five years from the date of the recording. The lack of recordings can in no way be used against the Data Controller and the Entities.

Investors acknowledge and accept that the Sicav, the management Company and/or the Administrator, shall transmit any relevant information regarding their investments in the Sicav to the Luxembourg financial authorities (Administration des Contributions Directes) who shall automatically exchange this information with relevant authorities in the USA or other authorised territories as stipulated by FATCA, the Common reporting Standard (CRS) and any similar law or regulation in Luxembourg or the European Union.

The Data Controller and the Entities are likely to use the Personal Data to provide Investors regularly with information on other products and services that the Data Controller and the Entities consider interesting for the Investors, unless they have indicated in writing to the Data Controller and the Entities that they do not wish to receive such information.

The Data Controller and the Entities are also likely to transfer Investors' Personal data to bodies located outside the European Union whose data protection laws may be inadequate. When personal data are transferred outside the EEA, the Data Controller shall ensure that the transfer is subject to appropriate safeguards or that it has been authorized pursuant to the applicable legislation. For example, the country to which the data are transferred may be approved by the European Commission, or the recipient may have accepted contractual clauses approved by the European Commission which oblige them to protect personal data.

4. On the basis of specific legal grounds, the Sicav shall be entitled to process your personal data in this way for the following reasons

On written request, the Data controller shall also allow investors to access the personal data that they have provided to the Sicav.

The investors have the right to:

access personal data;
rectify any inaccurate personal data or complete any incomplete data or object to their processing;
seek the erasure of the personal data;
request the portability of Personal Data under certain conditions.

Where the Personal Data have not been provided by the data subject himself, his representatives and/or authorised signatories confirm that he has been informed and, where appropriate, that they have obtained his authorisation for the transmission and processing of such Data by the abovementioned parties (including in countries outside the European Union).

The Sicav shall not be liable with regard to any unauthorised third party having knowledge of and/or access to the personal data of the investors, except in the case of the Sicav's gross negligence or deliberate misconduct.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the information on the processing of personal data (the "Personal data protection policy") may be updated and/or modified.

5. Contact details and exercise of rights

Investors may exercise these rights by writing to Maria-Dolores Perez, 43 boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg; by calling +352 4797 6652 or by e-mailing Maria-Dolores.Perez@quintet.com

In addition, investors have the right to file a complaint with the Luxembourg data protection authority, the Commission nationale pour la protection des données (CNPd), if they have concerns about the processing of their personal data.

The contact details for the Commission nationale pour la protection des données are:

Address: 15, boulevard du Jazz, , L-4370, Belvaux

Telephone: (+352) 26 10 60 -1

Fax: (+352) 26 10 60 29

Site : <https://cnpd.public.lu/en.html>

Online form: <https://cnpd.public.lu/en/droits/faire-valoir/formulaire-plainte.html>

Additional information on data protection is available on request and by clicking on this link:

<https://www2.quintet.com/NV-AMPIRN/disclaimer>

The Sicav shall retain investors' personal data only for as long as necessary for the relevant processing activity and/or for as long as is necessary to comply with all relevant legal and regulatory requirements.

Communication of the composition of the portfolio

The Management Company may communicate the composition of the portfolio of the Sicav to professional investors subject to the obligations resulting from Directive 2009/138/EC (Solvency II) who so request. Information provided shall be strictly confidential and shall be used only to calculate the prudential requirements linked to this directive. They may in no way involve prohibited practices such as market timing or late trading on the part of shareholders benefiting from this information.

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Each sub-fund has its own separate information section. This specifies, for each sub-fund, its investment policy and objective, share characteristics, benchmark currency, subscription, redemption and/or conversion modalities, applicable fees and other specific aspects of the sub-fund in question. Investors are reminded that unless otherwise specified in Part II, each sub-fund is subject to the general conditions laid out in Part I.

ORGANISATION

Registered office	88, Grand-Rue L-1660 Luxembourg
Board of Directors of the Sicav	
Chairman	Raphaël Fischer Q7 rue du Bois L-8361 Goetzingen
Directors	Cyril Thiébaut Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A. 88, Grand-Rue L-1660 Luxembourg Aurélien Baron Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A. 88, Grand-Rue L-1660 Luxembourg
Management Company	KREDIETRUST LUXEMBOURG S.A. 88, Grand-Rue L-1660 Luxembourg
Board of Directors of the Management Company	Vincent Decalf Independent Director 3, rue de l'Orée du Bois, L-7215 Bereldange Chairman Aurélien Baron Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A. 88, Grand-Rue L-1660 Luxembourg Clemens LANSING Quintet Private Bank (Switzerland) Ltd Bahnhofstrasse 13 CH-8001 Zürich
Conducting officers of the Management Company	Aurélien Baron Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A. 88, Grand-Rue L-1660 Luxembourg Cyril Thiébaut Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A. 88, Grand-Rue L-1660 Luxembourg

Custodian bank	Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. 43, boulevard Royal L – 2449 Luxembourg
Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent	Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A. 88, Grand-Rue L-1660 Luxembourg
Approved Auditors	Deloitte Audit 20, Boulevard de Kockelscheuer L-1821 Luxembourg
Representative and Paying Agent in Germany	Merck Fink Branch of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. 16, Pacellistrasse D-80333 Munich
Financial service in Belgium	Puilaetco Branch of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. 46, avenue Herrmann Debroux B-1160 Bruxelles
Central correspondent in France	CM-CIC Securities S.A 6, avenue de Provence F-75009 Paris
Representative in Switzerland	Carnegie Fund Services S.A., 11, rue du Général-Dufour CH-1204 Genève
Local paying agent in Switzerland	Banque Cantonale de Genève 17, quai de l'Île CH-1204 Genève

PART I - GENERAL INFORMATION

The information contained in this part summarises the main characteristics of the Sicav; it should be read in the light of the whole Prospectus, including the appendices in Part II.

1. THE SICAV

Rivertree Fd is a multiple sub-fund variable capital investment company (Sicav) under Luxembourg law, incorporated for an unlimited period on 13 December 1996 in the form of a limited liability company.

The Sicav is subject in particular to the stipulations of Part I of the Law of 2010 as well as the 1915 Law, as amended.

Its minimum capital is equal to EUR 1,250,000. The Sicav's capital shall at all times be equal to the sum of the net asset value of the sub-funds of the Sicav and represented by fully paid up shares without nominal value..

Variations in capital occur *ipso jure* and without the measures for publicity and entry in the Luxembourg Trade Register stipulated for capital increases and decreases for private limited companies.

The Sicav's Articles of Association (hereinafter "**Articles**") were amended for the last time on 28 September 2018. The Articles of Association of the Sicav were deposited with the registry of trade and companies in Luxembourg and published in the *Receuil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations* (hereinafter "**RESA**").

The Sicav is registered with the RCS under the number B 57.138.

The Sicav is composed of various sub-funds each representing a specific mass of assets and liabilities and each corresponding to a distinct investment policy and benchmark currency.

In each sub-fund, the shares may be of different share classes and within these, of distinct categories.

The Sicav is designed to be a multiple sub-fund UCI allowing investors to choose the sub-fund whose investment policy best corresponds to their objectives and their profile

As at the date of the Prospectus, the following sub-funds were open to investors:

- Rivertree Fd – Bond Euro Short Term
- Rivertree Fd – Strategic Defensive
- Rivertree Fd – Strategic Balanced
- Rivertree Fd – Strategic Dynamic
- Rivertree Fd – Strategic Conservative

The Board of Directors may decide to create new sub-funds in which case the Prospectus shall be updated and contain detailed information on these new sub-funds.

In each sub-fund the Board of Directors may at any time decide to issue different share classes (hereafter "share classes" or "classes") whose assets shall be invested in accordance with the investment policy of the sub-fund in question but shall have a specific fee structure or other distinctive characteristics proper to each class.

The Sicav is a single legal entity.

In accordance with Article 181 of the 2010 Law:

- The rights of shareholders and creditors relating to a sub-fund or arising as a result of the constitution, operation or liquidation of a sub-fund are limited to assets thereof;

- The assets of a sub-fund are the exclusive property of the shareholders of this sub-fund and the creditors whose debt arises as a result of the constitution, operation or liquidation of this sub-fund
- For relations between the shareholders, each sub-fund is treated as a separate entity.

The Sicav's capital is denominated in EUR.

2. ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

2.1. Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall be vested with the broadest powers to act on behalf of the Sicav in any circumstances, notwithstanding the powers expressly assigned by Luxembourg law to the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the administration and management of the assets of each of the Sicav's sub-funds. It may carry out all acts of management on behalf of the Sicav, in particular, purchase, sell, subscribe for or exchange any transferable securities all rights directly or indirectly attached to the Sicav.

2.2. Custodian bank and paying agent

Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A., was appointed Custodian Bank for the Sicav by virtue of an agreement concluded on 13 December 1996 (**Custodian Bank Agreement**). This agreement was concluded for an indefinite period and may be terminated by either party with 90 calendar days' notice.

The Custodian Bank is a limited company established under the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for an unlimited time. Its registered office is located at 43, boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg. As at 31 December 2021, Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.'s capital and reserves amounted to EUR 1.114.596.923.

As Custodian Bank, Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. shall carry out its functions and responsibilities in accordance with the stipulations of Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as amended by Directive 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to UCITS as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions (the UCITS Directive) and the Law of 2010. The Custodian Bank shall, pursuant to the UCITS Directive:

- (a) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of units of the Sicav are carried out in accordance with the applicable Luxembourg law and the Articles of Association;
- (b) ensure that the value of the Sicav's shares is calculated in accordance with the applicable Luxembourg law and the Articles of Association;
- (c) carry out the instructions of the AIFM or the Sicav, unless they conflict with the applicable Luxembourg law and the Articles of Association;
- (d) ensure that in transactions involving Sicav's assets any consideration is remitted to the Sicav within the usual time limits;
- (e) ensure that the Sicav's income is allocated in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Articles.

The Custodian Bank shall ensure that the Sicav's cash flows are properly monitored, and, in particular, that all payments made by, or on behalf of, investors upon the subscription of shares have been received and that all the Sicav's cash has been booked in cash accounts that are:

- (a) opened in the name of the Sicav or the Custodian Bank acting on behalf of the Sicav;
- (b) opened with an entity described in Article 18 (1) (a) (b) (c) of Directive 2006/73/EC; and
- (c) held pursuant to the principles set out in Article 16 of Directive 2006/73/EC.

The Sicav's assets shall be entrusted to the Custodian Bank for safekeeping, as follows:

- (a) for financial instruments that may be held in custody, the Custodian Bank shall:

- (i) hold in custody all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened in the books of the Custodian Bank and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Custodian Bank;
 - (ii) (ensure that all financial instruments that can be registered in a financial instruments account opened in the books of the Custodian Bank are registered in the Custodian Bank's books within segregated accounts in accordance with principles set out in Article 16 of Directive 2006/73/EC, opened in the name of the Sicav, so that they can be clearly identified as belonging to the Sicav in accordance with the applicable law at all times;
- (b) for the other assets, the Custodian Bank shall
- (i) verify the ownership by the Sicav of such assets by assessing whether the Sicav holds the ownership based on information or documents provided by the Sicav and, where available, on external evidence;
 - (ii) maintain a record of those assets for which it is satisfied the Sicav holds the ownership and keep that record up to date.

The assets held by the Custodian Bank may only be reused under certain circumstances, as laid down in the UCITS Directive.

To carry out its role efficiently, the Custodian Bank may delegate the abovementioned functions to third parties, once the conditions set out in the UCITS Directive have been met. When choosing and appointing a delegated third party, the Custodian Bank acts with the competence, attention and diligence required by the UCITS Directive and the corresponding CSSF regulations in order to ensure that the Sicav's assets are entrusted to a third party able to ensure a sufficient level of protection.

The list of third parties to whom these functions have been delegated is available at <https://www.quintet.lu/en-lu/regulatory-affairs> and is provided for investors free on request.

Conflicts of interest.

In the exercise of its functions and the performance of its obligations as custodian of the Sicav, the Custodian Bank shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the sole interests of the Sicav and the Sicav's investors

As a multi-service banking establishment, the Custodian Bank may offer the Sicav, in addition to safe-keeping services, a wide range of banking services, directly or indirectly, through parties linked or not to the Custodian Bank.

The provision of additional banking services and/or links between the Custodian Bank and the Sicav's main service providers may give rise to possible conflicts of interest with the Custodian Bank's mission and obligations towards the Sicav.

To identify the different types of conflict of interest and the main sources of possible conflicts of interest, the Custodian Bank must take into account, at the least, situations in which the Custodian Bank, one of its employees or any other person associated with it and anybody or employee over which it exercises direct or indirect control is involved.

The Custodian Bank must take all reasonable measures to avoid conflicts of interest or limit them if avoidance proves impossible. When despite the abovementioned precautions, a conflict of interests occurs at the level of the Custodian Bank, the latter must at all times take into account its duties and obligations under the Custodian Bank Agreement concluded with the Sicav and act accordingly. If, despite all the measures taken, a conflict of interest likely to be significantly prejudicial to the Sicav or the Sicav's investors cannot be avoided by the Custodian Bank given its duties and obligations under the Custodian Bank Agreement concluded with the Sicav, the Custodian Bank shall indicate the said conflict of interest and/or the source to the Sicav which shall take the appropriate steps. In addition, the Custodian Bank shall maintain and apply efficient organizational and

administrative provisions to take all reasonable measures to correctly (i) avoid these conflicts of interest being prejudicial to its clients, (ii) manage and resolve such conflicts following the Sicav's decision and (iii) monitor them.

Insofar as the financial landscape and the Sicav's organisational structure are likely to evolve over time, the nature and range of potential conflicts of interest as well as the circumstances in which they may occur within the Custodian Bank are also likely to change.

If there are significant changes to the Sicav's organisational structure or the range of Custodian Bank services required by the Sicav, the said change shall be subject to the agreement of the Custodian Bank's internal validation committee. This committee shall evaluate the impact of such a change on the nature and extent of possible conflicts of interest with the Custodian Bank's duties and obligations towards the Fund and shall examine appropriate measures of containment.

The situations likely to give rise to a conflict of interest have been identified, as at the date of this Prospectus, as the following (if new ones are identified, the list below shall be updated accordingly) :

- Conflicts of interest between the Custodian Bank and the Sub-Custodian:
 - The process of selecting and monitoring the Sub-Custodian is managed in accordance with the Law of 2010 and is functionally and hierarchically separate from any other commercial relations exceeding sub-custody of the Sicav's financial instruments and likely to influence the execution, by the Custodian Bank, of this selection and monitoring process. The risk and impact of conflicts of interest are further diminished by the fact that none of the Sub-Custodians that the Custodian Bank contacts for the safekeeping of the Sicav's financial instruments is a member of the Quintet group.
- The Custodian Bank is likely to intervene as custodian of other UCITS and provide additional banking services to those of a custodian and/or intervene as counterparty of the Sicav in OTC transactions in derivative products.
 - The Custodian Bank shall do everything possible to provide its services objectively and to treat all its clients fairly, in accordance with its best execution policy.
- Certain members of the Quintet group staff are on the Board of directors of the Sicav.
 - The members of the Board of directors shall signal (if necessary) any conflict of interest to the Board of directors and may be obliged not to take part in any discussions relating to the decision in question; the said conflict shall then be entered in the minutes of the meeting.
- The Custodian Bank and the AIFM are part of the Quintet Group and certain members of staff from other LBL group entities (not acting as custodians) have seats on the AIFM's Board of directors.

Consequently, the following conflicts of interest are likely to arise:

- o Possibility that the Custodian Bank favours the interests of the AIFM to the detriment of those of a UCI or a group of UCIs, or to the detriment of the interests of the unitholders/investors or a group of unitholders/investors, for financial or other reasons
- o Possibility that the Custodian Bank obtains an advantage from the AIFM or a third party in relation to the services provided to the detriment of the interests of the Sicav or its investors.
- The Custodian Bank shall act in respect of the standards applicable to credit institutions, in accordance with the Law of 2010 and in the best interests of the Sicav and its investors, without being influenced by the interests of other parties.
- The Custodian Bank shall do everything possible to provide its services objectively.
- The Custodian Bank and the AIFM are two separate entities each with different objectives and different staff, guaranteeing a clear separation of tasks and functions.

The Custodian is liable to the Sicav and its investors for any loss by the Custodian or by a third party to which the custody of financial instruments has been delegated in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Directive. The Custodian Bank is not liable if it can prove that such loss is the result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been inevitable despite all reasonable efforts taken to avoid them.

For losses relating to other assets, the Custodian Bank is only liable for negligence or the wilful poor execution

of its obligations.

The Custodian Bank is not liable for the content of this Prospectus and shall not be held liable for partial, misleading or biased information in this document.

In addition, the Custodian Bank is entitled to be reimbursed by the Sicav for its reasonable disbursements and costs charged to it by any correspondent bank or other agent (including any clearing system).

The Custodian Bank Agreement may be terminated by either party upon written notice sent to the other specifying the termination date which may not be less than ninety (90) days from the date of such notice. The Sicav shall make every effort to appoint a new custodian and obtain authorisation from the CSSF within a reasonable time after notification of the termination, provided that this appointment be made within a period of two months. The Custodian Bank shall continue to meet its obligations until the completion of the transfer of the relevant assets to another custodian appointed by the Sicav and approved by the CSSF.

Pursuant to an agreement concluded on 13 December 1996, Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. also acts as Paying Agent. As main paying agent, Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. shall be responsible for paying income and dividends, if there are any, to the shareholders.

2.3. Management Company, Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent

The Board of Directors appointed KREDIETRUST Luxembourg S.A. as Management Company (hereinafter "**Management Company**") by means of a contract dated 28 April 2006 to provide management, administration and marketing services. Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A. is an approved Management Company pursuant to the stipulations of Chapter 15 of the Law of 2010. The list of other undertakings for collective investment managed by the Management Company is available on request from the management company.

The Management Company has been appointed Domiciliary Agent, Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent pursuant to the agreements concluded on 28 April 2006.

The Management Company delegates, on its own responsibility and under its own control, the functions of Registrar and Transfer and Administrative agent to the European Fund Administration S.A., 2 rue d'Alsace, L-1017 Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors of the Management Company is comprised as follows:

Chairman	Mr Vincent Decalf Independent Director
Directors	M. Clemens LANSING Quintet Private Bank (Switzerland) Ltd
	Mr Aurélien Baron Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A.

The managers of the Management Company:

Mr. Cyril Thiébaud
Mr Aurélien Baron

The amount of paid-up capital for the Management Company is EUR 2,300,000.

Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A. is a subsidiary of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.

The remuneration policy of the Management Company aims to ensure the best alignment between the interests of investors, those of the Management Company and achieving the Sicav's investment objectives without encouraging excessive risk taking. This remuneration policy incorporates, in its performance management system, specific risk criteria for the operational units involved. The criteria used to establish a fixed remuneration are complexity of the work, level of responsibility and local market conditions.

The remuneration policy and practices shall apply to categories of staff, including general management, risk takers, those in a supervisory role and any employee who, given his overall remuneration, is in the same remuneration bracket as general management and risk takers whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profiles of the Management Company or the Sicav, who respect and promote sound and effective risk management practices, who do not encourage risk taking incompatible with the Sicav's risk profile and its Articles of Association and who respect the obligation of the Management Company to act in the Sicav's interest. All staff with variable remuneration (such as payment of bonuses) are subject to an annual performance review including quantitative and qualitative criteria.

The Management Company's remuneration policy stipulates that where remuneration is performance linked, the performance review shall be defined in a multi-annual framework appropriate to the holding period recommended to investors in the funds managed by the Management Company so that the review process is based on the fund's long-term performance and that the actual payment of the remuneration elements based on the performance are distributed over the same period. The Management Company shall balance appropriately the fixed and variable remuneration elements and ensure that the fixed element is sufficiently high for a fully flexible remuneration policy to be applied (in particular the option not to be pay variable remuneration). Certain available amounts may be paid over a period determined in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

The details of the latest version of the Management Company's remuneration policy are available at <https://www.quintet.lu/en-lu/regulatory-affairs>. A copy is available to investors free of charge on request from the Management Company's registered office.

The abovementioned agreements were concluded for an indefinite period and may be terminated by either party with 90 calendar days' written notice.

The management Company follows a responsible investment policy; for further details, please see the *Active Ownership Policy* available at <https://www.quintet.lu/en-lu/regulatory-affairs>.

2.4. Manager

Subject to the Sicav's prior approval, the Management Company may delegate, on its own responsibility and under its own control, the management of one or more sub-funds to one or more managers (hereinafter "**Managers**") who are named in the appendices to the sub-funds in Part II of this Prospectus

Depending on the strategy followed by one or more sub-funds, several Managers may be designated to manage them. In this case it will be mentioned in the appendix to the sub-fund concerned.

The name and a description of the Managers, if appropriate, and their remuneration are given in the appendices to the sub-funds in Part II of this Prospectus.

2.5. Investment advisers

The Sicav may be helped by one or more investment advisers ("**Investment advisers**") who advise the Sicav on its investment policy.

The name and a description of the Investment Advisers, if appropriate, and their remuneration are given in the appendices to the sub-funds in Part II of this Prospectus.

2.6. Distributor

The Management Company may delegate the distribution of shares to one or more distributors in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Law of 2010.

3. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICY

The Sicav's principle objective is to seek as high a valuation as possible for the capital invested by following the principle of risk diversification as defined in the investment policy of each sub-fund as described in the appendices to Part II of this Prospectus.

An investment in the Sicav must be considered as a medium to long-term investment. No guarantee can be given that the Sicav's investment targets will be reached.

The Sicav's investments are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in any investment and no guarantee can be given that the Sicav's investments will be profitable.

The past performance of the various sub-funds can be seen in their KIID.

Warning

Each sub-fund may use the financial techniques and instruments within the limits described in Chapter 6 "Financial techniques and instruments associated with transferable securities and money-market instruments for efficient portfolio management." Commitments from these transactions may at no time exceed the value of the net assets of the sub-fund in question.

4. ELIGIBLE FINANCIAL ASSETS

All the provisions in this section are common to all present and future sub-funds. All transferable securities and money-market instruments acquired by the Sicav shall in the main be officially listed on a stock exchange or traded on a regulated market operating regularly, recognised and open to the public (hereafter the "**regulated market**") in a country in Europe, in Asia, Africa, the Americas or Oceania.

Investments made by the Sicav's sub-funds must only comprise:

Transferable securities and money-market instruments

- 1) transferable securities and money-market instruments listed or traded on a regulated market;
- 2) transferable securities and money market instruments traded on another regulated market of a Member State of the European Union (**EU**), which functions regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
- 3) transferable securities and money market instruments listed on a stock exchange of a State which is not a member of the EU or traded on another market of a State which is not part of the EU, which functions regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
- 4) recently issued transferable securities and money-market instruments given that:
 - a) the conditions of issue include an undertaking that an application for the official listing of such securities on a stock exchange or another regulated market, operating regularly, recognised and open to the public, shall be filed;
 - b) that this admission will be received at the latest one year from the issue.
- 5) money-market instruments other than those traded on a regulated market and referred to in Article 1 of the Law of 2010, insofar as the issue or issuer of these instruments is subject itself or themselves to regulations aimed at protecting investors and savings and that these instrument are:
 - a) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local administration, by a central bank of a Member State, by the European Central Bank, the European Union or by the European Investment Bank, by a third State or, in the case of a Federal State, by one of the members comprising the federation or by a public international body of which one or more Member States is a member, or
 - b) issued by an undertaking whose stocks are traded on regulated markets referred to in points 1, 2 or 3 above, or
 - c) issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to prudential supervision according to the criteria defined by Community law or by an institution which is subject and conforms to prudential regulations considered by the CSSF as at least as strict as those laid down in Community legislation or
 - d) issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF inasmuch as investments in these instruments are subject to investor protection rules which are equivalent to those laid down in the first, second and third indents and that the issuer is a company with capital and reserves amounting to at least 10 million euro (EUR 10 000 000) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts pursuant to the fourth directive 78/660/EEC or a body which, within a group of companies including one or more listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or a body which is dedicated financing securitisation vehicles benefiting from a bank line of finance.

Shares/units in undertakings for collective investment

- 6) shares / units of UCITS pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC and / or UCI in the sense of Article 1 (2) (a) and (b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, whether or not located in a Member State of the European Union, provided that:
 - a) these other UCI are authorised pursuant to legislation providing that these undertakings are subject to monitoring which is considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that stipulated in Community legislation and that co-operation between the authorities is sufficiently guaranteed;
 - b) the level of protection guaranteed to holders of units in these other UCI is equivalent to that provided for holders of units in UCITS and, in particular, that the rules on the division of assets, loans, borrowings, short sales of securities and money-market instruments are equivalent to those of Directive 2009/65/EC;
 - c) the activities of the other UCI are subject to half-yearly and annual reports allowing valuation of assets and liabilities, profits and operations during the period under consideration;

- d) the proportion of assets of the UCITS or other UCI whose acquisition is envisaged, which, pursuant to their articles of association, may be invested in the units of other UCITS or other UCI does not exceed 10 %;

Credit institution deposits

- 7) demand deposits with a credit institution or deposits that can be withdrawn and having a maturity date of less than or equal to 12 months, on condition that the credit institution has its registered office in an EU Member State or if the registered office of the credit institution is in a third country, it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in Community legislation.

Financial derivatives

- 8) financial derivatives, including similar instruments giving rise to a cash settlement, which are dealt in on a regulated market of the type referred to under points 1), 2) and 3) above and/or financial derivatives traded over the counter (OTC derivatives) provided that:
 - a) the underlying consists of instruments relating to the investments described above, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies in which the Sicav may invest in accordance with its investment objectives;
 - b) the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories authorised by the CSSF and
 - c) the OTC derivatives are subject to a reliable evaluation on a daily basis and may, on the initiative of the Sicav, be sold, liquidated or closed by a symmetrical transaction, at any time and at their fair value and
 - d) under no circumstances can these operations cause the Sicav to deviate from its investment objectives.

The Sicav may invest a maximum 10% of the net assets of each sub-fund in transferable securities or money-market instruments other than those referred to in section I above ;

The Sicav may not acquire either precious metals or certificates representing them;

The Sicav may acquire moveable or immovable property which is essential for the direct pursuit of its business.

Ancillary Liquid Assets

Ancillary liquid assets must be limited to bank demand deposits, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank which is accessible at any time, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided for in Article 41(1) of the 2010 Law or for a period strictly necessary in case of adverse market conditions. The holding of such ancillary liquid assets is limited to 20% of the net assets of a UCITS. The 20% limit mentioned above may only be temporarily exceeded for a strictly necessary period of time when, due to exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such an excess is justified in the interests of investors, for example in very serious circumstances.

5. RESTRICTIONS ON INVESTMENTS

Transferable securities and money-market instruments

shall not invest its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments of the same issuer in a proportion which exceeds the limits set out below, it being understood that (i) these limits are to be respected within each sub-fund and that (ii) companies included together for account consolidation purposes are to be considered as a single entity for the purpose of calculating the limits under points a) to e) below.

- a) a sub-fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities or money-market instruments from the same issuer

Moreover, the total value of the transferable securities and money market instruments held by the sub-fund in issuers in which it invests more than 5% of its assets may not exceed 40% of the value of the its net assets. This limit does not apply to deposits with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision and OTC derivative transactions with these institutions.

- b) Any single sub-fund can invest cumulatively up to 20 % of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments of the same group.
- c) The limit of 10% mentioned under (a) above may be extended to 35% maximum when the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, by its public territorial authorities, by a non-EU country or by international public institutions to which one or more EU Member States belong.
- d) The limit of 10% mentioned under (a) above may be extended to 25% maximum for certain bonds when they are issued by a financial institution having its registered office in an EU Member State and subject, by law, to specific public supervision intended to protect holders of these bonds.

If a sub-fund invests more than 5% of its assets in such bonds issued by one and the same issuer, the total value of these investments should not exceed 80% of the value of its net assets.

- e) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to under (c) and (d) shall not be taken into account for the application of the 40% limit specified under (a).
- f) **By way of derogation, the Board of Directors of the Company is authorised, in accordance with the principle of the spreading of risks, to invest up to 100% of the net assets of any sub-fund in transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union, by its public territorial bodies, by a Member State of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), or by international organisations of a public character of which one or more Member States of the European Union are part, on the condition that such securities belong to at least six different issues, without the securities belonging to a single issue exceeding 30% of the total amount.**

Credit institution deposits

Investments in the same body may not exceed 20% of the net assets of each sub-fund.

Financial derivatives

- 3) (a) The counterparty risk in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of the net assets of the sub-fund if the counterparty is one of the credit institution referred to in section 4, point 7 above, or 5% of its net assets in all other cases.
- b) Investments in derivatives may be made provided that, overall, the risks to which the underlying assets are exposed do not exceed the investment limits laid down in points 1(a) to (e), 2, 3(a) above and 5 and 6 below. When the Sicav invests in derivatives based on an index, such investments are not necessarily combined with the limits set out under points 1 (a) to (e), 2., 3(a) above and 5 and 6 below.

- c) When a transferable security or a money market instrument includes a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when applying the provisions of points 3(d) and 6 below as well as for the assessment of the risks related to derivatives transactions, so that the overall risk related to derivatives does not exceed the total net value of assets.
- d) Each sub-fund shall ensure that the overall risk related to derivatives does not exceed the total net value of its portfolio. The risks are calculated by taking into account the current value of underlying assets, counterparty risks, foreseeable market changes and the time available to liquidate the positions.

Shares/units in undertakings for collective investment

Subject to other specific more restrictive provisions relating to a given sub-fund and described in Part II if applicable:

- 4) (a) The Sicav may not invest more than 20% of the net assets of each sub-fund in shares/units of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) or the same UCI as described above (and in Article 41 (e) of the Law of 2010).
- b) Investments in shares or units of UCI other than UCITS may not exceed a total of 30% of the net assets of each sub-fund.

When a sub-fund has acquired shares/units in other UCITS and/or UCI, the assets of these UCITS and/or UCI are not combined for the limits laid down in point (7) (a) to (e) below.

- c) When the SICAV invests in the shares of other UCITS and/or other UCI which are managed, directly or indirectly, by the same Management Company or by any other company to which the Management Company is affiliated within the framework of common management or common control or via a significant direct or indirect participating interest, the Management Company or the other company may not invoice any front-end load or back-end load in respect of the SICAV's investment in the shares of other UCITS and/or other UCI.

The maximum level of the management commissions which may be invoiced at the same time to the Sicav and the UCITS and/or other UCI in which the Sicav intends to invest is that indicated in the specific investment policy of the sub-fund in question.

To the extent that this UCITS or UCI is a legal entity with multiple sub-funds where the assets of a sub-fund are surety exclusively for the rights of investors relating to that sub-fund and those of creditors whose debt claim was created on the occasion of the constitution, operating or liquidation of that sub-fund, each sub-fund is to be considered as a separate issuer for the application of the above risk-spreading rules.

4.1. Each sub-fund of the Sicav is also authorised to subscribe, to acquire and/or to hold Shares issued or having to be issued by one or more other sub-funds of the Sicav subject to the supplementary requirements specified above if:

- i. the sub-fund does not invest, in its turn, in the sub-fund invested in the this sub-fund; and
- ii. the proportion of assets in the sub-fund in question whose acquisition is planned being able to be invested in its entirety in the shares of other sub-funds in the Sicav does not exceed 10%; and
- iii. the voting rights, if there are any, for the securities concerned are suspended as long as they are held by the sub-fund in question; and
- iv. in any case, as long as these securities held by the sub-fund concerned, their value will be taken into consideration with the aim of verifying the minimum threshold for the net assets taxed by the Law of 2010 and
- v. if there is no duplication of management/subscription or redemption fees at the level of the sub-fund invested in the sub-fund in question and this sub-fund.

Specific rules for master/feeder sub-funds

- (a) A feeder sub-fund is a sub-fund of the Sicav authorised to invest, in derogation from Article 2(2), first indent of the UCI Law, at least 85% of its assets in units of other UCITS or sub-funds (hereafter "master UCITS").
- (b) A feeder sub-fund is authorised to hold up to 15% of its assets in one or more of the following instruments :
 - (i) Ancillary cash in accordance with point 8 of Chapter 4 above;
 - (ii) Derivatives, used for hedging only, pursuant to Article 41 (1) point (g) above and to Article 42 (2) and (3) of the Law of 2010.
 - (iii) Movable and immovable property essential for the direct exercising of its activities.
- (c) For reasons pursuant to Article 42 (3) of the Law of 2010, the feeder sub-fund must calculate its global exposure to derivatives by combining its own direct exposure to the instruments specified in point (iii) above with:
 - (i) the master UCITS real exposure to derivatives, proportional to the feeder sub-fund's investment in the master UCITS;
 - (ii) or the master UCITS' maximum potential global exposure to derivatives stipulated in the master UCITS regulations or articles of association, proportional to the feeder sub-fund's investments in the master UCITS.
- (d) A master UCITS is a UCITS, or one of its sub-funds, which:
 - (i) has at least one feeder UCITS among its shareholders ;
 - (ii) is not itself a feeder UCITS ; and
 - (iii) does not hold units in a feeder UCITS.
- (e) If a master UCITS has at least two feeder UCITS as shareholders, Article 2(2) first indent and Article 3, second indent of the Law of 2010 will not apply.

Combined limits

- 5) Notwithstanding the individual limits stipulated in points 1 (a), 2. and 3(a) above, a sub-fund may not combine:
 - investments in transferable securities or money-market instruments issued by one issuing body;
 - deposits with a single body and/or
 - risks resulting from OTC derivative transactions with a single body,which are more than 20% of its net assets.
- 6) The limits stipulated under points 1(a), (c), (d), 2, 3(a) and 5 may not be combined and, accordingly, investments in the transferable securities of the same issuer made in accordance with points 1(a), (c), (d), 2, 3(a) and 5 may not, in any event, exceed in total 35 % of the net assets of the sub-fund concerned.

Limits on control

- 7) (a) The Sicav may not acquire shares with voting rights and enabling it to have a significant influence on the management of an issuer.
- b) The Sicav shall not acquire more than 10 % of non-voting shares of any single issuer.
- c) The Sicav shall not acquire more than 10 % of the bonds of any single issuer.

- d) The Sicav shall not acquire more than 25 % of the units of any single UCITS and/or other UCI.
- e) The Sicav shall not acquire more than 10 % of the money-market instruments of any single issuer.

The limits set out in points 7(c) to (e) above do not need to be observed at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or money-market instruments or the net amount of the securities issued cannot be calculated;

The limits mentioned in points 7 (c) to (e) do not apply to:

- transferable securities and money-market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its territorial authorities;
- transferable securities and money-market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-EU Member State;
- transferable securities and money-market instruments issued by international public institutions to which one or more EU Member States belong;
- shares held by the SICAV in the capital of a company of a non-EU country, which invests its assets essentially in securities of issuers who are nationals of this country, when, pursuant to this country's legislation, such participation is the only possibility for the SICAV to invest in securities of issuers of that country. This derogation, however, is only applicable when the company of the non-EU Member State respects in its investment policy the limits laid down in points 1 (a), 1(c), 1(d) 2, 3(a), 4. (a) and (b), 5, 6 and 7(a) to (e)
- shares held by the Sicav in the capital of subsidiaries which carry out certain management, advisory or marketing activities exclusively for the Sicav ;

Loans

- 8) Each sub-fund is authorised to borrow up to 10 % of its net assets provided that such borrowing is on a temporary basis. Each sub-fund may also acquire foreign currency by means of a 'back-to-back' loan.

Commitments under options contracts, purchases and sales of forward contracts are not considered as borrowing for the purpose of calculating this investment limit.

Moreover, the Sicav may borrow up to 10% of its assets for the acquisition of fixed property indispensable to the direct pursuit of its activities. The aggregate of the two loans may in no case exceed 15% of the net assets of each sub-fund of the Sicav;

Finally, the Sicav shall ensure that the investments of each sub-fund respect the following rules:

- 9) The Sicav may not grant loans or act as a guarantor on behalf of third parties.
- 10) The Company may not short sell transferable securities, money-market instruments or other financial instruments mentioned in Chapter 4, clauses 5, 6 and 8 above.
- 11) The Sicav may not acquire commodities, precious metals or certificates representing them;

Notwithstanding all the above mentioned provisions:

- 12) The limits fixed previously do not need to be observed when exercising subscription rights relating to transferable securities or money-market instruments that form part of the assets of the sub-fund in question.

While respecting the principle of risk diversification, the Sicav may derogate from the limits set out for a period of 6 months following the date of the agreement.

- 13) When the abovementioned maximum percentages are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Sicav or as a result of exercising the rights attached to the portfolio securities, the priority objective of the Sicav's sales transactions must be to remedy the situation, taking into account the interests of the shareholders

The Sicav reserves the right to introduce other investment restrictions at any time insofar as they are vital to conform with the laws in force in certain States where the Sicav's shares may be bought and sold.

Risk Warning

As the portfolio of each sub-fund of the Sicav is subject to market fluctuations and to the risks inherent in any investment, share prices may vary as a result and the Sicav cannot give any guarantee that its objectives will be achieved.

Risk-management method

14) The management company uses a risk management method which allows it to control and measure at all times the risk associated with the positions and their contribution to the general risk profile of each sub-fund and which allows an exact and independent valuation of the OTC derivatives.

The risk management method used depends on the specific investment policy of each sub-fund.

Unless otherwise stipulated for a particular sub-fund in the appendix to Part II of the Prospectus, the recourse to liabilities will be used to measure global risk.

6. FINANCIAL TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES AND MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS FOR EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

6.1. General provisions

The Fund and its Sub-funds may use efficient portfolio management techniques and financial derivatives for hedging or investment purposes. However, the use of transactions involving derivatives or other financial instruments and techniques shall not cause the Fund to deviate from the investment objectives as defined in the Prospectus or to add substantial additional risks to the Fund's overall risk policy.

It should be specified in the stipulations mentioned in Chapter 5, Clause 14. (*Risk management method*)

Each sub-fund's total exposure may not exceed 210% of its net assets including the authorised loan (in accordance with Chapter 5, Clause 8) of 10% of the net assets of the sub-fund in question.

The counterparty risk of each sub-fund coming from other Techniques and Instruments and in OTC derivative transactions may not exceed 10% of its net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in Chapter 4, Clause 7 or 5% of its net assets in all other cases.

6.2. Use of derivatives

The Sicav may buy and sell any type of derivative insofar as derivatives are (i) traded on a regulated market, which functions regularly and is recognised and open to the public or (ii) traded OTC with top-rated financial institutions specialised in this type of transaction.

6.2.1. Restrictions

The use of derivatives is subject to the respect of the conditions and limits set out in Chapters 4 and 5 of the Prospectus.

Investments may be made in derivatives insofar as, overall, the risks to which the underlying assets are exposed do not exceed the investment limits set out in Chapter 5 of the Prospectus. When a sub-fund invests in index-based derivatives, these investments are not to be combined for the purposes of the limits set out in Chapter 5 of the Prospectus.

When transferable securities or money-market instruments embed a derivative, the derivative shall be taken into account when complying with the requirements of Chapter 5 of the Prospectus and for calculating the risks associated with derivatives transactions, as long as the global exposure to derivatives does not exceed the total net asset value of the sub-fund's assets.

6.2.2. Financial derivatives used

The Sicav may buy and sell credit derivatives. Credit derivative products aim to isolate and transfer the credit risk associated with a benchmark asset. There are two categories of credit derivative: funded and unfunded. This distinction depends on whether the purchaser of protection has or has not made an initial payment without recourse to the benchmark asset.

Despite the wide variety of credit derivatives, the three most common types are:

- (i) The first type: credit default products such as credit default swaps (CDS) or options on CDS are transactions in which the parties' bonds are linked to the occurrence or not of one or more credit events related to the

benchmark asset. Credit events are defined in the contract and represent a fall in the credit value of the benchmark asset. As regards settlement methods, credit defaults can be settled in cash or by the physical delivery of the benchmark asset following a default. These instruments will be used to cover credit risks. The party to the CDS pays a periodic premium in return for a possible payment by the counterparty if the benchmark issuer defaults. The purchaser of a CDS may either sell the bonds issued by the defaulting debtor when a credit event occurs or be financially compensated on the basis of the difference between the market price and the benchmark price. A credit event is generally defined as a bankruptcy, liquidation, appointment of an administrator, a restructuring with substantial negative consequences or ceasing to pay due debts.

(ii) (The second type, total return swaps (TRS) correspond to an exchange on the economic performance of an underlying asset, without transferring the ownership of this asset. . The buyer of a total return swap, pays a periodic coupon at a variable rate for all income, relating to a notional amount of this asset (coupons, interest payment, evolution of the asset value) are acquired over a period of time agreed with the counterparty. The Sicav does not intend to use TRS or derivatives with similar characteristics. If this changes, this Prospectus shall be updated according to (i) clause 38 of ESMA recommendations 2014/937 on listed funds and other questions on UCITS covered by Circular CSSF 14/592 and (ii) Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (the "SFTR Regulation").

(iii) The last type, credit spreads are transactions to protect credit in which payments can be made either by the buyer or the seller of the protection depending on the relative value of the credit of the two or more reference assets.

6.3. Transparency regulations for securities lending transactions and total return swaps

Transparency regulations for securities financing transactions and total return swaps

The Fund will not, for the time being, use or enter into securities financing transactions.

If the Fund decides to use securities financing transactions or transactions falling within the scope of EU Regulation 2015/2365 in the future, the Fund will update this Prospectus in accordance with EU Regulation 2015/2365 and use them in accordance with the requirements of Circular 08/356 and Circular 14/592.

If a Sub-fund invests in total return swaps or financial instruments with similar characteristics, the sub-fund 's investment policy will describe the information required by CSSF Circular 14/592 on index UCITS, ETF UCITS and other UCITS (e.g. underlying strategies and composition of the investment portfolio or index and counterparties to total return swaps) and EU Regulation 2015/2365.

6.4. Guarantees and Reinvestment of Guarantees received within the framework of Financial derivatives and techniques and instruments

To limit the counterparty risks linked to OTC financial instruments and to efficient portfolio management techniques, the sub-fund shall ensure that the counterparty remits and holds throughout the duration of the transaction, financial guarantees in accordance with the regulations in force and in particular the 2010 Law, Circular CSSF 08/356 and Circular CSSF 14/592 and the recommendations from ESMA (European Securities and Markets Authority).

6.4.1. Guarantee level and valuation

The level of guarantee required for OTC derivatives and other techniques and instruments shall be fixed in line with the nature and characteristics of the transactions carried out, counterparties, market conditions and regulations applicable. The level of guarantees received by a sub-fund during the period of the transaction

should be equal to 100% of the total value of the securities lent or repurchased or received within the framework of the OTC derivatives transaction.

The guarantees shall be valued on a daily basis, based on the available market prices and adequate deductions decided on by the Management Company for each asset class other than cash on the basis of its policy on haircuts. If the prices of the guarantees received are very volatile, the Sicav shall require other guarantees or apply a conservative discount.

6.4.2. Discount policy

This policy takes account of many factors depending on the nature of the guarantees received, such as the issuer's credit rating, the maturity, currency and volatility of the assets price.

The following discounts are applied by the Sicav to the eligible assets in accordance with Chapter 6, Clause 6.4.2. of the Prospectus below:

Eligible guarantee	Discount
Cash	0%
Bonds issued by supranational issuers or agencies (\geq AA)	3%
Bonds issued by OECD States (\geq BBB)	3%
Bonds issued by private companies (\geq A)	5%

6.4.3. Assets accepted in guarantee

Cash: Any guarantee received by the sub-fund should be highly liquid, traded on a regulated market or a multilateral trading system offering price transparency to allow the quick resale at a price close to the value at the moment of presale. The Sicav shall only accept as guarantees:

- (i) cash;
- (ii) bonds issued by supranational issuers or agencies with an AA rating from Standard & Poor's or equivalent;
- (iii) bonds issued by OECD states with an BBB credit rating from Standard & Poor's or equivalent; or
- (iv) bonds issued by private companies with a credit rating equal to or higher than A from Standard & Poor's or equivalent.

High-grade issuers: the guarantees received will be of high quality.

Correlation: the guarantees received should be issued by a body independent of the counterparty and should not be strongly correlated with the counterparty's performance.

Diversification: The financial guarantees must be sufficiently diversified in terms of countries, markets and issuers. In particular, when a sub-fund is exposed to several counterparties, all the financial guarantees received from the counterparties must be aggregated and the value of the assets issued by the same issuer and received as a guarantee may not be more than 20% of the sub-fund's net assets.

Risks : the risks linked to managing the guarantees, such as legal and operational risks are identified, managed and reduced in accordance with the risk management procedure.

Transfer of ownership: guarantees received with the transfer of ownership shall be held by the Sicav's custodian bank. For other guarantees received, the guarantees may be held by a third-party custodian subject to supervision and not linked to the counterparty providing the guarantee.

Realisation: The sub-fund must be able to realise the guarantees at any time without the involvement or agreement of the counterparty.

6.4.4. Investment policy

The financial guarantees other than in cash received for OTC derivatives may not be sold, reinvested or pledged.

The financial guarantees received in cash for OTC derivatives or other techniques and instruments, as described in Chapter 6 of the Prospectus below may only be:

- (i) invested with bodies as stipulated in Chapter 4, Clause 7;
- (ii) invested in top quality government bonds ;
- (iii) used for repurchase transactions, provided that these transactions are concluded with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and that the sub-fund may at any time recall the total cash amount including accrued interest;
- (iv) invested in short-term money market funds.

The reinvested financial guarantees in cash must be sufficiently diversified in terms of countries, markets and issuers. The criterion for adequate diversification in terms of concentration of issuers is considered respected when the sub-fund receives from a counterparty a basket of financial guarantees with an exposure to a given issuer of a maximum of 20% of its net asset value. When a sub-fund is exposed to several issuers, the different baskets of financial guarantees must be aggregated to calculate the exposure limit of 20% to one issuer.

7. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE SICAV

Before deciding to subscribe to shares, all investors are invited to read carefully the information in the Prospectus and take into account their current and future financial and tax situation. Investors should pay particular attention to the risks described in this chapter, in the appendices in Part II of the prospectus and in KIID. The risk factors listed below are likely, individually or collectively, to reduce the return on an investment in the shares and may result in the partial or total loss of the investment in the shares.

The Sicav draws investors' attention to the fact that an investor may fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Sicav, in particular the right to attend General Shareholders' Meetings only if the investor himself and his name are in the Sicav's register of Shares. If an investor invests in the Sicav through an intermediary investing in the Sicav in his name but for the investor's account, certain shareholder rights may not necessarily be exercised directly by the investor vis-à-vis the Sicav. The investor is advised to inform himself as to his rights with his adviser.

The value of the investment in the shares may increase or decrease and is not guaranteed in any way. The shareholders run the risk that the redemption price of their shares or the amount of the liquidation surplus of their shares will be significantly less than the price the shareholders paid to subscribe to the shares or to acquire shares.

An investment in the shares is exposed to risks, which may include or be linked to equity and bond risks, foreign exchange, rate, credit, counterparty and volatility risks and also political risks and those of force majeure. Each type of risk may appear in conjunction with other risks.

The risk factors in the Prospectus and KIID are not exhaustive. Other risk factors may exist that an investor should consider in lien with his personal situation and current and future circumstances.

Investors must in addition be fully aware of the risks linked to an investment in the shares and consult with a legal, tax or financial adviser in order to get full information on (i) the appropriate character of investment in these shares in line with their personal financial and tax situation and personal circumstances, (ii) information contained in the Prospectus, the appendices to Part II of the Prospectus and the KIID, before taking an investment decision.

The diversification of the sub-funds' portfolios and the conditions and limits set out in Chapters 4 and 5 aim to manage and limit the risks without however excluding them. No guarantee can be given that a management strategy employed by the Sicav in the past and which was successful, will continue to be successful in the future. Likewise, no guarantee can be given that the past performance of the management strategy used by the Sicav will be similar to the future performance. The Sicav cannot guarantee that the objective of the sub-funds will be achieved and that investors will recover the amount of their initial investment.

Although this list is not exhaustive, the attention of investors is drawn to the following risks:

Market risk

This is a general risk affecting all types of investment. The fluctuation in prices of transferable securities and other instruments is essentially determined by the development of the financial markets and by the economic development of the issuers, themselves affected by the general situation of the global economy and by the economic and political conditions prevailing in their countries.

Equity market risk

The risks associated with equity investments (and similar instruments) include significant fluctuations in price, negative information about the issuer or the market and the subordinate character of equities compared to the bonds issued by the same company. Fluctuations are often worse in the short term. The risk of one or more companies posting a fall or not increasing may have a negative effect on the overall performance of the portfolio at a given moment.

Certain sub-funds may invest in companies, which are subject to IPOs (Initial Public Offerings). In this case the risk is that the share price introduced on the stock exchange will be subject to great volatility due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, non-seasonal transactions, the limited number of tradeable securities and the lack of information on the issuer. The sub-funds investing growth stocks may be more volatile than the overall market and may react differently to economic, political, market and issuer-specific developments. Growth stocks are traditionally more volatile than other stocks, especially in the very short term. Such stocks may also be more expensive compared to their yield than the market in general. Consequently, growth stocks may react more violently to variations in their yield growth.

Risk linked to investments in bonds, debt securities, fixed-income products (including high-yield stocks) and convertible bonds

For sub-funds which invest in bonds or other debt securities, the value of these investments will depend on market interest rates, the issuer's credit rating and cash considerations. The net asset value of a sub-fund investing in debt securities will fluctuate depending on interest rates, perception of the issuer's credit rating, market liquidity and also foreign exchange rates (when the investment currency is different to the sub-fund's benchmark currency that the investment is in). Certain sub-funds may invest in high-yield debt securities when the income level may be relatively high (compared to an investment in quality debt securities); however, the risk of depreciation and capital loss on such debt securities will be higher than that on debt securities with a lower yield.

Investments in convertible bonds are sensitive to fluctuations in the prices of the underlying shares ("share component" of convertible bonds) while offering a certain form of protection of part of the capital ("bond floor" of convertible bonds). The level of capital protection decreases in line with the size of the share component. The corollary of this is that when a convertible bond's market value has increased substantially following an increase in the underlying share price, its risk profile will be closer to that of a share. On the other hand, when a convertible bond's market value has dropped to the level of its bond floor following a fall in the underlying share price, its risk profile, from this point, will be closer to that of a traditional bond.

Convertible bonds, like all other type of bonds, are subject to the risk that the issuer cannot meet its obligations as regards paying interest and/or repaying the principal at maturity (credit risk). The perception by the market of an increase in the probability of this risk occurring for a given issuer sometimes results in a very significant decline in the bond's market value and therefore in the protection offered by the bond content of the convertible bond. Bonds are in addition exposed to the risk of a drop in their market value following an increase in benchmark interest rates (interest rate risk).

Risks of investing in emerging markets

The suspension and cessation of payments by developing countries are due to various factors such as political instability, bas economic management, a lack of currency reserves, capital outflows, internal conflict or the lack of political will to continue servicing the previously contracted debt.

The capacity of private sector issuers to meet their obligations may also be affected by the same factors. In addition, these issuers are subject to the effect of decrees, laws and regulations implemented by the governmental authorities. Examples include modifications to the foreign exchange control and legal and regulatory systems, expropriation and nationalisation, introduction or increase in taxes, such as withholding tax.

Settlement and clearing systems are often less well organised than in developed countries. This leads to the risk that settlement or clearing of transactions may be delayed or cancelled. Market practices may require that a transaction be paid for before the securities have been received or other instruments acquired or that the securities or other instruments be delivered before payment is received. In these circumstances, default on the part of the counterparty through which the transaction is executed may cause losses for the sub-fund investing in these markets.

Uncertainty linked to the unclear legal environment or the inability to define property and legal rights are another determining factor. In addition there is the lack of reliable sources of information in these countries, non-conformity of accounting methods with international standards and the lack of financial or commercial controls.

Currently, investments in Russia are subject to an increased risk of ownership and of holding Russian securities. It may be that ownership and holding of securities will only be materialised through registration in the issuer's books or the register (who is neither an agent nor responsible to the depositors). No certificate representing ownership of the securities issued by Russian companies will not be held by custodian, the local correspondent or the central custodian. Due to these market practices and the lack of regulation and effective control, the Sicav could lose its ownership status for securities issued by Russian companies due to fraud, theft, destruction, negligence, loss or disappearance of the securities in question. In addition due to market practices Russian securities may have to be deposited with Russian institutions which do not always have adequate insurance to cover the risks of loss linked to theft, destruction, loss or disappearance of the deposited securities.

Concentration risk

Certain sub-funds may concentrate their investments on one or more countries, geographic regions, economic sectors, asset classes, types of instrument or currencies in such a way that they may be impacted by economic, social, political or fiscal events affecting these countries, geographic regions, economic sectors, asset classes, types of instrument or currencies.

Interest rate risk

The value of an investment may be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. Interest rates may be influenced by a number of elements or events such as monetary policy, discount rates, inflation etc. The investor's attention is drawn to the fact that an increase in interest rates leads to a fall in the value of investments in fixed-income instruments and debt securities.

Credit risk

This is a risk which may result from the downgrading of a bond or debt securities issuer and is thus likely to lower the value of the investment. This risk is linked to an issuer's capacity to honour its debts.

The downgrading of an issuer or issuer may lead to a fall in the value of the debt securities in question, in which the sub-fund has invested. Bonds or debt securities issued by bodies with a low rating are generally considered as securities with a higher credit risk and likelihood of issuer default than those of higher rated issuers. When the bond or debt securities issuer finds itself in financial or economic difficulties, the value of bonds or debt securities (which may become zero) and transfers made for these bonds or debt securities may be affected.

Exchange risk

If a sub-fund has assets denominated in different currencies from its benchmark currency, it may be affected by any fluctuation in exchange rates between the benchmark currency and the other currencies or by a possible modification to exchange rate controls. If the currency in which a stock is denominated rises against the sub-fund's benchmark currency, the countervalue in this benchmark currency will rise. On the other hand, depreciation in the same currency will lead to a depreciation in the stock's countervalue.

When the sub-fund hedges against exchange risk, the complete success of the operation cannot be guaranteed.

Liquidity risk

There is a risk that investments in the sub-funds become illiquid due to a market being too restricted (often reflected by a very wide bid-ask spread or large price movements); or if their rating falls or the economic situation deteriorates; consequently these investments may not be sold or bought quickly enough to avoid a loss in the sub-funds or reduce this to a minimum. Finally there is a risk that stocks traded in a narrow market segment, such as small caps, fall prey to strong price volatility.

Counterparty risk

When concluding over the counter contracts, the Sicav may be exposed to counterparty solvency risks and their capacity to honour the conditions of these contracts. The Sicav may also conclude forward contracts, on options

and swaps and use other derivative techniques each of which has a risk that the counterparty will not honour its commitments within the framework of the contract.

Derivative instrument risk

Within the framework of the investment policy described in each of the appendices to Part II of the Prospectus for the sub-funds, the Sicav may use derivatives. These products are not only used for hedging but are also an integral part of the investment strategy to optimise return. Use of financial derivatives may be limited by market conditions and applicable regulations and may involve risks and fees to which the sub-fund would not be exposed if it had not used these instruments. The risks inherent in using options, foreign exchange contracts, swaps, forward contracts and options on them include in particular: (a) the fact that success depends on the accuracy of the analysis of the manager or sub-manager of the portfolio with regard to movements in rates, prices of securities and/or money-market instruments and currency markets; (b) imperfect correlation between the prices of options, forward contracts and options on them and the movements in the prices of securities, money-market instruments or hedged currencies; (c) the fact that the skills required to use these financial derivatives are different from those needed to select the stocks in the portfolio; (d) possibility of an illiquid secondary market for a particular instrument at a given time; and (e) the risk of a sub-fund finding itself unable to buy or sell a stock in the portfolio during favourable periods or having to sell a portfolio asset during unfavourable periods. When a sub-fund makes a swap, it is exposed to counterparty risk. The use of derivatives also has a risk linked to their leverage effect. This leverage effect is obtained by investing a modest amount in the purchase of derivatives compared to the cost of directly acquiring the underlying assets. The greater the leverage, the greater the variation in the price of the derivative if the price of the underlying asset fluctuates (compared to the subscription price determined in the derivative's conditions). The potential and risks of these instruments increase parallel to the strengthening of the leverage effect. Finally, nothing can guarantee that the objective for which these financial derivatives are used will be achieved.

Taxation

Investors must be aware of the fact that (i) the proceeds of the sale of securities on certain markets or the receiving of dividends or other income may be or become subject to tax, duties or other fees and charges imposed by the market authorities including withholding tax and/or (ii) the sub-fund's investment may be subject to specific taxes or charges imposed by the authorities of certain markets. The tax legislation as well as practices of certain countries in which the sub-fund invests or may invest in the future are not clearly defined. Consequently it is possible that a current interpretation of the legislation or the understanding of a practice may change or the legislation may be changed with retroactive effect. It is also possible that the sub-fund may be subject to supplementary taxation in such countries which was not expected at the date of this Prospectus or the date on which investments were made, valued or sold.

Risks linked to investments in UCI units

Investments by the Sicav in units of UCI (including investments by certain Sicav sub-funds in units of other sub-funds of the Sicav) expose the Sicav to risks linked to financial instruments that the UCI hold in portfolio and which are described above. Certain risks however are specific to the Sicav holding UCI units. Certain UCI may use leverage effects either through derivatives or borrowing. The use of leverage effects increases the price volatility of these UCI and thus the risk of a loss of capital; Most UCI also have the possibility of temporarily suspending redemptions in special circumstances of an exceptional nature. Investments made in UCI units may have a greater liquidity risk than direct investment in a portfolio of securities; However, investing in UCI units allows the Sicav to have access to various professional management styles and diversification of investments in a flexible and efficient manner. A sub-fund which mainly invests through UCI shall ensure that its UCI portfolio has appropriate liquidity to meet its own redemption obligations;

Investing in UCI units may involve the duplication of certain fees in the sense that, as well as the fees charged at the level of the sub-fund in which the investment is made, the investor in question is subject to a portion of the fees charged at the level of the UCI in which the sub-fund invests;

The Sicav offers investors a choice of portfolios, which may have differing degrees of risk and therefore, in principle, a projected long-term overall yield in line with the degree of risk accepted.

The investor will find the degree of risk for each share class on offer in the KIID.

In addition, the higher the risk level, the more investors must have a long-term investment timescale and be ready to accept the risk of a substantial capital loss.

High-yield bonds

Certain sub-funds may invest in bonds rated below Baa3 from Moody's, BBB- from S&P or below investment grade by other recognised rating agencies or in unrated securities, which the Sicav considers to be comparable quality.

These bonds are subject to a higher risk of loss of income and principal than bonds with a higher rating and are considered as highly speculative. They are more sensitive to an unfavourable economic situation, real or supposed, and to competitive pressure within certain sectors.

The market for such bonds is smaller and less attractive than for better rated bonds which may substantially affect the price at which these bonds can be resold and the Sicav's capacity to determine their value. In addition, the negative image of high-yield bonds and the negative view that investors have of them, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may tend to devalue the market and reduce liquidity.

The Sicav will look to reduce the investment risk of such transferable securities through a credit analysis, diversification and developments and trends in interest rates and economic conditions. However, it cannot be guaranteed that there will be no loss.

Certain sub-funds may also acquire bonds with a lower rating according to Moody's, S&P or another ratings agency considered comparable by the Sicav. If this type of bond defaults on payment, the issuer of these bonds could be bankrupt and the bonds may be considered as having little chance of achieving better ratings. Non-listed bonds may also have investment potential when the Sicav thinks that the issuers' financial conditions or the protection resulting from these bonds' conditions limit the risks borne by the sub-fund.

Risk linked to hedging equities in foreign currency

Equities denominated in currencies other than the USD and hedged are hedged against the exchange risk. This hedging may not be perfect and cause a divergence in performance between the equities denominated in different currencies.

Sustainability Risks

A Fund's investments may be exposed directly or indirectly to certain sustainability risks, including (i) environmental risks, both physical and transitional, such as extreme weather events, global warming, rising sea levels, changes in environmental regulation, the shift to low carbon technologies or changes in consumer preferences (ii) social risks, such as human rights or labour rights violations; and (iii) governance risks, such as poor governance practices, illegal or questionable tax practices, active and passive corruption and, as a result, reputational risks.

Climate change - physical risks

A Fund's investments may be exposed to physical risks associated with climate change. These risks include the increased frequency of extreme weather events such as hurricanes, floods and forest fires, or longer-term phenomena such as rising sea levels. These events could adversely affect the investment performance of the Fund.

Transition risk

A Fund's investments may be exposed to risks posed by exposure to issuers which could potentially be adversely affected by the transition to a low carbon economy due to their involvement in the exploration, production,

processing, trading and sale of fossil fuels, or their reliance on carbon intensive materials, processes, products and services.

Transition risk may result from a number of factors, including increased costs and/or limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency requirements, reduced demand for fossil fuels or a shift to alternative energy sources, due to changes in policy, regulation, technology and market demand.

Environmental liabilities

Investments may give rise to environmental liabilities due to a number of factors such as changes in laws and regulations or the existence of unknown conditions at the time of purchase. The emergence of environmental liabilities may adversely affect the performance of a Fund.

The examples provided are not intended to be an exhaustive list of all possible risks, but are provided only as an illustration of the types of sustainability risks that may arise.

These risks may affect the performance of the Fund's investments by reducing assets, productivity or income or by increasing debt, capital expenditure, operating and financing costs.

8. THE SHARES

8.1. Registered shares

Shares shall be issued as registered shares and no certificate shall be delivered. Shares may also be held and transferred in various accounts open in the settlement systems. Physical bearer share certificates issued on the date of this prospectus shall not be replaced if they are lost or damaged but shall be replaced by Registered shares issued without a certificate. None of the shares shall be issued physically, whatever the share class.

For bearer shares that are still in circulation, the European Fund Administration S.A. (EFA) has been appointed by the Sicav, in accordance with a contract effective from 13 February 2015, as custodian within the meaning of the Law of 28 July 2014 on the immobilisation of bearer shares and units and the keeping of the register of registered shares and the register of bearer shares.

8.2. Fractions of shares

The issue of the fractions is authorised with a precision of a thousandth of a share (three decimals). These share fractions represent a part of the net assets and give the right to a proportional share of the dividend that the Sicav may distribute as well as the proceeds of the liquidation of the latter. The share fractions do not have voting rights.

8.3. Characteristics of the shares

a) Types of share

Each sub-fund may be composed of Share Classes R, I, F and P whose characteristics may vary in terms of the minimum subscription amount, minimum holding amount, eligibility and fee and commissions which apply to them as indicated in the appendix in Part II of this Prospectus.

Each Share Class must be, where appropriate:

- Subscribed in the benchmark currency of the sub-fund to which it is attached, or subscribed in another currency, which shall then appear as a suffix in the name of the Share Class;
- Currency hedged (Share Class with the suffix "hedged" in their name) or not hedged; and
- Capitalisation (Share Class with the suffix "cap" in their name) or distribution (Share Class with the suffix "dis" in their name)

The attention of shareholders is drawn to the fact that the net asset value denominated in a currency may evolve unfavourably compared to a Share Class in another currency.

A full list of available Share Classes can be obtained from www.quintet.com, the registered office of the Sicav or from the Management Company in Luxembourg.

b) Currency-hedged Share Classes

Currency-hedged share classes aim to hedge the value of the net assets of the share class in question compared to the sub-fund's benchmark currency.

These hedges are generally implemented using diverse techniques, which may in particular take the form of forward exchange contracts and over-the-counter swaps.

The method used may not cover the whole currency risk. There is also no guarantee that it will be 100% effective. Investors in currency-hedged Share Classes may be exposed to currencies other than that in which the Share Class in which they are invested is denominated

c) Eligibility to subscribe to Shares

Shares in Class R are offered to natural and legal persons.

Shares in Class I are reserved exclusively for institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174(2) of the Law of 2010.

Shares in Class f are described as "clean". "Clean" means that these shares give no right to trailer fees.

Shares in Class P may only be acquired by Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.

Note that Share Classes with the suffix "restricted" are reserved for clients under mandate with the Quintet group or a specific group of investors authorised by the Board of Directors (hereinafter "**Authorised Investors**").

All of the Sicav's shares are freely transferable subject to the restrictions below. The shares carry no preferential right nor a right of pre-emption and each share gives the right to one vote at each General Shareholders Meeting (General Meeting) whatever its sub-fund or net asset value. The shares are issued with no face value and must be fully paid up. There is no limit to the number of shares issued.

Warning if using a nominee:

The distributor and his distribution agents may act as nominees or appoint a nominee for investors subscribing to shares through the distribution network. Investors may in addition mandate any other financial intermediary, such as a credit institution or a clearing house for the same ends.

These nominees may also send orders for subscriptions, conversions and redemptions of shares in their name but on behalf of the investors and request that they are listed in the Sicav's share register in their name. The nominees keep their own registers and provide investors with customised information on their holding in the Sicav. Unless forbidden by law or local practice, investors may always invest directly in the Sicav without going through a nominee.

The Sicav draws investors' attention to the fact that an investor may fully exercise his investor rights directly against the Sicav, in particular the right to attend shareholders' meetings only if the investor himself and his name are in the Sicav's share register. If an investor invests in the Sicav through an intermediary investing in the Sicav in his name but for the investor's account, certain shareholder rights may not necessarily be exercised directly by the investor vis-à-vis the Sicav. The investor is advised to inform himself as to his rights.

When an investor subscribes to share sin the Sicav through a financial agent, he may also have to bear the costs associated with the financial agent's activity in the jurisdiction in which the offer is made

8.4. Issuing of shares

8.4.1. Warning

The attention of investors is drawn to the fact that the initial subscription amount cannot be guaranteed as the net asset value applicable for any redemption will be that calculated at the moment of the sale of the said shares.

Fight against money laundering and the laundering of terrorism;

In accordance with international rules and the laws and regulations applicable in Luxembourg, including, but not limited to, the law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended, the grand-ducal Regulation of 1 February 2010, CSSF Regulation 12-02 of 14 December 2012, CSSF Circulars 13/556, 15/609 and 17/650 concerning developments in the field of automatic exchange of tax information and the suppression of money laundering in tax matters, and any amendments or replacements

relating thereto, professionals in the financial sector are subject to obligations aimed at preventing the use of collective investment undertakings for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing. It follows from these provisions that the Registrar and Transfer Agent must in principle identify the subscriber by applying the Luxembourg laws and regulations. The Registrar and Transfer Agent may require the subscriber to provide any document or information deemed necessary to make this identification.

In addition, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, as delegate of the Management Company, may request such other information as the Fund may require in order to comply with its legal and regulatory obligations, including (but not limited to) obligations under the above mentioned laws and regulations, CRS and FATCA (as defined below).

In the event of a delay or failure to provide the required documents, the subscription application will not be accepted and, in the case of a redemption application, payment of the redemption proceeds will be delayed. Neither the Sicav, the Registrar and Transfer Agent nor the Management Company will be liable for any delay or failure to execute transactions where an investor has failed to provide documents or has provided incomplete documentation.

The shareholders may be asked, from time to time, to provide extra or updated documents in accordance with the obligations of control and ongoing surveillance by applying the laws and regulations in force.

Luxembourg register of beneficial owners

The Luxembourg law of 13 January 2019 creating a register of beneficial owners (the "Law of 13 January 2019") entered into force on 1 March 2019 (with a transitional period of 6 months). The Law of 13 January 2019 requires all companies registered in the Luxembourg register of commerce, including the Sicav to obtain and hold information on their beneficial owners ("Beneficial Owners") at their registered office. The Fund must register information relating to the Beneficial Owners with the register of beneficial owners, which is managed under the authority of the Luxembourg Ministry of Justice.

The Law of 13 January 2019 generally defines the Ultimate Beneficial Owner, in the case of legal entities such as the Fund, as any natural person(s) who ultimately owns or controls the Fund through the direct or indirect holding of a sufficient percentage of shares or voting rights or participation in the Fund, including through bearer shareholders, or by any other means, other than by a company listed on a stock exchange and subject to disclosure requirements in accordance with Community law or equivalent international standards, ensuring a sufficient level of transparency of holdings.

An interest of 25% plus one share or an interest of more than 25% in the company held by a natural person must be an indication of direct ownership. An interest of 25% plus one share or an interest of more than 25% in the Sicav held by a legal person controlled by one or more natural persons, or by several legal persons controlled by the same natural person(s), shall be an indication of indirect ownership.

In the event that the above criteria are met by a shareholder in respect of the Sicav, such shareholder shall be required by law to inform the Sicav in a timely manner and to provide such supporting documents and information as may be necessary for the Fund to fulfil its obligation under the Law of 13 January 2019. Failure by the Sicav and the relevant Ultimate Beneficial Owners to comply with their respective obligations under the Law of 13 January 2019 will be punishable by a criminal fine. If an investor is unable to verify whether he qualifies as a beneficial owner, he may contact the Fund for further information.

8.4.2. Procedure for issuing Shares

When the initial subscription period is over, subscription requests will be handled on the basis of the NAV pursuant to the procedure described in Part B of the Prospectus.

The Board of Directors is authorised to issue shares at any moment and without limit.

The shares in each sub-fund and/or each share class may be subscribed to each valuation day as defined in Part II of the Prospectus, at the delegated Transfer Agent and Registrar.

The Board of Directors reserves the right to refuse all or part of a Share subscription request.

When a new share class is launched within a sub-fund the initial price per share in the new share class will be fixed by the Board of Directors.

8.4.3. Payment

The price of the subscribed shares is payable in the benchmark currency of the sub-fund or share class in question as specified in Part II of the current Prospectus. The subscription price of each share is payable within the deadline set in Part II of the Prospectus.

Payment must be made exclusively by bank transfer to the Sicav's account with the Custodian Bank. Any payment must clearly indicate the name of the sub-fund and/or Share Class in which the subscriber is investing.

The price of shares issued may be increased by a fee for professional intermediaries, as specified for each sub-fund in Part II of this Prospectus.

The Sicav may, on the request of a potential shareholder and if the Board of Directors agrees, follow up any subscription request, which is presented in the form of a non-cash consideration, subject to the conditions of Article 26-1 of the Law of 1915. The nature and type of assets to be accepted in this case will be determined by the Board of Directors and must correspond to the investment policy and restrictions of the Sicav or sub-fund in which the amounts are invested. The costs involved in such a consideration shall be borne by the investor in question..

8.4.4. Miscellaneous

The Board of Directors reserves the right to suspend the issue and sale of shares at any time and without notice.

No share will be issued if the calculation of the net asset value is suspended by the SICAV. Notice of any such suspension will be given to all persons who applied for a subscription and the applications during such a suspension may be withdrawn upon written notice received by the SICAV prior to revocation of the suspension. Unless withdrawn, the applications shall be considered on the first Valuation Day following the revocation of the suspension.

8.5. Redemption of shares

8.5.1. Share redemption procedure

A shareholder wanting to redeem all or part of his shares can make a written request at any time.

The request must indicate the number of shares or the amount to be redeemed, the sub-fund and share class to which they belong and, in the case of registered shares, the name under which they are registered.

The request must be accompanied, in the case of bearer shares, by the certificates to be redeemed, together with all coupons not yet due and, in the case of registered shares, by the certificate if issued and by all documents which reveal a transfer, if any. Forwarding of share certificates is at the shareholders' own risk.

Redemption will be at the net asset value less any redemption fees, as specified for each sub-fund in Part II of this Prospectus.

The Sicav is not obliged to execute redemption requests made on the same day representing more than 10% of the total value of the shares of a sub-fund in circulation. The Board of Directors may agree that the payment of all or part of the redemption requests which exceed this percentage will be deferred, on a pro rata basis, for a period to be decided upon. Deferred redemption requests must be treated as a priority. The net asset value

applicable to these deferred redemption requests will be that of the Valuation Day applicable to the redemption request.

The Sicav may, subject to the express agreement of the shareholder in question, agree to deliver assets in response to a request for a redemption in kind, while observing the stipulations of Luxembourg law and in particular the obligation to provide an assessment report for the Sicav's auditors. The value of these assets shall be determined in accordance with the principles for calculating the net asset value. The Board of Directors must ensure that the withdrawal of assets does not prejudice the remaining shareholders. Unless otherwise decided by the Board of Directors, the costs incurred by this redemption in kind shall be borne by the shareholders concerned.

8.5.2. Payment

The payment of the Shares to be redeemed will be made in the benchmark currency of the sub-fund or Share Class in question. The price of shares to be redeemed is payable within the deadline set in Part II of the Prospectus.

The payment will be by transfer to a shareholder account.

Any administrative fees (transfer fees, ...) linked to the redemption of shares will be borne by the Sicav.

The redemption price may be higher or lower than the purchase price paid by the shareholder, according to the net asset value fluctuations of the shares in question.

The right to redeem will be suspended during any period in which the calculation of the net asset value per share has been suspended. Each shareholder applying for redemption will be advised of such suspension and all applications thus pending may be withdrawn upon written notice to the SICAV, received before the suspension's revocation. In the absence of such application, the shares concerned will be redeemed the first Valuation Day following the end of the suspension.

Redeemed shares are cancelled.

8.6. Conversion of shares

Unless otherwise specified in Part II of this Prospectus, all shareholders may request the conversion of all or part of their shares into shares of another sub-fund at a price equal to the respective net values of the shares of the various sub-funds and share classes in accordance with the criteria of maintaining the eligibility for the new share class to which they must be converted and under the conditions stipulated for each sub-fund in Part II of this Prospectus.

The number of allocated shares in the new sub-fund shall be calculated as follows:

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

where:

A represents the number of shares to be attributed in the new sub-fund / share class / share category.

B represents the number of shares to be converted in the new sub-fund / share class / share category.

C represents the net asset value, on the applicable Valuation Day, of the shares to be converted in the initial sub-fund / share class /share category;

D represents the applicable exchange rate between the currencies of the two share sub-funds / share classes / share categories on the day of conversion;

E represents the percentage of the conversion fee (if applicable) payable per share;

F represents the net asset value, on the applicable Valuation Day, of the shares to be attributed to new sub-fund / share class /share category;

In the case of bearer shares for the initial sub-fund/share class, no share fractions, resulting from the conversion, shall be allocated to the shareholder who requested the conversion, no share certificate shall be issued and no

bearer shares shall be issued. Consequently the proceeds of any fraction of a share, resulting from such conversion, will be reimbursed to the shareholder who requested such conversion. No conversion will be made if the calculation of the net asset value of one of the sub-funds concerned is suspended.

The Sicav is not obliged to execute conversion requests made on the same day representing more than 10% of the total value of the shares of a sub-fund in circulation. The Board of Directors may agree that the payment of all or part of the redemption requests which exceed this percentage will be deferred, on a pro rata basis, for a period to be decided upon. Deferred conversion requests must be treated as a priority. The net asset value applicable to these deferred conversion requests will be that of the Valuation Day applicable to the conversion request.

8.7. Late Trading and Market Timing

The practices of Market Timing and Late Trading, as described below, are formally forbidden.

The shares of the Sicav are not offered to allow for frequent transactions aiming to take advantage of short-term fluctuations in the markets. The Sicav will not be managed, nor serve, as a vehicle for this type of transaction. This type of management activity, considered 'market timing', could cause possible problems for the Sicav shareholders.

Late Trading means accepting a subscription, redemption or conversion order received after the cut-off time of the day in question and executing it at the price based on the net asset value applicable that day.

As a consequence, the Sicav may reject any subscription or conversion of shares that it considers suspicious, in good faith, of being representative of market timing or late trading involving the assets of the Sicav.

9. DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The General Meeting of shareholders shall decide upon proposal of the Board of Directors and for each category/sub-category, both for distribution and capitalisation shares, on the use to be made of the balance of the net annual profit on investments. A dividend may be distributed independently of all capital gains and losses realised or non-realised. Further, dividends may include a capital distribution provided that after distribution the net assets of the Sicav total more than EUR 1,250,000.

The net annual investment yield of each sub-fund will thus be spread across, on the one hand, all the distribution shares and on the other, all the capitalisation shares, in proportion to the net assets corresponding to the category that these groups of shares represent.

The part of the net annual revenue of the sub-fund from distribution shares will be distributed to the holders of these shares in the form of a cash dividend.

The part of the net annual revenue from the sub-fund coming from capitalisation shares will be capitalised in the sub-fund corresponding to this sub-fund for the benefit of the capitalisation shares.

Any resolution of the General Meeting, pertaining to the distribution of dividends to distribution shares of a given sub-fund shall be subject to the prior approval of the shareholders of such sub-fund voting by the simple majority of shareholders present and voting.

Upon the decision of the Board of Directors, interim dividends may be paid for the distribution shares of a sub-fund.

Dividends shall be paid in the benchmark currency of the share class in question and at such time and place as may be determined by the Board of Directors. Dividend announcements and the name of the paying agent will be published in a large-circulation Luxembourg newspaper and in any other newspaper, which the Board may decide.

Any dividend declared but not claimed by its beneficiary within five years of its attribution may no longer be claimed and will revert to the sub-fund in question. No interest will be paid on any dividend declared by the SICAV and kept by it at the beneficiary's disposal.

From 18 February 2015, dividend payments shall be suspended for bearer shares which have not been deposited and registered with EFA.

10. NET ASSET VALUE

10.1. CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value of each sub-fund shall be expressed in the benchmark currency selected by the board of directors as described in more detail in the corresponding appendices to the sub-funds in Part II of this prospectus.

The net asset value per Share of each sub-fund is calculated for each Share Class at the frequency stipulated in Part B of the current Prospectus under the responsibility of the Sicav's Board of Directors and at least twice per month.

The transferable securities are valued in the benchmark currency of the sub-fund in question on the basis of their closing prices on the Valuation Day (or if this is not available on the Valuation Day) on the markets where the assets held by the Sicav are traded, as published by the stock exchanges concerned or as communicated by SIX Financial Information Luxembourg S.A. or any other similar organisation.

The net asset value is calculated by dividing the value of the net assets of each sub-fund of the SICAV by the total number of shares of the class of shares concerned in circulation as of that date, and rounding upwards the result obtained for each share to the nearest hundredth in the currency of the class of shares concerned.

The net asset value of each sub-fund of the Sicav is equal to the difference between the assets and current liabilities of the sub-fund of the Sicav. For the determination of the net assets, revenues and expenses are recorded every day. The valuation of assets of the different sub-funds shall be determined as follows:

- 1) The value of cash in hand or on deposit, securities, bills and notes payable on demand and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, dividends and interests declared or due but not as yet collected, shall be made up of the nominal value of such assets, unless it appears unlikely that such value shall be collected, in which case the value shall be determined by deducting such amount which the Sicav may deem necessary in view of reflecting the true value of such assets.
- 2) The value of any transferable securities or money-market instruments which are officially traded or listed on a stock exchange shall in principle be determined as being their last known rate unless such rate is not representative.
- 3) The value of any transferable securities or money-market instruments traded on another regulated market shall be determined on the basis of the closing price on the Valuation Day or, failing this, the last available price on the Valuation Day in question.
- 4) Inasmuch as transferable securities and money-market instruments in the portfolio on the Valuation Day are neither officially traded nor listed on an exchange or regulated market, or in the case where, for securities and money-market instruments officially listed or traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market, the price as determined pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 above is not representative of the true value of such transferable securities, money-market or financial instruments the valuation shall be made on the basis of their likely value of realisation, estimated with due care and good faith.
- 5) Money-market instruments with a residual maturity of less than one year are valued as follows (linear valuation): the determining price for these investments will be gradually adapted to the redemption price, starting with the net acquisition price and constantly maintaining the resulting yield. If there are notable changes in market conditions, the basis for evaluating money market instruments will be adapted to new market yields.
- 6) UCITS and other UCI will be valued on the basis of the last available net asset value of the UCITS and other underlying UCI.
- 7) Over-the-counter derivatives, like futures, forward contracts or options not traded on the stock exchange or other known markets will be valued on the basis of their net asset value determined, pursuant to Sicav policy,

according to financial models recognised on the market and in a coherent manner for each category of contract. The net asset value of a derivative must be understood as being equal to the unrealised (net) profit/loss for the position in question.

- 8) a) Options and financial futures and other derivatives shall be valued at the last known rate on the Valuation Day in question on the stock exchanges or regulated markets.

b) Interest rate swap contracts shall be valued at the last known rates on the Valuation Day in question on the markets where such contracts were concluded
- 9) Should a valuation on the basis of the abovementioned rules become impracticable or inexact because of particular circumstances, other generally accepted and verifiable valuation criteria will be applied to obtain an equitable valuation.

Any asset that may not be expressed in the currency of the sub-fund to which it belongs will be converted into the currency of this sub-fund at the exchange rate applicable on that business day or at the exchange rate fixed in the forward contracts.

The net asset value per share of each share class of each sub-fund and their issue, redemption and conversion prices are available each Luxembourg business day at the Sicav's registered office.

10.2. Temporary suspension of the calculation of the net asset value

The Sicav may suspend the fixing of the net asset value of the shares of one or more sub-funds, the issue and the redemption of shares of that sub-fund, as well as the conversion from and into these shares.

- 1) during any period when one of the main stock exchanges, where a substantial part of the Sicav's investments in a sub-fund is listed, is closed other than for a holiday, or during which the transactions on it are restricted or suspended;
- 2) during an emergency when the Sicav cannot normally dispose of its assets of a given sub-fund or cannot value these correctly;
- 3) whenever the communications network needed for determining the price or value of the investments of a given sub-fund or the current market price of the shares on a stock exchange, is out of order, or when the value of the sub-fund's assets cannot be determined for any other reason whatsoever;
- 4) during any period when the Sicav is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of shares, or during which the transfer of funds involved in the realisation or the acquisition of investments or of payments due for the redemption of shares cannot in the opinion of the Board of Directors be effected at normal rates of exchange.
- 5) when the net asset value of a UCITS or another UCI in which one or more sub-funds invest a significant part of their assets is suspended, so that that value of this investment cannot be reasonably determined;
- 6) as soon as a general meeting of shareholders has been convened with a view to proposing the dissolution of the company or a sub-fund or if the board of directors is so empowered, as soon as it has decided to liquidate a sub-fund;
- 7) on publication of the convocation to a General Meeting of Shareholders at which the merger of the Sicav or of a sub-fund will be proposed or the decision of the board of directors to merge one or more sub-funds, insofar as such suspension is justified to protect the interests of the shareholders.

When one of the Sicav's sub-funds is a feeder sub-fund for a master UCITS which temporarily suspends the repurchase, redemption or subscription of its units, whether on its own initiative or at the request of the competent authorities, the Sicav's feeder sub-fund has the right to suspend the repurchase, the redemption or subscription of its units for a period identical to that of the master UCITS and under the conditions stipulated by the Law of 2010.

Shareholders requesting the subscription, repurchase or conversion of their shares shall be advised in an appropriate manner of the suspension of the calculation of the net asset value.

Such suspension concerning one sub-fund shall have no effect on the calculation of the net value, the issue, the redemption and the conversion of the shares of other sub-funds.

11. TAXATION

11.1. Taxation of the Sicav

According to the legislation in force, the SICAV is not subject to any Luxembourg income tax. Similarly, dividends paid by the Sicav are exempt of any Luxembourg withholding tax. The Sicav, on the other hand, is liable to an annual tax of 0.05% of its net asset value. This subscription tax may be reduced to 0.01% of the net asset value of the Sicav attributable to a sub-fund or share class (i) if the shares in the sub-fund or share class are only sold to and held by institutional investors or (ii) if a sub-fund invests exclusively in money-market deposits and instruments in accordance with Luxembourg law. This tax is payable quarterly on the basis of the net assets of the Sicav as calculated at the end of the quarter. The subscription tax does not apply to the portion of the net assets invested in other Luxembourg UCITS which are themselves subject to the subscription tax.

No duty or tax is due in Luxembourg on the issue of shares of the Sicav, except a single tax of EUR 1,239.47, paid upon incorporation.

Under current law and practice no tax is payable on the capital gains realised on the assets of the Sicav. It can be estimated that no capital gains tax will be imposed upon the SICAV's investments in other countries.

The Sicav's income from dividends and interests arising from sources outside Luxembourg may be subject to withholding taxes, at variable rates, which cannot always be recovered.

11.2. Taxation of the shareholders

11.2.1. Taxation of resident shareholders

In certain cases and under certain conditions, the capital gains made by a shareholder, an individual resident in Luxembourg holding or having held, directly or indirectly, more than 10 % of the capital of the Sicav or holding the shares for six months or less before the transfer of a share, the dividends received by a shareholder and the proceeds made or received by a corporate body resident may be subject to taxation in Luxembourg unless a tax allowance or exemption applies.

A resident shareholder is also subject to a wealth tax in Luxembourg and to taxation on donations made in Luxembourg and, under certain conditions, inheritance.

11.2.2. Taxation of non-resident shareholders

In certain cases and under certain conditions a non-resident shareholder holding or having held, directly or indirectly, more than 10 % of the capital of the Sicav or a shareholder having a permanent business establishment in Luxembourg to which the share is linked may be subject to taxation in Luxembourg if a tax allowance or exemption does not apply.

A non-resident shareholder is not subject to a wealth tax in Luxembourg or to taxation on donations not made in Luxembourg and inheritance.

The shareholder may also be subject to taxation in his country of residence under the laws and regulations applicable to him and with which he must comply. Potential investors are advised to check the tax obligations in force in their country of residence.

11.2.3. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, FATCA

In terms of this section, the expression “shareholder entered in the register” should be understood as referring to persons and bodies appearing as registered shareholders in the Sicav’s register of shareholders, as kept by the Transfer Agent. The Sicav respects the stipulations of FATCA as well as the associated Luxembourg legislation and regulation in force and applies them. FATCA has been drawn up to minimise tax evasion on the part of US nationals.

Consequently the Sicav or its delegates may be obliged to do the following:

- Carry out due diligence for each shareholder in the register to determine their FATCA status and, if appropriate, request data (such as name, address, place of birth, date of incorporation, tax identification number, etc) or additional documents (such as the forms W8-BEN, W-8IMY, W-9, etc) for the said shareholders in the register. The Sicav shall be entitled to request the redemption of shares held by the shareholders in the register who do not provide the documents required within the deadlines stipulated or who do not comply with FATCA. The Sicav may choose, at its own discretion, to exclude from this certain shareholders in the register who do not hold more than USD 50,000 (in the case of natural persons) or USD 250,000 (in the case of legal persons).
- The Sicav may choose, at its own discretion, to exclude from this certain shareholders in the register who do not hold more than USD 50,000 (in the case of natural persons) or USD 250,000 (in the case of legal persons).
- Apply a withholding tax to certain payments made to certain persons by (or on behalf of) the Sicav. The withholding tax applied on the date of this Prospectus is 30%.

Investors should be reminded that there may be unfavourable fiscal consequences due to non-respect of FATCA by intermediaries such as (sub-)custodians, distributors, nominees, paying agents etc. over which the Sicav has no control. Investors not domiciled in Luxembourg for tax purposes or investors investing via non-Luxembourg intermediaries must also be aware that they may be subject to local FATCA stipulations which may be different to those given above. Investors are therefore encouraged to check with third parties if they intend to comply with FATCA.

11.2.4. Automatic Exchange of Information

Within the context of the OECD’s drawing up a common reporting standard (CRS) allowing the future implementation at international level of a full and multilateral automatic exchange of information (AOEI), the Euro-CRS Directive was adopted on 9 December 2014 in order to apply the CRS across the Member States of the EU. In accordance with the Euro-CRS Directive, the first AOEI applied since 30 September 2017 to the local tax authorities of the EU Member States for the data relating to 2016.

The Member States of the EU implemented an automatic exchange of information pursuant to the provision of the Euro-CRS Directive from 1 January 2016 (and, in the case of Austria, from 1 January 2017). The Euro-CRS Directive was enacted into Luxembourg law by the Law of 18 December 2015 on

the automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation (the CRS Law). The CRS Law obliges financial institutions in Luxembourg to identify the holders of financial assets and determine if they are resident for tax purposes in the countries with which Luxembourg has signed an agreement to exchange financial information. The financial institutions in Luxembourg then forward the information on the financial accounts of the holders of the assets to the Luxembourg tax authorities who then transfer this automatically on an annual basis to the relevant foreign tax authorities.

Consequently, the Sicav shall require its investors to communicate the identity and the place of residence of the holders of the financial accounts (including certain bodies and the persons who control them), as well as information on the accounts, the declaring body, the balance/value of the account and the income/sale of the redemption proceeds to the tax authorities of the country of tax residence of foreign investors, insofar as they are resident in a country where the AOEI is in full force and applicable.

In accordance with the Euro-CRS Directive, the first AOEI has applied since 30 September 2017 for the data relating to 2016.

In addition, Luxembourg has signed a multilateral agreement with the competent authorities of the OECD (Multilateral Agreement) for the automatic exchange of information under the CRS Directive.. The Multilateral Agreement aims to enact the CRS Directive in the States which are not members of the EU; this requires the conclusion of agreements country by country.

Investors in the Sicav may therefore be indicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities and to any other competent tax authority under the applicable rules and regulations.

Shareholders must consult their professional advisers with regard to the fiscal and other consequences resulting from the implementation of the CRS Directive.

12. GENERAL MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Sicav shall be held each year, in the six months from the first day of the financial year at the Sicav's registered office or at such other place that shall be indicated in the notice of convocation.

Notice of all General Meetings will be sent to all registered shareholders at least eight days before the General Meeting. These notices will show the time and place of the General Meeting, the conditions of admission, the agenda and the requirements of the Luxembourg law as to quorum and necessary majority. Requirements for convocations, attendance, quorum and voting at any General Meeting are those fixed by Articles 67, 67-1 and 70 of the Luxembourg Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended.

The convocation to any General Meeting may specify that the quorum and majority applicable to this General Meeting shall be determined on the basis of the shares issued and in circulation at a given date and time prior to the General Meeting (**Date of Registration**). The right of a Shareholder to attend a General Meeting and exercise the voting rights attached to the Shares shall be determined on the basis of the Shares held by this Shareholder on the Registration Date.

Resolutions taken by a General Meeting shall be binding on all the shareholders of the Sicav independently of the sub-fund in which they hold shares. In the event however that the decisions to be taken only bear on the specific rights of a sub-fund, such decisions shall be taken at a Meeting representing only the shareholders of the sub-fund in question. The requirements regarding such meetings are the same as those mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

13. FINANCIAL REPORTS

Reports for shareholders for the previous year, audited by the Approved Auditors, are available at the Sicav's head office. In addition, unaudited half-yearly reports are also available at the Sicav's registered office. The Sicav's financial year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year.

The Sicav's accounts will be expressed in EUR (the Sicav's consolidation currency). The accounts of the sub-funds stated in other currencies will be converted into EUR and added together for accounting for the Sicav.

14. FEES AND EXPENSES

Start-up costs, including fees for preparing and printing the prospectus and the KIID, notary fees, registration fees with administrative and stock exchange authorities, the cost of printing certificates and any other cost linked to the setting-up, promoting and launch of the Sicav will be paid by the Sicav and written off over five years.

The costs of setting up a new sub-fund will be written off over a period not exceeding five years on the assets of the sub-fund.

Aggregate management fee

The management fee (**aggregate management fee**) remunerates (a) the Management Company (b) the asset managers (c) investments' advisors (d) distributors, investment agents and similar financial intermediaries, as well as any support services provided for (a), (b), (c) and (d). The management fee may be paid to distributors, investment agents and similar financial intermediaries wholly or in part in the form of provisions, trailer fees or discounts.

For certain sub-funds and/or certain share classes of a sub-fund, the management company may apply different management fees or refuse to take an aggregate management fee as indicated in Part II of this Prospectus.

Custodian bank fees

As remuneration for the services described in Chapter 2, Point 2.2. above, the Custodian Bank receives from the Sicav (i) an annual fee at a maximum rate of 0.05% per sub-fund calculated on the basis of the value of the net assets of each sub-fund, and (ii) an additional monitoring fee of 0.005% per sub-fund calculated on the basis of the value of the net assets of each sub-fund subject to a possible minimum fee of EUR 2,500. These fees are payable on a monthly basis and do not include transaction fees or sub-custodian or similar agents' fees, brokerage and related taxes. These fees are payable on a monthly basis and do not include transaction fees or sub-custodian or similar agents' fees, brokerage and related taxes.

Administrative Agent fee

A fee shall be paid to the Administrative Agent on a monthly basis as remuneration for the services provided to the Sicav as described in the table below.

Sub-funds	Fee
Rivertree Fd - Bond Euro Short Term Rivertree Fd – Strategic Conservative Rivertree Fd – Strategic Defensive Rivertree Fd – Strategic Balanced Rivertree Fd – Strategic Dynamic	An annual fixed fee of EUR 24.300,00 to which is added a maximum of 0.021% p.a. calculated on the sub-fund's average net assets to which are added portfolio transaction fees.

Registrar and Transfer Agent fee

A registrar and transfer agent fee in accordance with usual banking practice in Luxembourg shall be charged on the assets of the Sicav and paid to the Registrar and Transfer Agent, in accordance with the contract agreed between the Sicav and the Registrar and Transfer Agent.

Other fees

The Sicav pays all its operating, promotional, control and publication fees; these fees include, among others, fees and expenses due to distributors, the approved auditors, remuneration for the directors of the Sicav, as well as their disbursements, the costs of printing and distributing the periodic reports and brochures, brokerage

fees and any other fees and commissions linked to transactions on transferable securities and other instruments held in the portfolio, taxes and deductions to which the Sicav's income may be subject, the duties payable to the supervisory authorities, advisory fees and other fees linked to exceptional measures, in particular those incurred by consulting experts and other similar procedures aimed at protecting shareholder interests, membership fees for professional associations and stock-market bodies to which the Sicav decides to belong for its own interests and for those of its shareholders, costs of preparing and/or depositing the regulatory documents and any other documents relating to the Company, including any registration, prospectus and information notice, for any authorities (including official paying agent associations) for the Company and offers for Company share issues, the costs of preparing, in the languages required by the shareholders, the dispatch and distribution of annual and half-yearly reports required by law or the regulations of the abovementioned authorities (with the exception of advertising costs directly linked to the offer or distribution of shares in the Company including the costs of printing and reproducing the documents listed above or the reports used by the distributors of shares as part of their marketing), the costs of preparing, publishing and dispatching notices to shareholders, commissions, fees and expenses for local representatives appointed in accordance with regulations, the fees linked to modifying the regulatory documents and the fees incurred to allow the Sicav to comply with the legislation and official regulations and to obtain and keep a listing on the stock exchange, provided that these expenses are principally in the interests of the shareholders, the fees and expenses payable to external advisers to the Company (such as tax, legal advisers, etc.).

The Sicav may also take over marketing and advertising costs with the agreement of the Board of Directors.

The fees and expenses chargeable to a specific Class and/or Sub-fund will be directly allocated to it.

The other fees and expenses which are not directly attributable to a specific Class and/or Sub-fund will be charged in an equitable manner to the various Classes within the various Sub-funds and/or the various Sub-funds or, if the amount so requires, they will be charged to the Classes and/or Sub-funds pro rata to their respective net assets.

Fees resulting from the Sicav investing in other UCI or UCITS

It should be noted that the investment policy of the Rivertree Fd – Strategic Defensive, Rivertree Fd - Strategic Balanced, Rivertree Fd - Strategic Dynamic and Rivertree Fd - Strategic Conservative sub-funds is to invest mainly in the shares or units of UCITS and/or UCI and that this may cause a duplication of management fees. The total maximum management fee, as specified for each sub-fund in Part II of the Prospectus, shall not exceed 5%.

15. LIQUIDATION - DISSOLUTION OF THE SICAV OR SUB-FUNDS AND/OR CLASSES

15.1. Liquidation of the Sicav

The Sicav will be liquidated under the conditions laid down by the Law of 2010 and the Luxembourg Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended.

In the event of the capital of the Sicav falling below two-thirds of the minimum capital, the board members must submit the question of the dissolution of the Sicav to the General Meeting, which will deliberate without any requirement for minimum presence, and make its decision by a simple majority of shares represented at the General Meeting.

In the event of the capital of the Sicav falling below a quarter of the minimum capital, the board members must submit the question of the dissolution of the Sicav to the General Meeting, which will deliberate without any requirement for minimum presence; the liquidation may be decided by shareholders holding a quarter of the shares represented at the General Meeting.

The General Meeting must be convened in such a way that it is held within 40 days of the date on which it was observed that the net assets fell to less than two-thirds or one quarter respectively of the minimum capital. In addition, the Sicav may be dissolved by a decision of the General Meeting ruling according to the statutory provisions governing this matter.

The decisions of the General Meeting announcing the liquidation of the Sicav shall be published in RESA. If there is a legal liquidation, the decisions of the court pronouncing the dissolution and liquidation of the Sicav shall be published in the Luxembourg official gazette (*Mémorial*) and in two sufficiently widely distributed newspapers, at least one of which should be a Luxembourg newspaper and are made at the liquidators' request.

In the event of liquidation, each share entitles its holder to a pro rata share of the liquidation proceeds of the applicable sub-fund of assets.

Once the liquidation process has been closed, any remaining liquidation proceeds which have not been distributed prior to such closure will be deposited with the Caisse des Consignations in Luxembourg to be held in Luxembourg for those entitled to them until the statutory term of limitation expires.

15.2. Unconditional liquidation of a sub-fund in the Sicav

The Board of Directors of the Sicav may decide on the winding up of one or more sub-funds in the following cases:

- 1) if the net assets of the Sub-fund(s) in question are less than a volume which allows sound management;
- 2) if the economic and/or political situation change(s); or
- 3) if economic rationalisation measures prove necessary.

Unless otherwise decided by the Board of Directors the Sicav may, until such time as the decision to liquidate is executed, continue to redeem or convert the shares of the sub-fund which it has been decided to liquidate, taking account of liquidation costs but, but without any redemption fee as stipulated by the prospectus.

The Board of Directors may propose to the shareholders of this sub-fund that their shares be either redeemed or converted into shares of another sub-fund. It will also decide on the procedure relating to this closure.

The Board of Directors may, at any time, propose the closure of a sub-fund to the General Meeting. If a sub-fund is liquidated, any share in that sub-fund gives the right, pro rata, to a share of the liquidation proceeds of the department. The General Meeting of shareholders of the sub-fund in question will decide on the liquidation of the said sub-fund where no quorum is required and the decision to liquidate must be approved by a simple majority of shareholders voting at this General Meeting.

The decision will be published (as laid down in the law) like the financial notices.

The net proceeds of the liquidation will be allocated to the shareholders pro rata to their holdings in the sub-fund concerned. Amounts not claimed by shareholders when the Company is liquidated will be held by the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg. If no claim is made before the period of limitation expires, the amounts can no longer be claimed.

The feeder sub-funds of the Sicav will be liquidated if their master UCITS is liquidated and will be divided in two or more UCITS or merged with another UCITS unless the CSSF approves:

- a) the investment at a minimum of 85% of the feeder Sub-fund's assets in units of another master UCITS; or
- b) its conversion into a Sub-fund which is not a feeder Sub-fund.

Without prejudice to the specific stipulations relating to the forced liquidation, the liquidation of a master Sub-fund in the Sicav must take place at the earliest three months after the master Sub-fund has informed all holders of shares and the CSSF of its decision to liquidate.

Generally the liquidation will be closed within a period of nine months from the date of the liquidation. This period may however may be extended with the approval of the CSSF.

15.3. Merger

The term "**merger**" refers to an operation by which :

- a) one or more UCITS or sub-funds (hereafter "**merging UCITS/Sub-fund**"), being wound up but not yet liquidated, transfer their assets and liabilities to another UCITS or sub-fund (hereafter "**receiving UCITS**") in exchange for the issuing, for shareholders, of shares in the receiving UCITS and, if appropriate, a cash payment not exceeding 10% of the net asset value of these shares;
- b) one or more UCITS or sub-funds (hereafter "**merging UCITS/Sub-fund**"), being wound up but not yet liquidated, transfer their assets and liabilities to a UCITS or sub-fund that they create (hereafter "**receiving UCITS/Sub-fund**") in exchange for the issuing, for shareholders, of shares in the receiving UCITS and, if appropriate, a cash payment not exceeding 10% of the net asset value of these shares;
- c) one or more UCITS or sub-funds (hereafter "**merging UCITS/sub-fund**") which continues to exist until its liabilities are paid off, transfer their net assets to another sub-fund within the same UCITS in a UCITS they create or to another existing UCITS or sub-fund (hereafter "**receiving UCITS/sub-fund**").

The mergers may be made pursuant to requirements in terms of form, modalities and information stipulated by the Law of 2010, the legal consequences of the mergers being governed and described in the Law of 2010.

For practical reasons, any reference below to Sub-fund will apply mutatis mutandis to Share Classes.

Under the same circumstances as those listed in the previous paragraph "liquidation of a Sub-fund and Share Classes", the Board of Directors may decide to reorganise a sub-fund by merging with another existing Sub-fund in the Sicav or with another UCIT established in Luxembourg or in another Member State or with another Sub-fund in this other UCITS (hereafter "**New Fund/Sub-fund**") and to convert the Shares in the Sub-fund in question into shares of another sub-fund (following a split or a merger, if necessary and payment of the amounts corresponding to a fractional shareholder right. Such decision will be published in the same way as that described in the previous Chapter and the publication will contain information relating to this new fund or sub-fund. The shareholders may request the fee-free redemption or conversion of their Shares within 30 days counting from the publication of this decision.

Under the same circumstances as those listed in the previous Chapter, the Board of Directors may decide to reorganise a Sub-fund by dividing it into two or more sub-funds. Such decision will be published in the same way as that described in the previous Chapter and the publication will contain information relating to this new sub-fund or these two new sub-funds. The shareholders may request the fee-free redemption or conversion of their Shares within 30 days counting from the publication of this decision.

If one of the sub-funds of the Sicav is a master sub-fund, the merger or division of this sub-fund shall only take effect if the latter provides all its shareholders and the CSSF with the legally required information, at the latest 60 days before the proposed date for taking effect. If, as the case may be, the CSSF or the competent authorities in the Member State where the feeder UCITS is established have not authorised the feeder UCITS to keep its feeder UCITS status of a master sub-fund following the merger the merger or division of this master sub-fund, the latter will have to allow the feeder UCITS to present all Shares in the master sub-fund for redemption or repayment before the merger or division becomes effective.

Both the shareholder of the merging sub-fund and those of the receiving sub-fund have the right to request, free of any fees save those necessary to cover the disinvestment costs, the redemption or repayment of their shares or, if appropriate, their conversion into shares of another sub-fund in the Sicav with a similar investment policy. The shareholders may also convert their shares into another UCITS managed by the Management Company or by any other company with which the Management Company is linked within the framework of a community of management or control or by a major direct or indirect holding. This right takes effect once the shareholders of the merging and receiving sub-funds have been informed of the planned merger and ends five working days before the date on which the exchange ratio will be calculated.

The Board of Directors may temporarily suspend the subscription, redemption or repayment of Shares insofar as such suspension is justified to protect the shareholders.

If the receiving sub-fund is a sub-fund of the Sicav, the effective date of the merger will have to be made public by the Sicav by all appropriate means and will have to be communicated to the CSSF and, if necessary, to the competent authorities in the member State of the other UCITS involved in the merger.

Under the same circumstances as those described in the preceding Chapter, the general meeting of shareholders of the Sicav may decide, without a quorum and by simple majority, to merge the whole of the Sicav with another UCITS established in Luxembourg or in another Member State or any other sub-fund.

A merger which respects the stipulations of the UCI Law cannot be declared void.

16. AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

Copies of the following documents can be examined during business hours on each business day in Luxembourg at the Sicav's registered office, 88, Grand-Rue, Luxembourg:

- the Articles of Association of the Sicav;
- the management agreements;
- the agreements relating to the Custodian Bank, Domiciliary Agent, Paying Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent;
- the agreement in which the Sicav appoints Kredietrust Luxembourg S.A. as Management Company;
- the annual and half-yearly reports.
- distribution contracts;

Likewise, the procedure for handling investors' complaints as well as the strategy implemented to exercise voting rights relating to instruments held in the portfolios managed and the updated register of situations likely to lead to a conflict of interest may be seen by any shareholder and shall be available at the Sicav's registered office on all working days, during normal opening hours.

1. RIVERTREE FD – BOND EURO SHORT TERM

1.1. History

The Sub-Fund was launched on 27 September 2010. Shares in the sub-fund were offered at the price of EUR 500 per share to which was added a fee for professional intermediaries of a maximum of 5%.

1.2. Currency of the sub-fund

The benchmark currency of the sub-fund is EUR.

1.3. Investment objectives and policy

The sub-fund invests its assets mainly in bonds denominated in EUR with, at the moment of acquisition, a rating above BB+ , as defined by Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating allocated by other recognized rating agencies.

The sub-fund also invests its net assets in (i) in money-market instruments and/or (ii) high-yield bonds with a rating above B- as defined by the rating agency Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating from other recognised rating agencies and/or (iii) unrated bonds

The residual duration for each investment shall not exceed 6 years. The average residual duration of the portfolio shall not exceed 3 years. The next rate adjustment date for variable-rate bonds is taken as the maturity date.

By derogation from Part I of the Prospectus, the sub-fund may invest up to 10 % of its net assets in UCI or UCITS shares or units.

Within the limits of the investment restrictions as described in this Prospectus and with the purpose of hedging and efficient portfolio management, the sub-fund may use derivative techniques and instruments.

The sub-fund may invest in derivatives (in particular futures, options, swaps and forward exchanges) for hedging purposes and/or increasing its exposure, within the limits of the investment restrictions set out in this Prospectus. Derivatives may be used to hedge the exchange risk.

At the date of this Prospectus, the sub-fund does not use Techniques and Instruments, including those covered by the SFTR Regulation. However, should the sub-fund make use of such techniques and instruments in the future, the prospectus will be updated accordingly.

The sub-fund's underlying investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

1.4. Risk profile of the typical investor

This sub-fund is aimed at investors wishing to invest a part of their assets in bonds and other debt securities denominated in EUR.

The advised investment period is a minimum of three years.

The chance to invest in this sub-fund depends on the personal situation of each investor, in particular personal wealth, needs and the duration of the abovementioned recommended investment. It is advisable to diversify all investments enough so as not to be exposed to the risks of a single UCITS.

Each investor should analyse the risk inherent in such an investment and form his own opinion, if necessary taking the advice of specialists to be sure that this investment is suitable for their financial situation.

1.5. The Shares

Shares are registered and may also be held and transferred through clearing centres (Clearstream, ...).

Characteristics of the share classes:

Share class	F Cap	F Dis		I Cap	I Dis
ISIN code	LU1411538389	LU0528547689		LU1411538033	LU1667922402
Benchmark currency	EUR	EUR		EUR	EUR
Minimum initial subscription amount	None	None		None	None
Minimum subsequent subscription amount	None	None		None	None
Minimum holding amount	None	None		None	None
Subscription fee ¹	Max. 5%	Max. 5%		Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption fee ¹	Max. 2%	Max. 2%		Max. 2%	Max. 2%
Conversion fee ¹	None	None		None	None
Aggregate management fee ²	Max. 0.28%	Max. 0.28%		Max. 0.18%	Max. 0.18%

¹ Fee for professional intermediary.

² Calculated on the average of the net assets of the sub-fund and payable quarterly, to which is added a fixed annual amount of EUR 10,000 at sub-fund level.

1.6. Valuation Day

The net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion price per share of the sub-fund are determined each business day in Luxembourg (Valuation Day) and are calculated on the second business day following day the Valuation Day (Calculation Day). The net asset value of the sub-fund is dated the Valuation Day. If a Calculation Day for the net asset value is a legal or bank holiday in Luxembourg, the Calculation Day will be the next bank business day.

1.7. Subscription, redemption and conversion

Subscription, redemption and/or conversion requests must reach the Sicav by 2 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day. They will be handled, if accepted, at the net asset value per share dated this Valuation Day. If these requests are received after 2 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day, they are automatically carried over and handled at the net asset value per share dated the next Valuation Day.

If these requests are received on a legal or bank holiday in Luxembourg, they are automatically carried over and handled at the net asset value per share dated the next Valuation Day.

The payment for the subscribed share price must be received by Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. for the Sicav's account on the second bank business day in Luxembourg following the applicable Calculation Day. If this is not a working day in the currency of the category of shares subscribed, the applicable payment day is the next business day for this currency

The payment of the redeemed shares will be made on the second bank business day in Luxembourg after the applicable Calculation Day, provided that the share certificates have been delivered. If this is not a working day in the currency of the category of shares redeemed, the applicable payment day is the next working day for this currency.

The shareholder wishing to convert may submit a written request to the Registrar and Transfer Agent giving the same information as required for redemption and further stating whether the shares of the new sub-fund should be distribution or capitalisation shares. An address must be provided where payment of any balance resulting from the conversion may be made and the old share certificate must be attached to the request.

1.8. Manager

The Sub-Fund is managed by the Management Company.

1.9. Listing

At the discretion of the Board of Directors the sub-funds share classes may be listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

1.10. Past performance

The past performance of the sub-fund can be found in the KIID.

1.11. Global exposure limits

The sub-fund has recourse to an approach by liabilities in order at all times to control and measure the risks associated with its investments and the contribution of the latter within the global risk profile of the portfolio of the sub-fund.

1.12 Sustainability Disclosures

Pursuant to EU 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, which is also known as the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation" or (the "SFDR"), the Sicav is required to disclose the manner in which Sustainability Risks (as defined below) are integrated into the investment decision making process and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of its sub-funds.

"Sustainability Risks" means an environmental, social or governance ("ESG") event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investments made by this Sicav.

"Sustainability Factors" means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters. Environmental factors may include, but are not limited to, the impact of emissions, energy efficiency, the exploitation of natural resources or waste treatment. Social factors may include human rights, treatment of workers and workers' rights or diversity issues. Governance factors may include shareholder rights, remuneration of senior management, conflicts of interest or board independence.

Integration of sustainability risk into investment decisions

The Management Company integrates in its investment process identification, measurement, and management of sustainability risks.

The Management Company identifies different sources of sustainability risk and translates these into a sustainability risk framework with relevant ESG metrics with the help of both internal and external experts. These insights are subsequently used in the opportunity identification, investment assessment, investment decision making, and portfolio construction process. Furthermore, the Management Company monitors the portfolio with the use of relevant ESG data from specialised external service providers and where possible and feasible, we use our voting rights at shareholder meetings and engage with investee companies on sustainability risks that they believe may be material for the specific company, with the aim of mitigating or decreasing the associated sustainability risks.

Please refer to KTL Sustainability Risk Policy for more information which may be found at <https://www.quintet.lu/en-LU/Regulatory-affairs>

The Management Company has incorporated Sustainability Risks into its Risk Management processes.

In relation to direct equity and bond investments, the Management Company identifies companies which do not meet the criteria of the Fund, and takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the Fund does not invest in shares and bonds issued by the following types of companies

- companies engaged in the manufacture of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, nuclear, chemical or biological weapons (any company where publicly available information clearly indicates that it is actively and knowingly involved in the production of such weapons)
- Companies that are significantly involved in the mining of thermal coal or the generation of electricity from thermal coal.

Companies will be assessed against the above exclusionary categories on an ongoing basis and the Management Company will seek to liquidate its positions in any company that it determines to fall within one of these categories.

With regard to investments in funds or ETFs, the Management Company considers that the sustainability of investments is guaranteed by the SFDR classification of the selected products. In this respect, funds and ETFs classified as Article 8 or 9 permanently represent at least 2/3 of all funds and ETFs in which the fund invests.

At the date of this prospectus the likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of the Sub-Fund are limited because of the following reasons:

1. The portfolio is well diversified (in the number of investments, sectors, and countries), which means that sustainability risks arising from (company, sector or country-specific) issues are mitigated.
2. high quality investments with strong governance are selected and therefore unmanaged governance risks are limited.
3. Through the voting and engagement activities, where relevant, reduction of ESG risks is foreseen.
4. The monitoring based on relevant ESG metrics and the insights obtained via the voting and engagement activities help to assess in a timely manner whether the sustainability risks of individual investments are increasing and subsequently, whether these risks are still in line with the expected returns. This allows to act appropriately, to mitigate the potential impact on the returns of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund does not promote, among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics according to Article 8 of the SFDR and does not have sustainable investment as its objective according to Article 9 of the SFDR.

2. RIVERTREE FD – STRATEGIC DEFENSIVE

2.1. History

The Sub-Fund was launched on 28 August 2014. Shares in the sub-fund's classes A and B were offered at the price of EUR 1,000 and shares in the class P at the price of EUR 10,000, to which was added a fee for professional intermediaries of 5%.

2.2. Currency of the sub-fund

The benchmark currency of the sub-fund is EUR.

2.3. Investment objectives and policy

The net assets of the sub-fund are invested, directly or via shares or units in UCITS approved pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCI respecting Article 41(1)(e) of the Law of 2010, according to a pivot of 25% in shares and 75% in interest rate products and cash).

Rate products include, among other things, bonds, money market instruments and structured products based on rate products.

This asset allocation should be considered an average. Indeed, through the abovementioned pivot, the part allocated to equities may vary from 0% to 35% of the sub-fund's net assets and that allocated to rate products and cash from 65% to 100% of the sub-fund's net assets.

The pivot aims to be able to benefit asymmetrically from any opportunity linked to variations in equity markets.

The sub-fund may not invest directly in asset-backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). However, the sub-fund reserves the possibility to invest up to 5% of its net assets in units of UCITS (including ETF) approved in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCI respecting the stipulations of Article 41(1)(e) and the Law of 2010 investing in ABS and/or MBS..

The assets of the sub-fund are invested without restrictions on economic sector or geographic origin.

The investment strategy of the sub-fund to achieve the environmental and social characteristics it promotes consists of (i) firstly, applying filters to certain sectors, (ii) secondly, applying positive screening filters based on environmental, social and governance ("ESG") criteria using fundamental analysis.

The sub-fund invests with the intention of promoting the environmental and social characteristics outlined by the ten principles of the UN Global Compact ("**UNGC**"). This product does not have as its objective sustainable investment.

Within the framework of efficient management, this sub-fund may also use derivatives within the limits described in Chapter 6 "Financial techniques and instruments associated with transferable securities and money-market instruments intended for efficient portfolio management" and in accordance with Chapter 5 "Investment Restrictions" described in Part I of the Prospectus.

At the date of this Prospectus, the sub-fund does not use Techniques and Instruments, including those covered by the SFTR Regulation. However, if the sub-fund were to make use of such techniques and instruments in the future, the prospectus would be updated accordingly.

2.4. Risk profile of the typical investor

This sub-fund is aimed at investors looking for an increase in the capital invested while benefiting from a higher return than that offered by a bond investment in EUR thanks to the investment in equities.

This strategy's yield potential is lower over the long term than for strategies with a higher equity share but this is balanced by the low rate of risk.

This investment offers moderate risk and, consequently, involves an investment horizon of at least three years.

2.5. Shares

Shares are registered and may be held and transferred through clearing centres (Clearstream, ...).

Characteristics of the share classes:

Share class	I Cap	I Dis (	F Cap (	F Dis (	F1 Cap (	F1 Dis (
ISIN code	LU1105480526	LU1105480872	LU1105480286	LU1105480443	LU1667923129	LU1667923475
Benchmark currency	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Minimum initial subscription amount	None	None	None	None	EUR 500.000	EUR 500.000
Subsequent subscription amount	None	None	None	None	None	None
Minimum holding amount	None	None	None	None	None	None
Subscription fee ¹	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None
Conversion fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None
Aggregate management fee ²	Max. 0.43%	Max. 0.43%	Max. 1.08%	Max. 1.08%	Max. 0.91%	Max. 0.91%

¹ Fee for professional intermediary.

² Calculated on the average of the net assets of the sub-fund and payable quarterly, to which is added a fixed annual amount of EUR 10,000 at sub-fund level.

Share class	F2 Cap (	F2 Dis	F3 Cap (	F3 Dis (	F4 Cap (	F4 Dis (	P Dis
ISIN code	LU1667923632	LU1667923806	LU1667924101	LU1667924366	LU1667924523	LU1667924879	LU1105480955
Benchmark currency	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Minimum initial subscription amount	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 2,500,000	EUR 2,500,000	EUR 10,000,000	EUR 10,000,000	None
Subsequent subscription amount	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Minimum holding amount	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Subscription fee ¹	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Conversion fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Aggregate management fee ²	Max. 0.73%	Max. 0.73%	Max. 0.63%	Max. 0.63%	Max. 0.38%	Max. 0.38%	Max. 0.43%

¹ Fee for professional intermediary.

² Calculated on the average of the net assets of the sub-fund and payable quarterly, to which is added a fixed annual amount of EUR 10,000 at sub-fund level.

2.6. Valuation Day

The net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion price per share of the sub-fund are determined each business day in Luxembourg (Valuation Day) and are calculated on the second business day following day the Valuation Day (Calculation Day). The net asset value of the sub-fund is dated the Valuation Day. If a Calculation Day for the net asset value is a legal or bank holiday in Luxembourg, the Calculation Day will be the next bank business day.

2.7. Subscription, redemption and conversion

Subscription, redemption and/or conversion requests must reach the Sicav by 2 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day. If accepted they shall be handled at the price of the net asset value per share of this Valuation Day calculated the business day following the Valuation Day (Calculation Day).

Requests received after 2 p.m. shall be carried over to the next Valuation Day.

The payment for the subscribed share price must be received by Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. for the Sicav's account on the fourth business day in Luxembourg following the applicable Calculation Day (Payment Day). If this is not a working day in the currency of the category of shares subscribed, the applicable payment day is the next business day for this currency

The payment of the repurchased shares shall be made on the fourth business day in Luxembourg after the applicable Valuation Day (Redemption Day), provided that the share certificates have been delivered. If this is not a working day in the currency of the category of shares redeemed, the applicable payment day is the next working day for this currency.

Requests for conversions into the sub-fund are subject to the prior approval of the Board of Directors.

2.8. Manager

The Sub-Fund is managed by the Management Company.

2.9. Investment Advisor

The Management Company has appointed via an investment advisory agreement dated 16 December 2020, Puilaetco, a branch of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. in Belgium as investment advisor of the Sub-Fund.

This agreement may be terminated by one of the two parties giving 90 days' written notice or immediately by the management company if this is in the shareholders' interest.

2.10. Listing

At the discretion of the Board of Directors the sub-funds share classes may be listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

2.11. Past performance

The past performance of the sub-fund can be found in the KIID.

2.12. Global exposure limits

The sub-fund has recourse to an approach by liabilities in order at all times to control and measure the risks associated with its investments and the contribution of the latter within the global risk profile of the portfolio of the sub-fund.

2.13. Sustainability Disclosures

Pursuant to EU 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, which is also known as the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation" or (the "SFDR"), the Sicav is required to disclose the manner in which Sustainability Risks (as defined below) are integrated into the investment decision making process and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of its sub-funds.

"Sustainability Risks" means an environmental, social or governance ("ESG") event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investments made by this Sicav.

"Sustainability Factors" means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters. Environmental factors may include, but are not limited to, the impact of emissions, energy efficiency, the exploitation of natural resources or waste treatment. Social factors may include human rights, treatment of workers and workers' rights or diversity issues. Governance factors may include shareholder rights, remuneration of senior management, conflicts of interest or board independence.

Integration of sustainability risks into investment decisions

The Management Company integrates in its investment process identification, measurement, and management of sustainability risks.

The Management Company identifies different sources of sustainability risk and translates these into a sustainability risk framework with relevant ESG metrics with the help of both internal and external experts. These insights are subsequently used in the opportunity identification, investment assessment, investment decision making, and

portfolio construction process. Furthermore, the Management Company monitors the portfolio with the use of relevant ESG data from specialised external service providers and where possible and feasible, we use our voting rights at shareholder meetings and engage with investee companies on sustainability risks that they believe may be material for the specific company, with the aim of mitigating or decreasing the associated sustainability risks.

The Management Company has incorporated Sustainability Risks into its Risk Management processes.

Please refer to KTL Sustainability Risk Policy for more information which may be found at <https://www.quintet.lu/en-LU/Regulatory-affairs>

The Management Company has analysed the impact of sustainability risks on the performance of the Fund and considers these to be limited given the nature of the investments and the diversification of the sub-fund.

2.13.1. Promotion of environmental and social characteristics

The sub-fund promotes the environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR.

Although the Fund does not have a sustainable investment objective, it intends to make some sustainable investments with an environmental objective.

The sub-fund's investments that are neither sustainable investments nor investments promoting E/S characteristics (the "Other Investments") will not contribute to an environmental or social objective or to the achievement of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund. However, where applicable, the Management Company will apply the same policies and procedures to all of the Fund's investments in relation to assessing environmental and social safeguards and governance practices.

Further information on the environmental and/or social characteristics and partial sustainable investments of this sub-fund is available in Appendix I of this prospectus.

3. RIVERTREE FD – STRATEGIC BALANCED

3.1. History

The Sub-Fund was launched on 28 August 2014. Shares in the classes A and B were offered at the price of EUR 1,000 and shares in the class P at the price of EUR 10,000, to which was added a fee for professional intermediaries of 5%.

3.2. Currency of the sub-fund

The benchmark currency of the sub-fund is EUR.

3.3. Investment objectives and policy

The net assets of the sub-fund are invested, directly or via shares or units in UCITS approved pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCI respecting Article 41(1)(e) of the Law of 2010, according to a pivot of 50% in shares and 50% in interest rate products and cash).

Rate products include, among other things, bonds, money market instruments and structured products based on rate products.

This asset allocation should be considered an average. Indeed, through the abovementioned pivot, the part allocated to equities may vary from 0% to 70% of the sub-fund's net assets and that allocated to rate products and cash from 30% to 100% of the sub-fund's net assets.

The pivot aims to be able to benefit asymmetrically from any opportunity linked to variations in equity markets.

The sub-fund may not invest directly in asset-backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). However, the sub-fund reserves the possibility to invest up to 5% of its net assets in units of UCITS (including ETF) approved in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCI respecting the stipulations of Article 41(1)(e) and the Law of 2010 investing in ABS and/or MBS..

The assets of the sub-fund are invested without restrictions on economic sector or geographic origin.

The investment strategy of the sub-fund to achieve the environmental and social characteristics it promotes consists of (i) firstly, applying filters to certain sectors, (ii) secondly, applying positive screening filters based on environmental, social and governance ("ESG") criteria using fundamental analysis.

The sub-fund invests with the intention of promoting the environmental and social characteristics outlined by the ten principles of the UN Global Compact ("**UNGC**"). This product does not have as its objective sustainable investment.

Within the framework of efficient management, this sub-fund may also use derivatives within the limits described in Chapter 6 "Financial techniques and instruments associated with transferable securities and money-market instruments intended for efficient portfolio management" and in accordance with Chapter 5 "Investment Restrictions" described in Part I of the Prospectus.

At the date of this Prospectus, the sub-fund does not use Techniques and Instruments, including those covered by the SFTR Regulation. However, if the sub-fund were to make use of such techniques and instruments in the future, the prospectus would be updated accordingly.

3.4. Risk profile of the typical investor

This sub-fund is aimed at investors who want their capital to increase regularly while benefiting from the extra growth potential offered by world stock markets.

This strategy's yield potential is lower over the long term than for strategies with a higher equity share but this is balanced by the low rate of risk.

This investment offers average risk and, consequently, involves an investment horizon of at least five years.

3.5. Shares

Shares are registered and may be held and transferred through clearing centres (Clearstream, ...).

Characteristics of the share classes:

Share class	I Cap	I Dis	F Cap	F Dis	F1 Cap)	F1 Dis (
ISIN code	LU1105481250	LU1105481334	LU1105481094	LU1105481177	LU1667925090	LU1667925256
Benchmark currency	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Minimum initial subscription amount	None	None	None	None	EUR 500.000	EUR 500.000
Subsequent subscription amount	None	None	None	None	None	None
Minimum holding amount	None	None	None	None	None	None
Subscription fee ¹	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None
Conversion fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None
Aggregate management fee ²	Max. 0.48%	Max. 0.48%	Max. 1.33%	Max. 1.33%	Max. 1.11%	Max. 1.11%

¹ Fee for professional intermediary.

² Calculated on the average of the net assets of the sub-fund and payable quarterly, to which is added a fixed annual amount of EUR 10,000 at sub-fund level.

Share class	F2 Cap (	F2 Dis (	F3 Cap (	F3 Dis (	F4 Cap (	F4 Dis	P Dis
ISIN code	LU1667925413	LU1667925686	LU1667925843	LU1667926064	LU1667926221	LU1667926577	LU1105481417
Benchmark currency	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Minimum initial subscription amount	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 2,500,000	EUR 2,500,000	EUR 10,000,000	EUR 10,000,000	None
Subsequent subscription amount	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Minimum holding amount	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Subscription fee ¹	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Conversion fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Aggregate management fee ²	Max. 0.88%	Max. 0.88%	Max. 0.68%	Max. 0.68%	Max. 0.43%	Max. 0.43%	Max. 0.48%

¹ Fee for professional intermediary

² Calculated on the average of the net assets of the sub-fund and payable quarterly, to which is added a fixed annual amount of EUR 10,000 at sub-fund level.

3.6. Valuation Day

The net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion price per share of the sub-fund are determined each business day in Luxembourg (Valuation Day) and are calculated on the second business day following day the Valuation Day (Calculation Day). The net asset value of the sub-fund is dated the Valuation Day. If a Calculation Day for the net asset value is a legal or bank holiday in Luxembourg, the Calculation Day will be the next bank business day.

3.7. Subscription, redemption and conversion

Subscription, redemption and/or conversion requests must reach the Sicav by 2 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day. If accepted they shall be handled at the price of the net asset value per share of this Valuation Day calculated the business day following the Valuation Day (Calculation Day).

Requests received after 2 p.m. shall be carried over to the next Valuation Day.

The payment for the subscribed share price must be received by Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. for the Sicav's account on the fourth business day in Luxembourg following the applicable Calculation Day (Payment Day). If this is not a working day in the currency of the category of shares subscribed, the applicable payment day is the next working day for this currency.

The payment of the repurchased shares shall be made on the fourth business day in Luxembourg after the applicable Valuation Day (Redemption Day), provided that the share certificates have been delivered. If this is not a working day in the currency of the category of shares redeemed, the applicable payment day is the next working day for this currency.

Requests for conversions into the sub-fund are subject to the prior approval of the Board of Directors.

3.8. Managers

The Sub-Fund is managed by the Management Company.

3.9. Investment Advisor

The Management Company has appointed via an investment advisory agreement dated 16 December 2020, Puilaetco, a branch of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. in Belgium as investment advisor of the Sub-Fund.

This agreement may be terminated by one of the two parties giving 90 days' written notice or immediately by the management company if this is in the shareholders' interest.

3.10. Listing

At the discretion of the Board of Directors the sub-funds share classes may be listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

3.11. Past performance

The past performance of the sub-fund can be found in the KIID.

3.12. Global exposure limits

The sub-fund has recourse to an approach by liabilities in order at all times to control and measure the risks associated with its investments and the contribution of the latter within the global risk profile of the portfolio of the sub-fund.

3.13. Sustainability Disclosures

Pursuant to EU 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, which is also known as the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation" or (the "SFDR"), the Sicav is required to disclose the manner in which Sustainability Risks (as defined below) are integrated into the investment decision making process and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of its sub-funds.

"Sustainability Risks" means an environmental, social or governance ("ESG") event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investments made by this Sicav.

"Sustainability Factors" means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters. Environmental factors may include, but are not limited to, the impact of emissions, energy efficiency, the exploitation of natural resources or waste treatment. Social factors may include human rights, treatment of workers and workers' rights or diversity issues. Governance factors may include shareholder rights, remuneration of senior management, conflicts of interest or board independence.

Integration of sustainability risks into investment decisions

The Management Company integrates in its investment process identification, measurement, and management of sustainability risks.

The Management Company identifies different sources of sustainability risk and translates these into a sustainability risk framework with relevant ESG metrics with the help of both internal and external experts. These insights are subsequently used in the opportunity identification, investment assessment, investment decision making, and portfolio construction process. Furthermore, the Management Company monitors the portfolio with the use of relevant ESG data from specialised external service providers and where possible and feasible, we use our voting

rights at shareholder meetings and engage with investee companies on sustainability risks that they believe may be material for the specific company, with the aim of mitigating or decreasing the associated sustainability risks.

The Management Company has incorporated Sustainability Risks into its Risk Management processes.

Please refer to KTL Sustainability Risk Policy for more information which may be found at <https://www.quintet.lu/en-LU/Regulatory-affairs>

The Management Company has analysed the impact of sustainability risks on the performance of the Fund and considers these to be limited given the nature of the investments and the diversification of the sub-fund.

3.13.1. Promotion of environmental and social characteristics

The sub-fund promotes the environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR.

Although the Fund does not have a sustainable investment objective, it intends to make some sustainable investments with an environmental objective.

The sub-fund's investments that are neither sustainable investments nor investments promoting E/S characteristics (the "Other Investments") will not contribute to an environmental or social objective or to the achievement of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund. However, where applicable, the Management Company will apply the same policies and procedures to all of the Fund's investments in relation to assessing environmental and social safeguards and governance practices.

Further information on the environmental and/or social characteristics and partial sustainable investments of this sub-fund is available in Appendix I of this prospectus.

4. RIVERTREE FD – STRATEGIC DYNAMIC

4.1. History

The Sub-Fund was launched on 28 August 2014. Shares in the classes A and B were offered at the price of EUR 1,000 and shares in the class P at the price of EUR 10,000, to which was added a fee for professional intermediaries of 5%.

4.2. Currency of the sub-fund

The benchmark currency of the sub-fund is EUR.

4.3. Investment objectives and policy

The net assets of the sub-fund are invested, directly or via shares or units in UCITS approved pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCI respecting Article 41(1)(e) of the Law of 2010, according to a pivot of 70% in shares and 30% in interest rate products and cash).

Rate products include, among other things, bonds, money market instruments and structured products based on rate products.

This asset allocation should be considered an average. Indeed, through the abovementioned pivot, the part allocated to equities may vary from 0% to 100% of the sub-fund's net assets and that allocated to rate products and cash from 0% to 100% as well.

The pivot aims to be able to benefit asymmetrically from any opportunity linked to variations in equity markets.

The investment strategy of the sub-fund to achieve the environmental and social characteristics it promotes consists of (i) firstly, applying filters to certain sectors, (ii) secondly, applying positive screening filters based on environmental, social and governance ("ESG") criteria using fundamental analysis.

The sub-fund invests with the intention of promoting the environmental and social characteristics outlined by the ten principles of the UN Global Compact ("UNGC"). This product does not have as its objective sustainable investment.

The sub-fund may not invest directly in asset-backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). However, the sub-fund reserves the possibility to invest up to 5% of its net assets in units of UCITS (including ETF) approved in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCI respecting the stipulations of Article 41(1)(e) and the Law of 2010 investing in ABS and/or MBS..

The assets of the sub-fund are invested without restrictions on economic sector or geographic origin.

Within the framework of efficient management, this sub-fund may also use derivatives within the limits described in Chapter 6 "Financial techniques and instruments associated with transferable securities and money-market instruments intended for efficient portfolio management" and in accordance with Chapter 5 "Investment Restrictions" described in Part I of the Prospectus.

At the date of this Prospectus, the sub-fund does not use Techniques and Instruments, including those covered by the SFTR Regulation. However, if the sub-fund were to make use of such techniques and instruments in the future, the prospectus would be updated accordingly.

4.4. Risk profile of the typical investor

This sub-fund is aimed at investors who want their invested capital to increase while benefiting from a real growth potential offered by world stock markets thanks to the significant part invested in equities.

This strategy has possible higher long-term returns than the strategies with lower equity portions, but has a higher risk.

It offers a high level of risk and, consequently, an investment horizon of at least 7 years.

4.5. Shares

Shares are registered and may be held and transferred through clearing centres (Clearstream, ...).

Characteristics of the share classes:

Share class	I Cap (	I Dis (	F Cap (	F Dis (	F1 Cap (	F1 Dis (
ISIN code	LU1105481763	LU1105481847	LU1105481508	LU1105481680	LU1667926734	LU1667926908
Benchmark currency	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Minimum initial subscription amount	None	None	None	None	EUR 500.000	EUR 500.000
Subsequent subscription amount	None	None	None	None	None	None
Minimum holding amount	None	None	None	None	None	None
Subscription fee ¹	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None
Conversion fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None
Aggregate management fee ²	Max. 0.48%	Max. 0.48%	Max. 1.33%	Max. 1.33%	Max. 1.11%	Max. 1.11%

¹ Fee for professional intermediary

² Calculated on the average of the net assets of the sub-fund and payable quarterly, to which is added a fixed annual amount of EUR 10,000 at sub-fund level.

Share class	F2 Cap (	F2 Dis (	F3 Cap (	F3 Dis (	F4 Cap (	F4 Dis (	P Dis
ISIN code	LU1667927112	LU1667927385	LU1667927542	LU1667927898	LU1667928193	LU1667928359	LU1105481920
Benchmark currency	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Minimum initial subscription amount	EUR 1,000.000	EUR 1,000.000	EUR 2,500.000	EUR 2,500.000	EUR 10,000.000	EUR 10,000.000	None
Subsequent subscription amount	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Minimum holding amount	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Subscription fee ¹	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Conversion fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Aggregate management fee ²	Max. 0.88%	Max. 0.88%	Max. 0.68%	Max. 0.68%	Max. 0.43%	Max. 0.43%	Max. 0.48%

¹ Fee for professional intermediary

² Calculated on the average of the net assets of the sub-fund and payable quarterly, to which is added a fixed annual amount of EUR 10,000 at sub-fund level.

4.6. Valuation Day

The net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion price per share of the sub-fund are determined each business day in Luxembourg (Valuation Day) and are calculated on the second business day following day the Valuation Day (Calculation Day). The net asset value of the sub-fund is dated the Valuation Day. If a Calculation Day for the net asset value is a legal or bank holiday in Luxembourg, the Calculation Day will be the next bank business day.

4.7. Subscription, redemption and conversion

Subscription, redemption and/or conversion requests must reach the Sicav by 2 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day. If accepted they shall be handled at the price of the net asset value per share of this Valuation Day calculated the business day following the Valuation Day (Calculation Day).

Requests received after 2 p.m. shall be carried over to the next Valuation Day.

The payment for the subscribed share price must be received by Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. for the Sicav's account on the fourth business day in Luxembourg following the applicable Calculation Day (Payment Day). If this is not a working day in the currency of the category of shares subscribed, the applicable payment day is the next business day for this currency

The payment of the repurchased shares shall be made on the fourth business day in Luxembourg after the applicable Valuation Day (Redemption Day), provided that the share certificates have been delivered. If this is not a working day in the currency of the category of shares redeemed, the applicable payment day is the next working day for this currency.

Requests for conversions into the sub-fund are subject to the prior approval of the Board of Directors.

4.8. Managers

The Sub-Fund is managed by the Management Company.

4.9. Investment Advisor

The Management Company has appointed via an investment advisory agreement dated 16 December 2020, Puilaetco, a branch of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. in Belgium as investment advisor of the Sub-Fund.

This agreement may be terminated by one of the two parties giving 90 days' written notice or immediately by the management company if this is in the shareholders' interest.

4.10. Listing

At the discretion of the Board of Directors the sub-funds share classes may be listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

4.11. Past performance

The past performance of the sub-fund can be found in the KIID.

4.12. Global exposure limits

The sub-fund has recourse to an approach by liabilities in order at all times to control and measure the risks associated with its investments and the contribution of the latter within the global risk profile of the portfolio of the sub-fund.

4.13. Sustainability Disclosures

Pursuant to EU 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, which is also known as the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation" or (the "SFDR"), the Sicav is required to disclose the manner in which Sustainability Risks (as defined below) are integrated into the investment decision making process and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of its sub-funds.

"Sustainability Risks" means an environmental, social or governance ("ESG") event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investments made by this Sicav.

"Sustainability Factors" means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters. Environmental factors may include, but are not limited to, the impact of emissions, energy efficiency, the exploitation of natural resources or waste treatment. Social factors may include human rights, treatment of workers and workers' rights or diversity issues. Governance factors may include shareholder rights, remuneration of senior management, conflicts of interest or board independence.

Integration of sustainability risks into investment decisions

The Management Company integrates in its investment process identification, measurement, and management of sustainability risks.

The Management Company identifies different sources of sustainability risk and translates these into a sustainability risk framework with relevant ESG metrics with the help of both internal and external experts. These insights are subsequently used in the opportunity identification, investment assessment, investment decision making, and portfolio construction process. Furthermore, the Management Company monitors the portfolio with the use of relevant ESG data from specialised external service providers and where possible and feasible, we use our voting

rights at shareholder meetings and engage with investee companies on sustainability risks that they believe may be material for the specific company, with the aim of mitigating or decreasing the associated sustainability risks.

The Management Company has incorporated Sustainability Risks into its Risk Management processes.

Please refer to KTL Sustainability Risk Policy for more information, which may be found at <https://www.quintet.lu/en-LU/Regulatory-affairs>

The Management Company has analysed the impact of sustainability risks on the performance of the Fund and considers these to be limited given the nature of the investments and the diversification of the sub-fund.

4.13.1. Promotion of environmental and social characteristics

The sub-fund promotes the environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR.

Although the Fund does not have a sustainable investment objective, it intends to make some sustainable investments with an environmental objective.

The sub-fund's investments that are neither sustainable investments nor investments promoting E/S characteristics (the "Other Investments") will not contribute to an environmental or social objective or to the achievement of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund. However, where applicable, the Management Company will apply the same policies and procedures to all of the Fund's investments in relation to assessing environmental and social safeguards and governance practices.

Further information on the environmental and/or social characteristics and partial sustainable investments of this sub-fund is available in Appendix I of this prospectus.

5. RIVERTREE FD – STRATEGIC CONSERVATIVE

5.1. History

The Sub-Fund was launched on 7 July 2017 at the price of EUR 1,000.

5.2. Currency of the sub-fund

The benchmark currency of the sub-fund is EUR.

5.3. Investment objectives and policy

The net assets of the sub-fund are invested, directly or via units in UCITS approved pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCI respecting Article 41(1)(e) of the Law of 2010, according to a pivot of 15% in shares and other securities similar to shares and 85% in interest rate products and cash.

Rate products include, among other things, bonds, money market instruments and structured products based on rate products.

This asset allocation should be considered an average. Indeed, through the abovementioned pivot, the equity exposure may vary from 0% to a maximum of 20% of the sub-fund's net assets and rate product and cash exposure from 75% to 100%.

The sub-fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in units of UCITS of any classification and in structured products giving exposure to other asset classes such as currencies and/or commodities.

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in high-yield bonds which at the time of purchase have a rating lower than Baa3 from Moody's or lower than BBB- from Standard & Poor's, or no rating, or of equivalent quality according to the management company's analysis. The sub-fund shall not invest in securities which at the time of purchase have a rating below B- (Standard & Poor's) or an equivalent rating given by other recognised rating agencies or considered equivalent by the manager if there is no official rating.

The sub-fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in contingent convertible bonds (cocos).

The sub-fund may not invest directly in asset-backed securities (ABS) or mortgage-backed securities (MBS). However, the sub-fund reserves the possibility to invest up to 5% of its net assets in units of UCITS (including ETF) approved in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCI respecting the stipulations of Article 41(1)(e) and the Law of 2010 investing in ABS and/or MBS..

The assets of the sub-fund are invested without restrictions on economic sector or geographic origin.

The investment strategy of the sub-fund to achieve the environmental and social characteristics it promotes consists of (i) firstly, applying filters to certain sectors, (ii) secondly, applying positive screening filters based on environmental, social and governance ("ESG") criteria using fundamental analysis.

The sub-fund invests with the intention of promoting the environmental and social characteristics outlined by the ten principles of the UN Global Compact ("UNGC"). This product does not have as its objective sustainable investment.

Within the framework of efficient management, this sub-fund may also use derivatives within the limits described in Chapter 6 "Financial techniques and instruments associated with transferable securities and money-market instruments intended for efficient portfolio management" and in accordance with Chapter 5 "Investment Restrictions" described in Part I of the Prospectus.

At the date of this Prospectus, the sub-fund does not use Techniques and Instruments, including those covered by the SFTR Regulation. However, if the sub-fund were to make use of such techniques and instruments in the future, the prospectus would be updated accordingly.

5.4. Risk profile of the typical investor

This sub-fund is aimed at investors looking for an increase in the capital invested while benefiting from a higher return than that offered by a bond investment in EUR thanks to the investment in equities. This strategy's yield potential is

lower over the long term than for strategies with a higher equity share but this is balanced by the low rate of risk. This investment offers moderate risk and, consequently, involves an investment horizon in the order of three years.

5.5. Shares

Shares are registered and may be held and transferred through clearing centres (Clearstream, ...).

Characteristics of the share classes:

Share class	I Cap	I Dis	F Cap	F Dis	F2 Cap	F2 Dis
ISIN code	LU1588884756	LU1588885050	LU1588884673	LU1588884913	LU1588884830	LU1588885134
Benchmark currency	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Minimum initial subscription amount	None	None	None	None	EUR 1,000,000	EUR 1,000,000
Subsequent subscription amount	None	None	None	None	None	None
Minimum holding amount	None	None	None	None	None	None
Subscription fee ¹	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None
Conversion fee ¹	None	None	None	None	None	None
Aggregate management fee ²	Max. 0.43%	Max. 0.43%	Max. 0.73%	Max. 0.73%	Max. 0.58%	Max. 0.58%

¹ Fee for professional intermediary

² Calculated on the average of the net assets of the sub-fund and payable quarterly, to which is added a fixed annual amount of EUR 10,000 at sub-fund level.

5.6. Valuation Day

The net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion price per share of the sub-fund are determined each business day in Luxembourg (Valuation Day) and are calculated on the second business day following day the Valuation Day (Calculation Day). The net asset value of the sub-fund is dated the Valuation Day. If a Calculation Day for the net asset value is a legal or bank holiday in Luxembourg, the Calculation Day will be the next bank business day.

5.7. Subscription, redemption and conversion

Subscription, redemption and/or conversion requests must reach the Sicav by 2 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day. If accepted they shall be handled at the price of the net asset value per share of this Valuation Day calculated the business day following the Valuation Day (Calculation Day).

Requests received after 2 p.m. shall be carried over to the next Valuation Day.

The payment for the subscribed share price must be received by Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. for the Sicav's account on the fourth business day in Luxembourg following the applicable Calculation Day (Payment Day). If this is not a working day in the currency of the category of shares subscribed, the applicable payment day is the next business day for this currency

The payment of the repurchased shares shall be made on the fourth business day in Luxembourg after the applicable Valuation Day (Redemption Day), provided that the share certificates have been delivered. If this is not a working day in the currency of the category of shares redeemed, the applicable payment day is the next working day for this currency.

Requests for conversions into the sub-fund are subject to the prior approval of the Board of Directors.

5.8. Managers

The Sub-Fund is managed by the Management Company.

5.9. Investment Advisor

The Management Company has appointed via an investment advisory agreement dated 16 December 2020, Puilaetco, a branch of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A. in Belgium as investment advisor of the Sub-Fund. This agreement may be terminated by one of the two parties giving 90 days' written notice or immediately by the management company if this is in the shareholders' interest.

5.10. Listing

At the discretion of the Board of Directors the sub-funds share classes may be listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

5.11. Past performance

The past performance of the sub-fund can be found in the KIID.

5.12. Global exposure limits

The sub-fund has recourse to an approach by liabilities in order at all times to control and measure the risks associated with its investments and the contribution of the latter within the global risk profile of the portfolio of the sub-fund.

5.13. Sustainability Disclosures

Pursuant to EU 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, which is also known as the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation" or (the "SFDR"), the Sicav is required to disclose the manner in which Sustainability Risks (as defined below) are integrated into the investment decision making process and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of its sub-funds.

"Sustainability Risks" means an environmental, social or governance ("ESG") event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investments made by this Sicav.

"Sustainability Factors" means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters. Environmental factors may include, but are not limited to, the impact of emissions, energy efficiency, the exploitation of natural resources or waste treatment. Social factors may include human rights, treatment of workers and workers' rights or diversity issues. Governance factors may include shareholder rights, remuneration of senior management, conflicts of interest or board independence.

Integration of sustainability risks into investment decisions

The Management Company integrates in its investment process identification, measurement, and management of sustainability risks.

The Management Company identifies different sources of sustainability risk and translates these into a sustainability risk framework with relevant ESG metrics with the help of both internal and external experts. These insights are subsequently used in the opportunity identification, investment assessment, investment decision making, and portfolio construction process. Furthermore, the Management Company monitors the portfolio with the use of relevant ESG data from specialised external service providers and where possible and feasible, we use our voting rights at shareholder meetings and engage with investee companies on sustainability risks that they believe may be material for the specific company, with the aim of mitigating or decreasing the associated sustainability risks.

The Management Company has incorporated Sustainability Risks into its Risk Management processes.

Please refer to KTL Sustainability Risk Policy for more information, which may be found at <https://www.quintet.lu/en-LU/Regulatory-affairs>

The Management Company has analysed the impact of sustainability risks on the performance of the Fund and considers these to be limited given the nature of the investments and the diversification of the sub-fund.

5.13.1. Promotion of environmental and social characteristics

The sub-fund promotes the environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR.

Although the Fund does not have a sustainable investment objective, it intends to make some sustainable investments with an environmental objective.

The sub-fund's investments that are neither sustainable investments nor investments promoting E/S characteristics (the "Other Investments") will not contribute to an environmental or social objective or to the achievement of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund. However, where applicable, the Management Company will apply the same policies and procedures to all of the Fund's investments in relation to assessing environmental and social safeguards and governance practices.

Further information on the environmental and/or social characteristics and partial sustainable investments of this sub-fund is available in Appendix I of this prospectus.

APPENDIX I – SDFR INFORMATION

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

Product name: Rivertree Fd – Strategic Conservative

Legal entity identifier: 222100E4SBJH1S54RG68

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** _____%

In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

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



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

Sustainability indicators

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

The following environmental and social characteristics are promoted by the sub-fund :

- Adherence of investee companies to internationally recognised standards related to human rights, labour rights, the environment, and anti-corruption.
- Limiting the significant negative impact related to the use of controversial weapons.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The fund uses the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product:

- Adherence of investee companies to the United Nations Global Compact principles, as a percentage of investments.
- Involvement of investee companies in controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, biological weapons, cluster munitions, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and nuclear weapons when related to involvement by corporate issuers in relation to countries that are not a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)), as a percentage of investments.

These sustainability indicators are measured in the form of a percentage of investments.

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

The objective of the sustainable investments made by the sub-fund is to contribute to the transition to a more sustainable economy by investing in issuers or projects whose substantial economic activities contribute to this transition, without causing significant harm in other areas. This contribution can be linked to different environmental and social objectives, including, but not limited to, one or more of the following areas: climate change mitigation, healthy ecosystems, resource protection, access to basic needs, human capital development.

A proprietary sustainable investment framework has been developed and is used to determine which of the investments made by the fund may be considered sustainable. Investments can only be considered sustainable if it can be demonstrated that they contribute to an identified environmental or social objective, that the no material harm requirements are met (see details in the next question) and, for investee companies, that the good governance requirement is met. Companies contribute to an environmental or social objective if they have :

- significant revenue aligned with the European Taxonomy (>25%) based on Taxonomy data from an external data provider or
- significant revenue in sustainable activities (>25%) or contributing to impact themes (contribution to a more sustainable economy) defined by an external data provider or
- low carbon intensity combined with low carbon risk and good performance on ESG factors, measured via carbon intensity and carbon risk data from an external data provider and the fund manager's ESG materiality analysis, or

- the majority of their revenues in the health or education sectors

Where sustainable investments are made through funds, the funds should incorporate a robust approach to determining what sustainable investments are. This is included in the fund's sustainability due diligence process before the fund invests in the fund. The management company relies on the sustainable investment disclosures of Article 8 or 9 funds and collects information via the EETs (proportion of sustainable investments, investment objectives, etc.). In addition, for AIFs, the management company asks managers to fill in a responsible investment questionnaire. In addition, once an investment is made in a fund, the fund's policies and performance are reviewed periodically to ensure that they are in line with the fund's requirements. For more information on the exclusive sustainable investment framework or the due diligence process please see the link to the website in the last section of this document.

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

In order for single line investments to qualify as a sustainable investment, a number of requirements needs to be met, including various criteria related to significant harm. As a consequence, investments need to meet specific thresholds related to adverse impacts and operate in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Where sustainable investments are made through funds, they should have policies in place regarding their own research and investment process to ensure that there is no significant harm, at least taking into account negative impacts, and should be aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights through such investments.

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

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

For single line sustainable investments, the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been taken into account to ensure sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental and social objectives. Specific thresholds have been set for corporate Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) (from Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288) that are considered relevant to assess significant harm, and for which sufficient robust data or proxies are available. In some cases, the threshold is a yes or no, as in the case of violation of the UN Global Compact principles. In other cases, the threshold is quantitative, as in the case of greenhouse gas emissions. Investments need to stay below these thresholds in order to cause no significant harm.

Where sustainable investments are made through funds, they should make a formal commitment to consider negative impacts as part of their research and investment processes related to sustainable investments, and should have policies in place.

To what extent is sustainable investment in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guidelines on Business and Human Rights ?

For direct investments, to ensure alignment with the UNGPs and OECD Guidelines, research is conducted by a specialised external provider. This research provides an opinion on whether a company is in violation or at risk of violating one or more of the UN Global Compact Principles and the corresponding chapters of the OECD Guidelines and related UN Guidelines. Any violation by a company is considered a material harm. The sub-fund's proportion of sustainable investments in direct lines is not invested in such cases.

Where the fund invests in other funds, these funds are expected to consider and apply the above guidelines in a structural manner as part of the investment process, at least for those investments that the fund considers to be sustainable investments.

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

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

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



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

yes,

The fund takes into account the main negative impacts on sustainability factors, using a combination of methods. The exclusions allow the fund to avoid a range of negative impacts in advance, as the exclusion criteria relate to areas where the negative impacts are deemed too high for this financial product to invest in. In addition, for the investments it makes, the Fund intends to further mitigate or reduce negative impacts through structured engagement with issuers (where possible and feasible) and voting (where possible and feasible). Please see the Active Shareholder Policy for more information on voting and engagement for direct line investments. In addition, where possible and practicable, where the fund invests in funds, these funds must commit to addressing key negative impacts and must have a formal policy on how they address key negative impacts on sustainability factors. Information on how the fund has addressed key negative impacts on sustainability factors is published in the fund's annual report.

No,



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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The sub-fund invests, directly or indirectly via shares and/or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, 15% in equities and 85% in interest rate products and cash. Interest rate products include, among others, bonds, money market instruments and structured products based on interest rate products.

This asset allocation should be considered as an average. The proportion allocated to equities may vary from 0 to 20% of the net assets of the sub-fund and the proportion allocated to interest rate products and cash from 75 to 100% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

In addition, the sub-fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in units of UCIs of all classifications and in structured products giving exposure to other asset classes such as currencies and/or commodities.

Furthermore, the sub-fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in high-yield bonds which, at the time of purchase, have a rating of less than Baa3 according to Moody's, or a rating of less than BBB- according to Standard & Poor's, or which have no rating, or of equivalent quality according to the analysis of the Management Company. The sub-fund will not invest in securities which, at the time of purchase, have a rating of less than B- according to Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating assigned by other recognised rating agencies or considered to be equivalent by the manager in the absence of an official rating.

Finally, the sub-fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in contingent convertible bonds ("Cocos").

The assets of the sub-fund are invested without restriction of economic sector or geographical origin.

The sub-fund integrates the following environmental and social criteria into the investment process:

1. For direct line investments:

a. Exclusion of investments on the basis of the exclusion criteria that apply to the sub-fund. The exclusion criteria are as follows: shares and bonds issued by companies directly or indirectly involved in controversial weapons, bonds issued by countries under an EU arms embargo, shares and bonds issued by companies deriving more than 10% of their revenues from the extraction of thermal coal or the production of electricity from thermal coal (>10% of their revenues), shares and bonds issued by companies which are in non-compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact, where engagement is not or no longer possible with the company.

b. Exclusion of investments as part of the portfolio construction process requirements that apply to the sub-fund. The Management Company has developed additional criteria for investments with ESG factors in the portfolio construction process, applying to all direct lines:

- Product and service sustainability score greater than or equal to 3 (internal methodology)
- Severe controversy level less than or equal to 3 (score established by an external data provider, scale from 0 to 5, 5 being severe controversies)
- Most material ESG score: equal to or greater than 2 (internal methodology establishing the most material ESG factors by industry, scale of 0 to 5, with zero representing very severe risk)
- Limitation of investments in companies with revenues above a predefined threshold in activities (products and services) deemed controversial by the manager

c. Dialogue with companies as part of the policy of engagement on environmental and social issues. In order to have a greater impact, the management company has established a partnership with an external provider specialised in engagement. This partner pays special attention to companies that are in violation of the UNGC or that are involved in severe controversies. In parallel, the management company also engages with fund managers.

d. Proxy voting at shareholder meetings, including on environmental and social issues. For more information, please see the link to the website in the last section of this document.

2. For investments in funds:

The funds in which the financial products invest are subject to an extensive due diligence process in various areas. This includes the robustness of the investment process, the people responsible for the strategy, the risk-adjusted return characteristics, the asset manager and the sustainability practices of the fund. A five-pillar approach is used to assess the funds' sustainability practices and commitments. The five pillars are intentionality, portfolio characteristics, research, active ownership and transparency. For more information, please see the link to the website in the last section of this document.

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

The sub-fund has the following binding elements:

1. For direct line investments:

a. The exclusion criteria apply to all direct line investments.

b. All direct line investments in companies must comply with the UN Global Compact principles and, where this is not the case, discussions should be held with the companies in question.

2. For funds:

Funds should have an active ownership policy with respect to investments in companies, where possible and feasible, i.e. voting activities and engagement practices for equities, and engagement for corporate bonds.

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

Not applicable.

Good governance practices relate to sound management structures, staff relations, staff remuneration and compliance with tax obligations.

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

Investments in companies should respect good governance practices. Specifically, companies should not be involved in serious controversies related to accounting and taxation, corporate governance, business ethics and labour relations. This is assessed at the company level. Where good governance practices are not taken into account by the index providers in the construction of the index, they are assessed by the management company on the basis of data and research evidence provided by a specialist company.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets

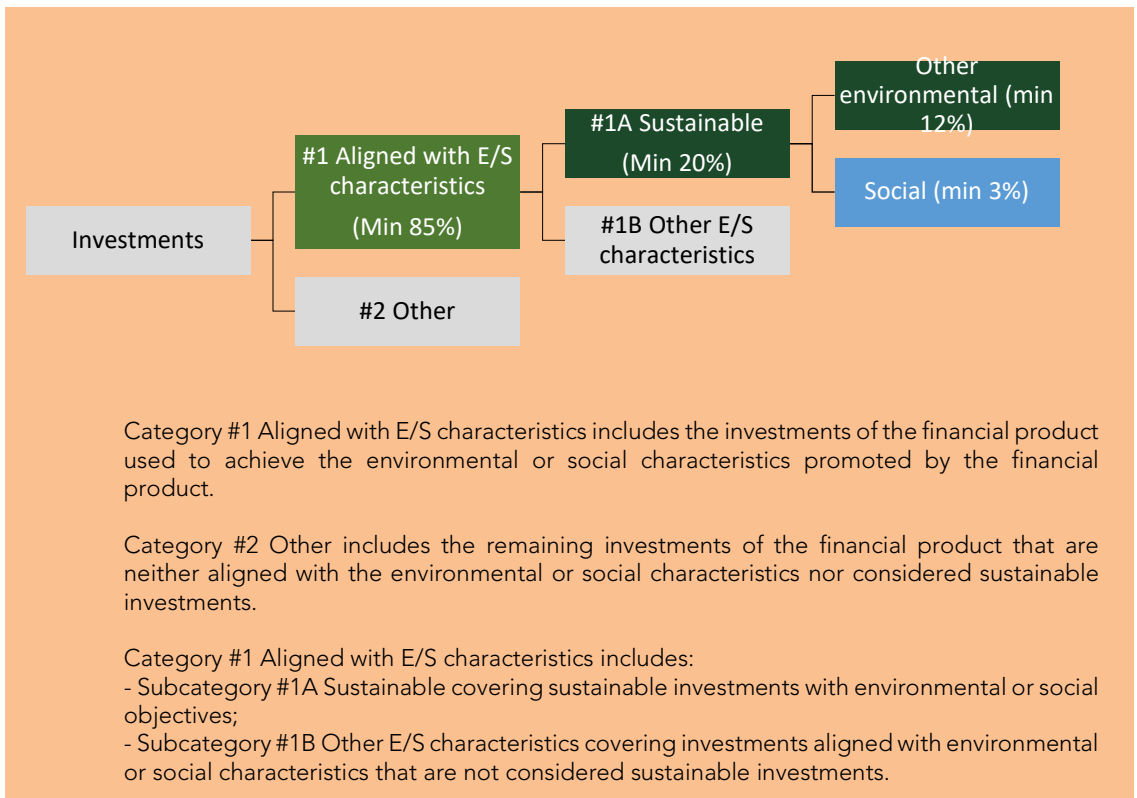
At least 85% of the investments are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the sub-fund. The remaining portion of the investments is intended for diversification, hedging, and is also made up of cash that is held on an ancillary basis. It also includes funds held for diversification purposes (including ETCs and ETFs) that are not aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the Fund. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards for these investments. The minimum proportion of sustainable investments in the sub-fund 20 %.

For investments in third party funds, the fund manager ensures, through a due diligence process, that the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments are taken into account in order to achieve the objectives of the sub-fund. Due diligence is composed of 5 pillars:

- Intentionality: explicit and intentional links to sustainable investment
- Portfolio characteristics: sustainable characteristics among invested companies
- Research: sufficient skills and tools, integrated into methods and processes
- Active ownership: voting and high quality dialogue, supported by clear policies,
- Transparency: frequent reporting on commitment and progress towards sustainable goals.

The management company interacts with fund managers and collects data on their portfolios on a regular basis to ensure compliance with the environmental and social characteristics as well as sub-fund's sustainable investment objectives.

- Activities aligned with the taxonomy are expressed as a percentage :
- of turnover to reflect the share of revenues from green activities of investee companies;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) to show the green investments made by investee companies, for example in the transition to a green economy
- for example :
- **Operating expenses** (OpEx) to reflect the green operational activities of the investee companies.



Enabling activities

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

Transitional activities

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

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

Not applicable

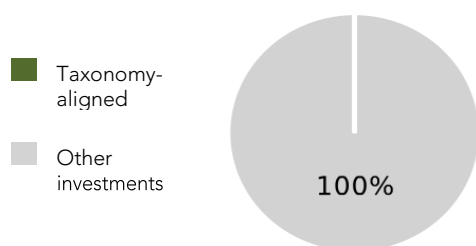


- To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU taxonomy?

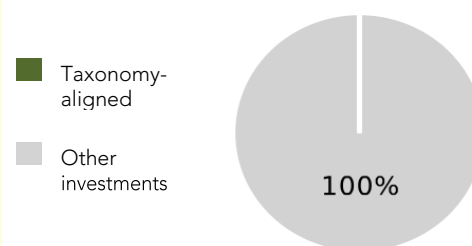
The fund intends to make sustainable investments, but does not specifically strive to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. As such, the minimum extent of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

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

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

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

0%



The symbol represents sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU taxonomy.



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

The sub-fund intends to make sustainable investments. This may include sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy, as the sub-fund does not specifically seek to make investments aligned with the EU taxonomy. The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy is 12%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The financial product intends to make sustainable investments. This can include sustainable investments with a social objective. The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 3 %.



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

Investments included in the category "#2 Other" relate to derivatives held for diversification and hedging purposes, and cash held for ancillary liquidity purposes. They also include funds held for diversification purposes (including ETCs and ETFs) that are not aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the Fund. For example, funds with a strategy of investing in sovereign bonds declared in compliance with Article 6 of the SFDR and eligible commodity ETCs fall into this category. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards for these investments.



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

No

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product-specific information online ?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: [Regulatory Affairs | Quintet Luxembourg](#)

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

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

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

Product name: Rivertree Fd – Strategic Defensive

Legal entity identifier : 222100F4V5OOWECJYM05

Environment and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

 No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** _____%

In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



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

Sustainability indicators

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

The following environmental and social characteristics are promoted by the sub-fund :

- Adherence of investee companies to internationally recognised standards related to human rights, labour rights, the environment, and anti-corruption.
- Limiting the significant negative impact related to the use of controversial weapons.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The fund uses the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product:

- Adherence of investee companies to the United Nations Global Compact principles, as a percentage of investments.
- Involvement of investee companies in controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, biological weapons, cluster munitions, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and nuclear weapons when related to involvement by corporate issuers in relation to countries that are not a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)), as a percentage of investments.

These sustainability indicators are measured in the form of a percentage of investments.

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

The objective of the sustainable investments made by the sub-fund is to contribute to the transition to a more sustainable economy by investing in issuers or projects whose substantial economic activities contribute to this transition, without causing significant harm in other areas. This contribution can be linked to different environmental and social objectives, including, but not limited to, one or more of the following areas: climate change mitigation, healthy ecosystems, resource protection, access to basic needs, human capital development.

A proprietary sustainable investment framework has been developed and is used to determine which of the investments made by the fund may be considered sustainable. Investments can only be considered sustainable if it can be demonstrated that they contribute to an identified environmental or social objective, that the no material harm requirements are met (see details in the next question) and, for investee companies, that the good governance requirement is met. Companies contribute to an environmental or social objective if they have :

- significant revenue aligned with the European Taxonomy (>25%) based on Taxonomy data from an external data provider or

- significant revenue in sustainable activities (>25%) or contributing to impact themes (contribution to a more sustainable economy) defined by an external data provider or

- low carbon intensity combined with low carbon risk and good performance on ESG factors, measured via carbon intensity and carbon risk data from an external data provider and the fund manager's ESG materiality analysis, or

- the majority of their revenues in the health or education sectors

Where sustainable investments are made through funds, the funds should incorporate a robust approach to determining what sustainable investments are. This is included in the fund's sustainability due diligence process before the fund invests in the fund. The management company relies on the sustainable investment disclosures of Article 8 or 9 funds and collects information via the EETs (proportion of sustainable investments, investment objectives, etc.). In addition, for AIFs, the management company asks managers to fill in a responsible investment questionnaire. In addition, once an investment is made in a fund, the fund's policies and performance are reviewed periodically to ensure that they are in line with the fund's requirements. For more information on the exclusive sustainable investment framework or the due diligence process please see the link to the website in the last section of this document.

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

In order for single line investments to qualify as a sustainable investment, a number of requirements needs to be met, including various criteria related to significant harm. As a consequence, investments need to meet specific thresholds related to adverse impacts and operate in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Where sustainable investments are made through funds, they should have policies in place regarding their own research and investment process to ensure that there is no significant harm, at least taking into account negative impacts, and should be aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights through such investments.

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

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

For single line sustainable investments, the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been taken into account to ensure sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental and social objectives. Specific thresholds have been set for corporate Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) (from Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288) that are considered relevant to assess significant harm, and for which sufficient robust data or proxies are available. In some cases, the threshold is a yes or no, as in the case of violation of the UN Global Compact principles. In other cases, the threshold is quantitative, as in the case of greenhouse gas emissions. Investments need to stay below these thresholds in order to cause no significant harm.

Where sustainable investments are made through funds, they should make a formal commitment to consider negative impacts as part of their research and investment processes related to sustainable investments, and should have policies in place.

To what extent is sustainable investment in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guidelines on Business and Human Rights?

For direct investments, to ensure alignment with the UNGPs and OECD Guidelines, research is conducted by a specialised external provider. This research provides an opinion on whether a company is in violation or at risk of violating one or more of the UN Global Compact Principles and the corresponding chapters of the OECD Guidelines and related UN Guidelines. Any violation by a company is considered a material harm. The sub-fund's proportion of sustainable investments in direct lines is not invested in such cases.

Where the fund invests in other funds, these funds are expected to consider and apply the above guidelines in a structural manner as part of the investment process, at least for those investments that the fund considers to be sustainable investments.

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

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

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



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

Yes,

The sub-fund takes into account the main negative impacts on sustainability factors, using a combination of methods. The exclusions allow the fund to avoid a range of negative impacts in advance, as the exclusion criteria relate to areas where the negative impacts are deemed too high for this financial product to invest in. In addition, for the investments it makes, the Fund intends to further mitigate or reduce negative impacts through structured engagement with issuers (where possible and feasible) and voting (where possible and feasible). Please see the Active Shareholder Policy for more information on voting and engagement for direct line investments. In addition, where possible and practicable, where the fund invests in funds, these funds must commit to addressing key negative impacts and must have a formal policy on how they address key negative impacts on sustainability factors. Information on how the fund has addressed key negative impacts on sustainability factors is published in the sub-fund's annual report.

No,



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The sub-fund invests, directly or indirectly via shares and/or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, 25% in equities and 75% in interest rate products and cash. Interest rate products include, among others, bonds, money market instruments and structured products based on interest rate products.

This asset allocation should be considered as an average. The proportion allocated to equities may vary from 0 to 35% of the net assets of the sub-fund and the proportion allocated to interest rate products and cash from 65 to 100% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

The assets of the sub-fund are invested without restriction of economic sector or geographical origin.

The sub-fund integrates the following environmental and social criteria into the investment process:

1. For direct line investments:
 - a. Exclusion of investments on the basis of the exclusion criteria that apply to the sub-fund. The exclusion criteria are as follows shares and bonds issued by companies directly or indirectly involved in controversial weapons, bonds issued by countries under an EU arms embargo, shares and bonds issued by companies deriving more than 10% of their revenues from the extraction of thermal coal or the production of electricity from thermal coal (>10% of their revenues), shares and bonds issued by companies which are in non-

compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact, where engagement is not or no longer possible with the company.

b. Exclusion of investments as part of the portfolio construction process requirements that apply to the sub-fund. The Management Company has developed additional criteria for investments with ESG factors in the portfolio construction process, applying to all direct lines:

- Product and service sustainability score greater than or equal to 3 (internal methodology)
- Severe controversy level less than or equal to 3 (score established by an external data provider, scale from 0 to 5, 5 being severe controversies)
- Most material ESG score: equal to or greater than 2 (internal methodology establishing the most material ESG factors by industry, scale of 0 to 5, with zero representing very severe risk)
- Limitation of investments in companies with revenues above a predefined threshold in activities (products and services) deemed controversial by the manager

c. Dialogue with companies as part of the policy of engagement on environmental and social issues. In order to have a greater impact, the management company has established a partnership with an external provider specialised in engagement. This partner pays special attention to companies that are in violation of the UNGC or that are involved in severe controversies. In parallel, the management company also engages with fund managers.

d. Proxy voting at shareholder meetings, including on environmental and social issues. For more information, please see the link to the website in the last section of this document.

2. For investments in funds:

The funds in which the financial products invest are subject to an extensive due diligence process in various areas. This includes the robustness of the investment process, the people responsible for the strategy, the risk-adjusted return characteristics, the asset manager and the sustainability practices of the fund. A five-pillar approach is used to assess the funds' sustainability practices and commitments. The five pillars are intentionality, portfolio characteristics, research, active ownership and transparency. For more information, please see the link to the website in the last section of this document.

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

The sub-fund has the following binding elements:

1. For direct line investments:

a. The exclusion criteria apply to all direct line investments.

b. All direct line investments in companies must comply with the UN Global Compact principles and, where this is not the case, discussions should be held with the companies in question.

2. For funds:

Funds should have an active ownership policy with respect to investments in companies, where possible and feasible, i.e. voting activities and engagement practices for equities, and engagement for corporate bonds..

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

Not applicable.

Good governance

practices relate to sound management structures, staff relations, staff remuneration and compliance with tax obligations.

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

Investments in companies should respect good governance practices. Specifically, companies should not be involved in serious controversies related to accounting and taxation, corporate governance, business ethics and labour relations. This is assessed at the company level. Where good governance practices are not taken into account by the index providers in the construction of the index, they are assessed by the management company on the basis of data and research evidence provided by a specialist company.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 85% of the investments are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the sub-fund. The remaining portion of the investments is intended for diversification, hedging, and is also made up of cash that is held on an ancillary basis. It also includes funds held for diversification purposes (including ETCs and ETFs) that are not aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the Fund. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards for these investments. The minimum proportion of sustainable investments in the sub-fund 20 %.

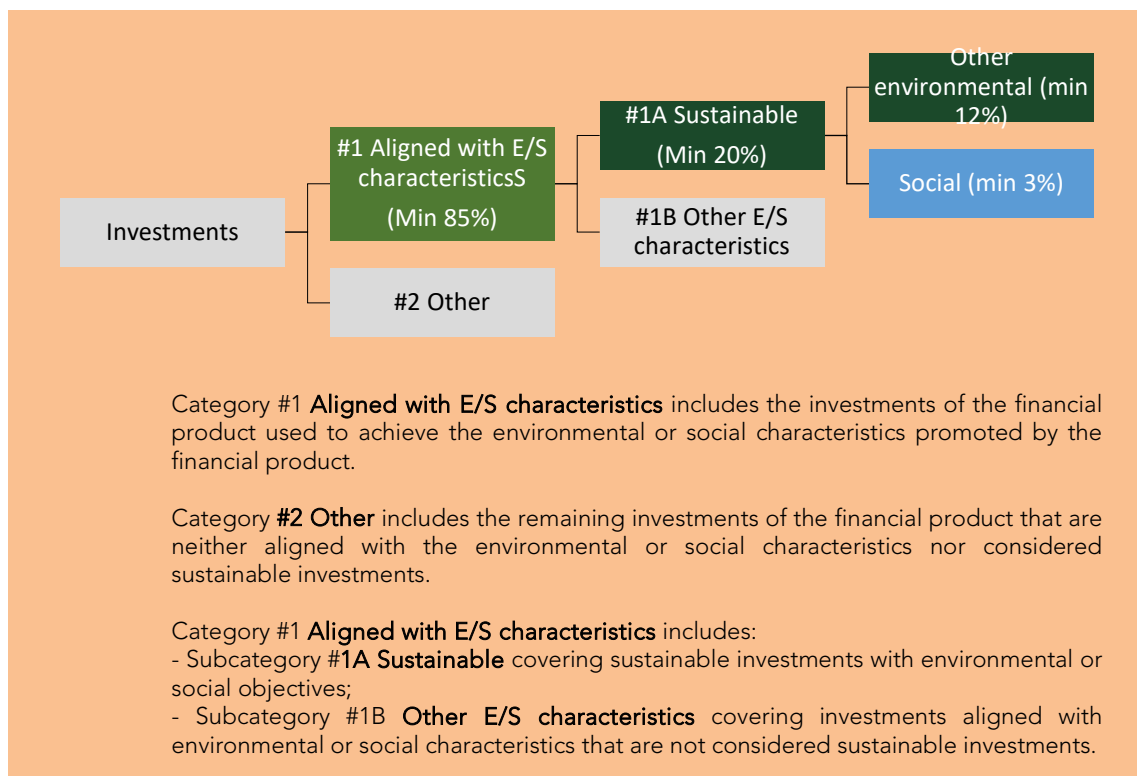
For investments in third party funds, the fund manager ensures, through a due diligence process, that the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments are taken into account in order to achieve the objectives of the sub-fund. Due diligence is composed of 5 pillars:

- Intentionality: explicit and intentional links to sustainable investment
- Portfolio characteristics: sustainable characteristics among invested companies
- Research: sufficient skills and tools, integrated into methods and processes
- Active ownership: voting and high quality dialogue, supported by clear policies,
- Transparency: frequent reporting on commitment and progress towards sustainable goals.

The management company interacts with fund managers and collects data on their portfolios on a regular basis to ensure compliance with the environmental and social characteristics as well as sub-fund's sustainable investment objectives.

Activities aligned with the taxonomy are expressed as a percentage :

- of **turnover** to reflect the share of revenues from green activities of investee companies;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) to show the green investments made by investee companies, for example in the transition to a green economy for example :
- **Operating expenses** (OpEx) to reflect the green operational activities of the investee companies.



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

Not applicable



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

Enabling activities

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

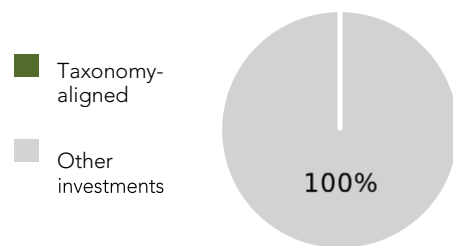
Transitional activities

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

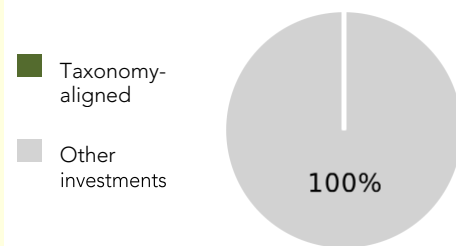
The sub-fund intends to make sustainable investments, but does not specifically strive to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. As such, the minimum extent of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

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

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds**



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

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

0%



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

The sub-fund intends to make sustainable investments. This may include sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy, as the sub-fund does not specifically seek to make investments aligned with the EU taxonomy. The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy is 12%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The financial product intends to make sustainable investments. This can include sustainable investments with a social objective. The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 3 %.



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

Investments included in the category "#2 Other" relate to derivatives held for diversification and hedging purposes, and cash held for ancillary liquidity purposes. They also include funds held for diversification purposes (including ETCs and ETFs) that are not aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the Fund. For example, funds with a strategy of investing in sovereign bonds declared in compliance with Article 6 of the SFDR and eligible commodity ETCs fall into this category. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards for these investments.



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

No

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

The symbol represents sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account** the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU taxonomy.

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product-specific information online ?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: [Regulatory Affairs](#)
[| Quintet Luxembourg](#)

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

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

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

Product name: Rivertree Fd – Strategic Balanced

Legal entity identifier: 222100SQPO565SLYHP38

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes
 No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** _____%

In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



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

The following environmental and social characteristics are promoted by the sub-fund :

- Adherence of investee companies to internationally recognised standards related to human rights, labour rights, the environment, and anti-corruption.
- Limiting the significant negative impact related to the use of controversial weapons.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The fund uses the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product:

- Adherence of investee companies to the United Nations Global Compact principles, as a percentage of investments.
- Involvement of investee companies in controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, biological weapons, cluster munitions, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and nuclear weapons when related to involvement by corporate issuers in relation to countries that are not a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)).

These sustainability indicators are measured in the form of a percentage of investments.

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

The objective of the sustainable investments made by the sub-fund is to contribute to the transition to a more sustainable economy by investing in issuers or projects whose substantial economic activities contribute to this transition, without causing significant harm in other areas. This contribution can be linked to different environmental and social objectives, including, but not limited to, one or more of the following areas: climate change mitigation, healthy ecosystems, resource protection, access to basic needs, human capital development.

A proprietary sustainable investment framework has been developed and is used to determine which of the investments made by the fund may be considered sustainable. Investments can only be considered sustainable if it can be demonstrated that they contribute to an identified environmental or social objective, that the no material harm requirements are met (see details in the next question) and, for investee companies, that the good governance requirement is met. Companies contribute to an environmental or social objective if they have :

- significant revenue aligned with the European Taxonomy (>25%) based on Taxonomy data from an external data provider or
- significant revenue in sustainable activities (>25%) or contributing to impact themes (contribution to a more sustainable economy) defined by an external data provider or

Sustainability indicators

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

- low carbon intensity combined with low carbon risk and good performance on ESG factors, measured via carbon intensity and carbon risk data from an external data provider and the fund manager's ESG materiality analysis, or
- the majority of their revenues in the health or education sectors

Where sustainable investments are made through funds, the funds should incorporate a robust approach to determining what sustainable investments are. This is included in the fund's sustainability due diligence process before the fund invests in the fund. The management company relies on the sustainable investment disclosures of Article 8 or 9 funds and collects information via the EETs (proportion of sustainable investments, investment objectives, etc.). In addition, for AIFs, the management company asks managers to fill in a responsible investment questionnaire. In addition, once an investment is made in a fund, the fund's policies and performance are reviewed periodically to ensure that they are in line with the fund's requirements. For more information on the exclusive sustainable investment framework or the due diligence process please see the link to the website in the last section of this document.

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

In order for single line investments to qualify as a sustainable investment, a number of requirements needs to be met, including various criteria related to significant harm. As a consequence, investments need to meet specific thresholds related to adverse impacts and operate in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Where sustainable investments are made through funds, they should have policies in place regarding their own research and investment process to ensure that there is no significant harm, at least taking into account negative impacts, and should be aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights through such investments.

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

For single line sustainable investments, the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been taken into account to ensure sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental and social objectives. Specific thresholds have been set for corporate Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) (from Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288) that are considered relevant to assess significant harm, and for which sufficient robust data or proxies are available. In some cases, the threshold is a yes or no, as in the case of violation of the UN Global Compact principles. In other cases, the threshold is quantitative, as in the case of greenhouse gas emissions. Investments need to stay below these thresholds in order to cause no significant harm.

Where sustainable investments are made through funds, they should make a formal commitment to consider negative impacts as part of their research and investment processes related to sustainable investments, and should have policies in place.

To what extent is sustainable investment in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guidelines on Business and Human Rights?

For direct investments, to ensure alignment with the UNGPs and OECD Guidelines, research is conducted by a specialised external provider. This research provides an opinion on whether a company is in violation or at risk of violating one or more of the UN Global Compact Principles and the corresponding chapters of the OECD Guidelines and related UN Guidelines. Any violation by a company is considered a

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

material harm. The sub-fund's proportion of sustainable investments in direct lines is not invested in such cases.

Where the fund invests in other funds, these funds are expected to consider and apply the above guidelines in a structural manner as part of the investment process, at least for those investments that the fund considers to be sustainable investments.

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

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

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



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

Yes,

The sub-fund takes into account the main negative impacts on sustainability factors, using a combination of methods. The exclusions allow the fund to avoid a range of negative impacts in advance, as the exclusion criteria relate to areas where the negative impacts are deemed too high for this financial product to invest in. In addition, for the investments it makes, the Fund intends to further mitigate or reduce negative impacts through structured engagement with issuers (where possible and feasible) and voting (where possible and feasible). Please see the Active Shareholder Policy for more information on voting and engagement for direct line investments. In addition, where possible and practicable, where the fund invests in funds, these funds must commit to addressing key negative impacts and must have a formal policy on how they address key negative impacts on sustainability factors. Information on how the fund has addressed key negative impacts on sustainability factors is published in the sub-fund's annual report.

No,

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The sub-fund invests, directly or indirectly via shares and/or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, 50% in equities and 50% in interest rate products and cash. Interest rate products include, among others, bonds, money market instruments and structured products based on interest rate products.

This asset allocation should be considered as an average. The proportion allocated to equities may vary from 0 to 70% of the net assets of the sub-fund and the proportion allocated to interest rate products and cash from 30 to 100% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

The assets of the sub-fund are invested without restriction of economic sector or geographical origin.

The sub-fund integrates the following environmental and social criteria into the investment process:

1. For direct line investments:
 - a. Exclusion of investments on the basis of the exclusion criteria that apply to the sub-fund. The exclusion criteria are as follows shares and bonds issued by companies directly or indirectly involved in controversial weapons, bonds issued

by countries under an EU arms embargo, shares and bonds issued by companies deriving more than 10% of their revenues from the extraction of thermal coal or the production of electricity from thermal coal (>10% of their revenues), shares and bonds issued by companies which are in non-compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact, where engagement is not or no longer possible with the company.

b. Exclusion of investments as part of the portfolio construction process requirements that apply to the sub-fund. The Management Company has developed additional criteria for investments with ESG factors in the portfolio construction process, applying to all direct lines:

- Product and service sustainability score greater than or equal to 3 (internal methodology)
- Severe controversy level less than or equal to 3 (score established by an external data provider, scale from 0 to 5, 5 being severe controversies)
- Most material ESG score: equal to or greater than 2 (internal methodology establishing the most material ESG factors by industry, scale of 0 to 5, with zero representing very severe risk)
- Limitation of investments in companies with revenues above a predefined threshold in activities (products and services) deemed controversial by the manager

c. Dialogue with companies as part of the policy of engagement on environmental and social issues. In order to have a greater impact, the management company has established a partnership with an external provider specialised in engagement. This partner pays special attention to companies that are in violation of the UNGC or that are involved in severe controversies. In parallel, the management company also engages with fund managers.

d. Proxy voting at shareholder meetings, including on environmental and social issues. For more information, please see the link to the website in the last section of this document.

2. For investments in funds:

The funds in which the financial products invest are subject to an extensive due diligence process in various areas. This includes the robustness of the investment process, the people responsible for the strategy, the risk-adjusted return characteristics, the asset manager and the sustainability practices of the fund. A five-pillar approach is used to assess the funds' sustainability practices and commitments. The five pillars are intentionality, portfolio characteristics, research, active ownership and transparency. For more information, please see the link to the website in the last section of this document.

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

The sub-fund has the following binding elements:

1. For direct line investments:

a. The exclusion criteria apply to all direct line investments.

b. All direct line investments in companies must comply with the UN Global Compact principles and, where this is not the case, discussions should be held with the companies in question.

2. For funds:

Funds should have an active ownership policy with respect to investments in companies, where possible and feasible, i.e. voting activities and engagement practices for equities, and engagement for corporate bonds.

Good governance practices relate to sound management structures, staff relations, staff remuneration and compliance with tax obligations.

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

Not applicable.

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

Investments in companies should respect good governance practices. Specifically, companies should not be involved in serious controversies related to accounting and taxation, corporate governance, business ethics and labour relations. This is assessed at the company level. Where good governance practices are not taken into account by the index providers in the construction of the index, they are assessed by the management company on the basis of data and research evidence provided by a specialist company.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

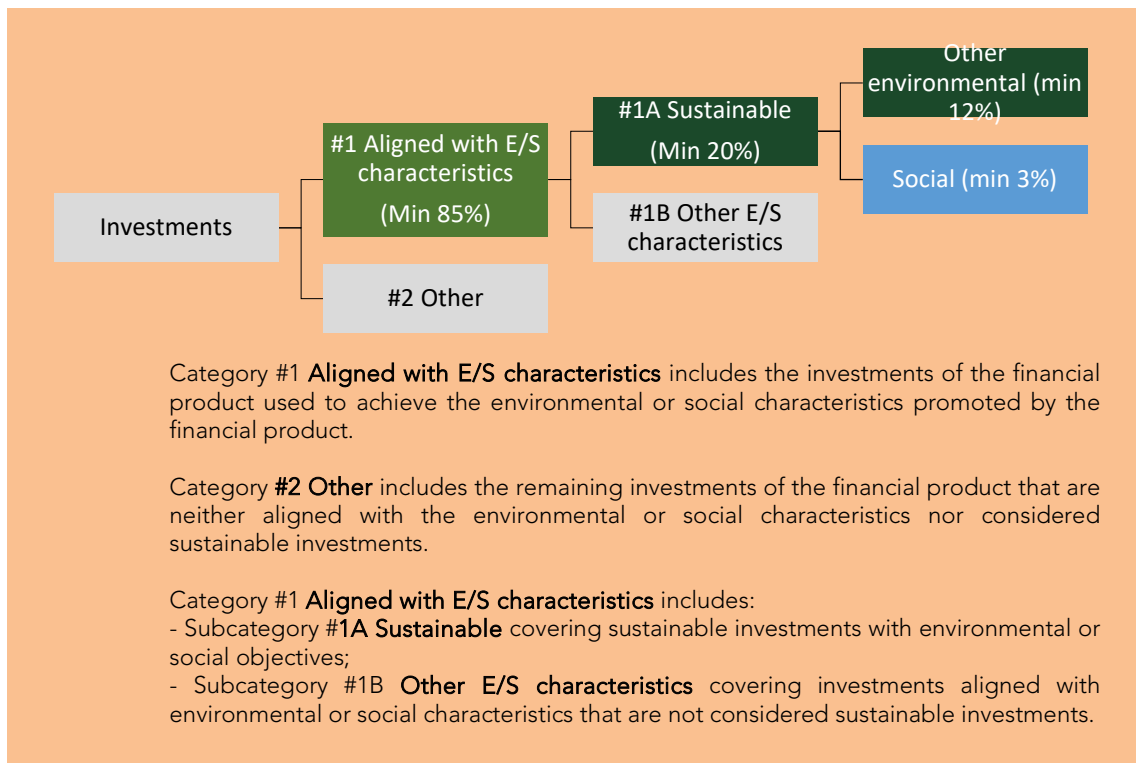
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 85% of the investments are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the sub-fund. The remaining portion of the investments is intended for diversification, hedging, and is also made up of cash that is held on an ancillary basis. It also includes funds held for diversification purposes (including ETCs and ETFs) that are not aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the Fund. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards for these investments. The minimum proportion of sustainable investments in the sub-fund 20 %.

For investments in third party funds, the fund manager ensures, through a due diligence process, that the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments are taken into account in order to achieve the objectives of the sub-fund. Due diligence is composed of 5 pillars:

- Intentionality: explicit and intentional links to sustainable investment
- Portfolio characteristics: sustainable characteristics among invested companies
- Research: sufficient skills and tools, integrated into methods and processes
- Active ownership: voting and high quality dialogue, supported by clear policies,
- Transparency: frequent reporting on commitment and progress towards sustainable goals.

The management company interacts with fund managers and collects data on their portfolios on a regular basis to ensure compliance with the environmental and social characteristics as well as sub-fund's sustainable investment objectives.



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

Not applicable



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

Enabling activities

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

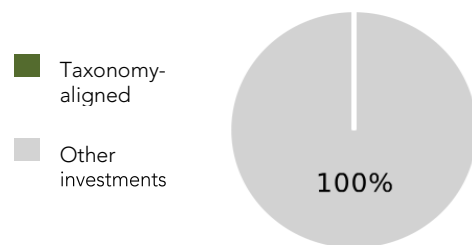
Transitional activities

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

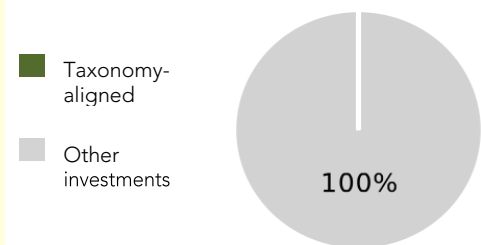
The fund intends to make sustainable investments, but does not specifically strive to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. As such, the minimum extent of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

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

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds**



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

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

0%



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

The sub-fund intends to make sustainable investments. This may include sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy, as the sub-fund does not specifically seek to make investments aligned with the EU taxonomy. The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy is 12%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The financial product intends to make sustainable investments. This can include sustainable investments with a social objective. The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 3 %.



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

Investments included in the category “#2 Other” relate to derivatives held for diversification and hedging purposes, and cash held for ancillary liquidity purposes. They also include funds held for diversification purposes (including ETCs and ETFs) that are not aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the Fund. For example, funds with a strategy of investing in sovereign bonds declared in compliance with Article 6 of the SFDR and eligible commodity ETCs fall into this category. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards for these investments.



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

No

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

The symbol represents sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU taxonomy.

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product-specific information online ?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: [Regulatory Affairs | Quintet Luxembourg](#)

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

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

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

Product name: Rivertree Fd – Strategic Dynamic

Legal entity identifier: 222100K3GUC8SGHLMD95

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes
 No

<p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: _____%</p> <p>In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: _____%</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: _____%</p> <p>In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: _____%</p>
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What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators

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

The following environmental and social characteristics are promoted by the sub-fund :

- Adherence of investee companies to internationally recognised standards related to human rights, labour rights, the environment, and anti-corruption.
- Limiting the significant negative impact related to the use of controversial weapons.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

The fund uses the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product:

- Adherence of investee companies to the United Nations Global Compact principles, as a percentage of investments.
- Involvement of investee companies in controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, biological weapons, cluster munitions, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and nuclear weapons when related to involvement by corporate issuers in relation to countries that are not a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)).

These sustainability indicators are measured in the form of a percentage of investments.

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

The objective of the sustainable investments made by the sub-fund is to contribute to the transition to a more sustainable economy by investing in issuers or projects whose substantial economic activities contribute to this transition, without causing significant harm in other areas. This contribution can be linked to different environmental and social objectives, including, but not limited to, one or more of the following areas: climate change mitigation, healthy ecosystems, resource protection, access to basic needs, human capital development.

A proprietary sustainable investment framework has been developed and is used to determine which of the investments made by the fund may be considered sustainable. Investments can only be considered sustainable if it can be demonstrated that they contribute to an identified environmental or social objective, that the no material harm requirements are met (see details in the next question) and, for investee companies, that the good governance requirement is met. Companies contribute to an environmental or social objective if they have :

- significant revenue aligned with the European Taxonomy (>25%) based on Taxonomy data from an external data provider or
- significant revenue in sustainable activities (>25%) or contributing to impact themes (contribution to a more sustainable economy) defined by an external data provider or

- low carbon intensity combined with low carbon risk and good performance on ESG factors, measured via carbon intensity and carbon risk data from an external data provider and the fund manager's ESG materiality analysis, or
- the majority of their revenues in the health or education sectors

Where sustainable investments are made through funds, the funds should incorporate a robust approach to determining what sustainable investments are. This is included in the fund's sustainability due diligence process before the fund invests in the fund. The management company relies on the sustainable investment disclosures of Article 8 or 9 funds and collects information via the EETs (proportion of sustainable investments, investment objectives, etc.). In addition, for AIFs, the management company asks managers to fill in a responsible investment questionnaire. In addition, once an investment is made in a fund, the fund's policies and performance are reviewed periodically to ensure that they are in line with the fund's requirements. For more information on the exclusive sustainable investment framework or the due diligence process please see the link to the website in the last section of this document.

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

In order for single line investments to qualify as a sustainable investment, a number of requirements needs to be met, including various criteria related to significant harm. As a consequence, investments need to meet specific thresholds related to adverse impacts and operate in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Where sustainable investments are made through funds, they should have policies in place regarding their own research and investment process to ensure that there is no significant harm, at least taking into account negative impacts, and should be aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights through such investments.

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

For single line sustainable investments, the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been taken into account to ensure sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental and social objectives. Specific thresholds have been set for corporate Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) (from Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288) that are considered relevant to assess significant harm, and for which sufficient robust data or proxies are available. In some cases, the threshold is a yes or no, as in the case of violation of the UN Global Compact principles. In other cases, the threshold is quantitative, as in the case of greenhouse gas emissions. Investments need to stay below these thresholds in order to cause no significant harm.

Where sustainable investments are made through funds, they should make a formal commitment to consider negative impacts as part of their research and investment processes related to sustainable investments, and should have policies in place.

To what extent is sustainable investment in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guidelines on Business and Human Rights?

For direct investments, to ensure alignment with the UNGPs and OECD Guidelines, research is conducted by a specialised external provider. This research provides an opinion on whether a company is in violation or at risk of violating one or more of the UN Global Compact Principles and the corresponding chapters of the OECD Guidelines and related UN Guidelines. Any violation by a company is considered a

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

material harm. The sub-fund's proportion of sustainable investments in direct lines is not invested in such cases.

Where the fund invests in other funds, these funds are expected to consider and apply the above guidelines in a structural manner as part of the investment process, at least for those investments that the fund considers to be sustainable investments.

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

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

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



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

Yes,

The sub-fund takes into account the main negative impacts on sustainability factors, using a combination of methods. The exclusions allow the fund to avoid a range of negative impacts in advance, as the exclusion criteria relate to areas where the negative impacts are deemed too high for this financial product to invest in. In addition, for the investments it makes, the Fund intends to further mitigate or reduce negative impacts through structured engagement with issuers (where possible and feasible) and voting (where possible and feasible). Please see the Active Shareholder Policy for more information on voting and engagement for direct line investments. In addition, where possible and practicable, where the fund invests in funds, these funds must commit to addressing key negative impacts and must have a formal policy on how they address key negative impacts on sustainability factors. Information on how the fund has addressed key negative impacts on sustainability factors is published in the sub-fund's annual report.

No,



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The sub-fund invests, directly or indirectly via shares and/or units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, 70% in equities and 30% in interest rate products and cash. Interest rate products include, among others, bonds, money market instruments and structured products based on interest rate products.

This asset allocation should be considered as an average. The proportion allocated to equities may vary from 0 to 100% of the net assets of the sub-fund and the proportion allocated to interest rate products and cash from 0 to 100% of the net assets of the sub-fund.

The assets of the sub-fund are invested without restriction of economic sector or geographical origin.

The sub-fund integrates the following environmental and social criteria into the investment process:

1. For direct line investments:
 - a. Exclusion of investments on the basis of the exclusion criteria that apply to the sub-fund. The exclusion criteria are as follows shares and bonds issued by companies directly or indirectly involved in controversial weapons, bonds issued by countries under an EU

arms embargo, shares and bonds issued by companies deriving more than 10% of their revenues from the extraction of thermal coal or the production of electricity from thermal coal (>10% of their revenues), shares and bonds issued by companies which are in non-compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact, where engagement is not or no longer possible with the company.

b. Exclusion of investments as part of the portfolio construction process requirements that apply to the sub-fund. The Management Company has developed additional criteria for investments with ESG factors in the portfolio construction process, applying to all direct lines:

- Product and service sustainability score greater than or equal to 3 (internal methodology)
- Severe controversy level less than or equal to 3 (score established by an external data provider, scale from 0 to 5, 5 being severe controversies)
- Most material ESG score: equal to or greater than 2 (internal methodology establishing the most material ESG factors by industry, scale of 0 to 5, with zero representing very severe risk)
- Limitation of investments in companies with revenues above a predefined threshold in activities (products and services) deemed controversial by the manager

c. Dialogue with companies as part of the policy of engagement on environmental and social issues. In order to have a greater impact, the management company has established a partnership with an external provider specialised in engagement. This partner pays special attention to companies that are in violation of the UNGC or that are involved in severe controversies. In parallel, the management company also engages with fund managers.

d. Proxy voting at shareholder meetings, including on environmental and social issues. For more information, please see the link to the website in the last section of this document.

2. For investments in funds:

The funds in which the financial products invest are subject to an extensive due diligence process in various areas. This includes the robustness of the investment process, the people responsible for the strategy, the risk-adjusted return characteristics, the asset manager and the sustainability practices of the fund. A five-pillar approach is used to assess the funds' sustainability practices and commitments. The five pillars are intentionality, portfolio characteristics, research, active ownership and transparency. For more information, please see the link to the website in the last section of this document.

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

The sub-fund has the following binding elements:

1. For direct line investments:

a. The exclusion criteria apply to all direct line investments.

b. All direct line investments in companies must comply with the UN Global Compact principles and, where this is not the case, discussions should be held with the companies in question.

2. For funds:

Funds should have an active ownership policy with respect to investments in companies, where possible and feasible, i.e. voting activities and engagement practices for equities, and engagement for corporate bonds.

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

Not applicable.

Good governance

practices relate to sound management structures, staff relations, staff remuneration and compliance with tax obligations.

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

Investments in companies should respect good governance practices. Specifically, companies should not be involved in serious controversies related to accounting and taxation, corporate governance, business ethics and labour relations. This is assessed at the company level. Where good governance practices are not taken into account by the index providers in the construction of the index, they are assessed by the management company on the basis of data and research evidence provided by a specialist company.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets

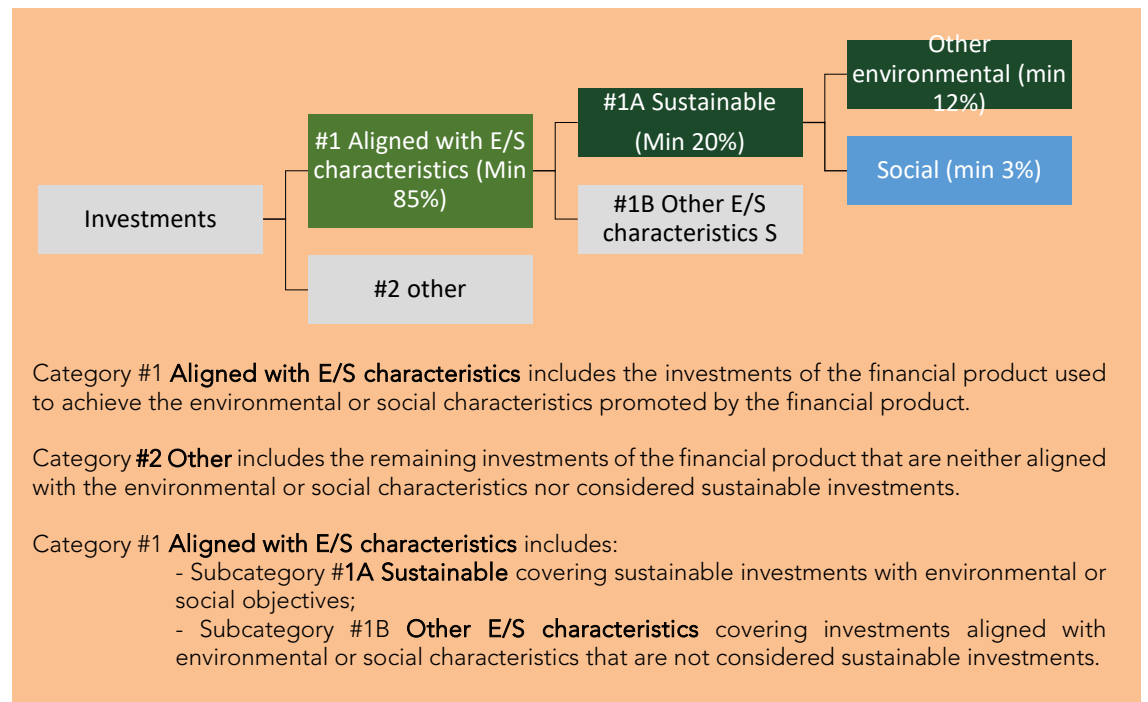
Activities aligned with the taxonomy are expressed as a percentage :
-of **turnover** to reflect the share of revenues from green activities of investee companies;
- of **capital expenditure** (CapEx) to show the green investments made by investee companies, for example in the transition to a green economy
- for example :
- **Operating expenses** (OpEx) to reflect the green operational activities of the investee companies.

At least 85% of the investments are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the sub-fund. The remaining portion of the investments is intended for diversification, hedging, and is also made up of cash that is held on an ancillary basis. It also includes funds held for diversification purposes (including ETCs and ETFs) that are not aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the Fund. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards for these investments. The minimum proportion of sustainable investments in the sub-fund 20 %.

For investments in third party funds, the fund manager ensures, through a due diligence process, that the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments are taken into account in order to achieve the objectives of the sub-fund. Due diligence is composed of 5 pillars:

- Intentionality: explicit and intentional links to sustainable investment
- Portfolio characteristics: sustainable characteristics among invested companies
- Research: sufficient skills and tools, integrated into methods and processes
- Active ownership: voting and high quality dialogue, supported by clear policies,
- Transparency: frequent reporting on commitment and progress towards sustainable goals.

The management company interacts with fund managers and collects data on their portfolios on a regular basis to ensure compliance with the environmental and social characteristics as well as sub-fund's sustainable investment objectives.



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

Not applicable



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

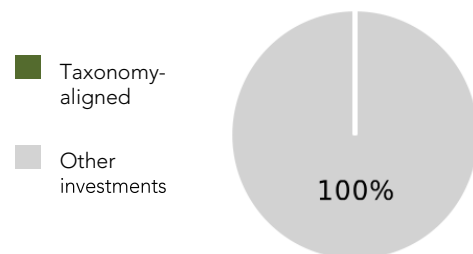
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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

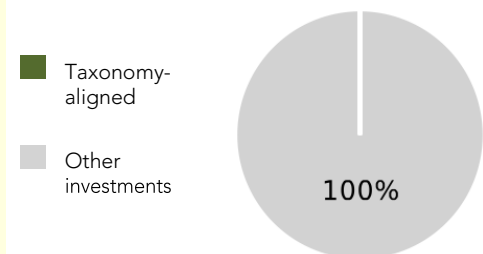
The fund intends to make sustainable investments, but does not specifically strive to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. As such, the minimum extent of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

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

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds**



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds**



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

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

0%



The symbol represents sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU taxonomy.



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

The sub-fund intends to make sustainable investments. This may include sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy, as the sub-fund does not specifically seek to make investments aligned with the EU taxonomy. The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy is 12%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The financial product intends to make sustainable investments. This can include sustainable investments with a social objective. The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 3 %.



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

Investments included in the category "#2 Other" relate to derivatives held for diversification and hedging purposes, and cash held for ancillary liquidity purposes. They also include funds held for diversification purposes (including ETCs and ETFs) that are not aligned with the environmental and social characteristics of the Fund. For example, funds with a strategy of investing in sovereign bonds declared in compliance with Article 6 of the SFDR and eligible commodity ETCs fall into this category. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards for these investments.



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

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

No

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product-specific information online ?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: [Regulatory Affairs | Quintet Luxembourg](#)

Additional information for investors in Germany

The offering of the shares of Rivertree Fd – Strategic Conservative has not been notified to the German Financial Services Supervisory Authority in accordance with Section 310 of the German Investment Code (KAGB). Shares of this sub-fund may not be offered to investors in the Federal Republic of Germany.

1. Right to market in Germany

Rivertree Fd has informed the Federal Financial Services Authority (Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht) of its intention to distribute the Sicav's shares in Germany and has received authorisation to distribute from the end of the notification procedure.

2. Paying Agent in Germany

MERCK FINCK Branch of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.
Pacellistrasse 16
D-80333 MUNICH

has accepted the role of paying agent in Germany. Redemption or exchange requests for Sicav shares can be deposited with the paying agent in Germany, who will forward them to Rivertree Fd.

Shareholders in Germany may request any payment (redemption proceeds, possible distributions and other payments) through the German paying agent.

3. Information Agent in Germany

MERCK FINCK Branch of Quintet Private Bank (Europe) S.A.
Pacellistrasse 16
D-80333 MUNICH

has accepted the role of information agent in Germany. The complete prospectus, the KIID, the Sicav's articles of association, the latest audited annual and unaudited half-yearly reports as well as the issue, redemption and conversion prices may be obtained free of charge in paper format from the German information agent.

The list of changes in the composition of the securities portfolio over the period referred to in the report may be obtained on simple request and free of charge from the paying agent and the information agent in Germany.

Furthermore, the investment management, Management Company, main paying agent, global distributor, custodian bank, domiciliary agent, registrar and transfer agent and administrative agent contracts and the marketing consultant contract may be consulted at the German information agent's during normal business hours on banking days.

Furthermore, the issue, redemption and conversion prices, interim profits ("Zwischengewinne") and dividend-equivalent income ("ausschüttungsgleiche Erträge") from Sicav shares are available from the information agent.

4. Publications

The issue and redemption price will be published, like all other shareholder publications for Rivertree Fd on www.quintet.com

Additional information for investors in Austria

Distribution in Austria

Rivertree Fd has notified its intention to distribute investment units in Austria and has been authorised to distribute units in Austria since the completion of the notification procedure.

Institution/contact point in Austria

The institution for the performance of the tasks pursuant to § 140 (1) InvFG 2011 in conjunction with § 139 (1a) and § 139 (8) InvFG 2011, which implement Art. 92 (1) lit. a) to f) of Directive 2009/65/EC as amended by Directive (EU) 2019/1160, is the following in Austria:

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

Share classes distributed in Austria

Rivertree Fd – Strategic Balanced – F3 Cap