# LGT (LUX) I

**DATED DECEMBER 2021**

Investment company with variable capital
(*Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable,* SICAV)

**Sales Prospectus**

Subject to the law of 17 December 2010

The Investment Company described in this Sales Prospectus (and its appendices) and in the Articles of Association is a Luxembourg investment company *(société d'investissement à capital variable)* that was established for an indefinite period in the form of an umbrella fund with one or more sub-funds, pursuant to Section I of the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 on Undertakings for Collective Investments, as amended (**"Law of 17 December 2010"**).

This Sales Prospectus (and its appendices) is valid only in connection with the most recently published annual report, whose reference date must not be more than 16 months ago. If the closing date of the annual report is more than eight months ago, the investor must also be provided with the semi-annual report. The current Sales Prospectus (and its appendices) and the Articles of Association form the legal basis for the purchase of shares. By purchasing a share, the shareholder acknowledges the Sales Prospectus (and its appendices), the Articles of Association, and all approved and published amendments.

The issuance of information or declarations that deviate from the Sales Prospectus (and its appendices) and the Articles of Association is prohibited. The Investment Company is not liable if and insofar as information or declarations are issued that deviate from the current Sales Prospectus (and its appendices) and the Articles of Association.

The Sales Prospectus (and its appendices), the Articles of Association, the key information for investors *(Key Investor Information Document),* and the annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge from the registered offices of the Investment Company, the Management Company, the Depositary, the Paying Agents, and the Sales Office. Additional information can be obtained from the Investment Company at any time during normal business hours.

The investment company (**"Investment Company"**) described in this Sales Prospectus (and its appendices) is managed by LGT Capital Partners (Ireland) Limited.

This Sales Prospectus is accompanied by appendices for each of the sub-funds of the Investment Company. The Investment Company was established on 23 July 2012 for an indefinite period. Its Articles of Association were published in the *'Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations'* (**"Mémorial"**) on 7 August 2012. The Articles of Association were last amended on 2 June 2014 and were published in the Mémorial on 6 September 2014.

**CONTENTS**


| Clause | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Information on the Fund | 1 |
| 2 | The Investment Company | 2 |
| 3 | The Management Company | 3 |
| 4 | The Investment Manager | 4 |
| 5 | The Depositary | 5 |
| 6 | The Central Administrative Agent | 6 |
| 7 | Legal Position of Shareholders | 7 |
| 8 | Collective Management of the Assets | 8 |
| 9 | Data Protection | 8 |
| 10 | General Investment Principles and Restrictions | 9 |
| 11 | Investment Limits | 12 |
| 12 | Considerations regarding derivatives | 16 |
| 13 | Techniques and Instruments for the Purpose of Efficient Portfolio Management | 17 |
| 14 | Collateral Policy and Reinvestment of Collateral | 18 |
| 15 | Calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share | 20 |
| 16 | Issue, redemption and conversion of Shares | 23 |
| 17 | Important Considerations Regarding the Investment Policy and Risk Assessment | 30 |
| 18 | FATCA and CRS | 36 |
| 19 | Risk Management | 37 |
| 20 | Exercise of Voting Rights | 37 |
| 21 | Best Execution | 37 |
| 22 | Avoidance of Conflicts of Interest | 37 |
| 23 | Use of Income | 38 |
| 24 | Expenses of the Investment Company | 38 |
| 25 | Luxembourg Tax considerations | 41 |
| 26 | CRS | 45 |
| 27 | FATCA | 46 |
| 28 | General Meeting of the Shareholders | 47 |
| 29 | Fiscal Year, Reports, and Currency | 48 |
| 30 | Liquidation of the Investment Company | 48 |
| 31 | Liquidation of One or More Sub-Funds | 49 |
| 32 | Merging of the Investment Company / Merging of One or More Sub-Funds | 49 |
| 33 | Publication of Net Asset Value per Share and of Issue and Redemption Prices | 50 |
| 34 | Publications and Contact | 50 |
| Appendix 1: Cat Bond Fund | | 52 |

# 1 INFORMATION ON THE FUND

## 1.1 Management, sales, and consulting

(a) Investment Company

LGT (Lux) I
5, rue Jean Monnet
L-2180 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

(b) Supervisory Authority

Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier **(CSSF)**

(c) Board of Directors of the Investment Company

*Chairman:*

Roger Gauch
Chief Operating Officer
LGT Capital Partners AG
Schützenstrasse 6
CH-8808 Pfäffikon
Switzerland

*Directors:*

André Schmit
Director
28, rue Lehberg
L-9124 Schieren
Luxembourg

Brigitte Arnold
Head Tax/Products
LGT Financial Services AG
Herrengasse 12
FL-9490 Vaduz
Liechtenstein

(d) Management Company

LGT Capital Partners (Ireland) Limited, Third Floor, 30 Herbert Street, Dublin 2, Ireland

(e) Board of Directors of the Management Company

Desmond Tobin
Brian Goonan
Dr. Hans Markvoort
Werner von Baum
Gerald Brady

Paul Garvey (alternate director)
Frank Sheedy (alternate director)

(f) Depositary

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

(g) Central Administrative Agent

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

(h) Paying Agents

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (as Depositary):

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

Federal Republic of Germany:

Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, Am Hauptbahnhof 2, D-70173 Stuttgart, Germany

Austria:

Erste Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG, Am Belvedere 1, A-1100 Vienna, Austria

Switzerland:

LGT Bank (Schweiz) AG, Lange Gasse 15, CH-4002 Basel, Switzerland

Liechtenstein:

LGT Bank Ltd., Herrengasse 12, FL-9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

(i) Auditor of the Investment Company

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

(j) Investment Manager

LGT ILS Partners AG, Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon SZ, Switzerland

(k) Legal Advisers in Luxembourg

Arendt & Medernach, 14, rue Erasme, L-2082 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

## 2 THE INVESTMENT COMPANY

The Investment Company is an investment company with variable capital in the form of a joint stock company *('société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV) – société anonyme')* under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, with registered domicile at 5, rue Jean Monnet in L-2180 Luxembourg. The Investment Company was incorporated, for an indefinite time, on 23 July 2012 and entered in the Commercial Register of the District Court of Luxembourg under the register number R.C.S. Luxembourg B 170.539 and its Articles of Association were published in the *'Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations'* (**"Mémorial"**) on 7 August 2012 and were last amended on 2 June 2014 and were published in the Mémorial on 6 September 2014. The Investment Company's fiscal year ends on 30 September of each year.

The initial capital of the Investment Company upon its establishment was EUR 31,000, divided into 31 non par value shares.

In accordance with Luxembourg law, the Investment Company's minimum capital corresponds to the equivalent of EUR 1,250,000, and must be achieved within a period of six months after the Investment Company is approved by the Luxembourg Supervisory Authority (**"CSSF"**). This must be determined based upon the Investment Company's net assets.

The exclusive purpose of the Investment Company is to invest in transferable securities and/or other authorised assets in accordance with the principle of risk diversification pursuant to Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010, with the objective of achieving added value for the shareholders by determining a specific investment policy.

The Board of Directors is authorised to conduct all transactions and to perform all acts that are necessary or expedient to achieve the company's purpose. The Board of Directors is responsible for all of the Investment Company's affairs, insofar as they are not reserved, pursuant to the Law of 10 August 1915 on Commercial Companies (including subsequent amendments and additions) or the Articles of Association, to the General Meeting of the Shareholders.

In accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC and the Law of 17 December 2010, the Investment Company has appointed a management company.

## 3 THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the Investment Company has entrusted executive management, asset management, administration, and distribution of the shares in the Investment Company to LGT Capital Partners (Ireland) Limited (**"Management Company"**). The Management Company is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS Management Company under European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) since 19 June 2014 for an unlimited period subject to its compliance with the Central Bank of Ireland's requirements. Prior to this the Management Company was authorized and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland under S.I. No 60 of 2007 European Communities (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2007 (MIFID Regulations). The aim of the Management Company is to provide investment management services for undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities and alternative investment funds.

The Management Company was incorporated in Ireland on 28 January 2005 registered with the Companies Registration Office with company under registration number 396995 as a private company limited by shares with an authorised share capital of EUR 1,000,000 divided into 1,000,000 shares of EUR 1.00 each and is beneficially owned by LGT Group Foundation. The issued share capital of the Management Company is EUR 200,000. The Management Company currently has approximately EUR 21.5 billion of assets under management.

The Management Company is responsible for the administration and executive management of the Investment Company. It may take all executive management and administrative measures, and may exercise all rights attaching directly or indirectly to the fund assets or sub-fund assets for the account of the Investment Company, and in particular may delegate its tasks to qualified third parties, in whole or in part, at its own expense.

Should the Management Company delegate asset management to third parties, it may appoint only companies that are approved or registered for asset management, and which are subject to oversight.

The Management Company performs its duties with the care of a paid agent.

Investment decisions, the placement of orders, and the choice of brokers falls within the exclusive responsibility of the Management Company, insofar as said Management Company has not entrusted an investment manager with the asset management of the fund.

The Management Company is permitted to delegate, for the purpose of a more efficient conduct of its activities, one or more of its functions and duties to third parties, provided that it retains responsibility and oversight over such delegates and that such delegation does not prevent the Management Company from acting or the Investment Company from being managed in the best interests of the shareholders.

The Management Company has in place a remuneration policy which seeks to ensure that the interests of the Management Company and the investors of the Investment Company are aligned. Such remuneration policy imposes remuneration rules on staff and senior management within the Management Company whose activities have an impact on the risk profile of the Investment Company. The Management Company shall seek to ensure that such remuneration policies and practices will be

consistent with sound and effective risk management and shall not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile and constitutional documents of the Investment Company and shall be consistent with the UCITS V Directive 2014/91/EU and ESMA's remuneration guidelines.

The Management Company shall seek to ensure that the remuneration policy will at all times be consistent with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Investment Company and the investors of the Investment Company and that the remuneration policy includes measures to ensure that all relevant conflicts of interest can be managed appropriately at all times.

To the extent appropriate and proportionate the remuneration policy shall include an assessment of performance set in a multi-year framework appropriate to the holding period recommended to the investors of the Investment Company in order to ensure that the assessment process is based on the longer-term performance of the sub-funds and their investment risks, and in order to ensure that the actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration is spread over the same period.

In accordance with Luxembourg law and to the extent appropriate and proportionate, the remuneration policy shall appropriately balance fixed and variable components of total remuneration, where the fixed component represents a portion of the total remuneration which is sufficiently high so that a highly flexible policy may be applied with regards to the variable remuneration, including the possibility that no variable component may be paid at all.

Details of the up-to-date remuneration policy of the Management Company, including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of persons responsible for awarding their remuneration and benefits, are available on https://www.lgtcp.com/en/relevant-regulatory-information/. A paper copy of the Management Company's remuneration policy will be made available free of charge upon request.

## 4 THE INVESTMENT MANAGER

The Management Company may appoint an investment manager in respect of each sub-fund to manage the assets of the respective sub-fund.

The duty of each Investment Manager includes in particular the independent day-to-day implementation of each sub-fund's investment policy and the conduct of the daily business of asset management, under the oversight, responsibility, and control of the Management Company. These tasks are performed in observance of the principles of each sub-fund's investment policy, pursuant to the principles laid out in the appendix for each sub-fund and this Sales Prospectus. Each Investment Manager is authorised to select intermediaries and brokers for the execution of transactions in the assets of each sub-fund. Each Investment Manager is responsible for making investment decisions and issuing orders. Each Investment Manager may transfer its duties to third parties, in whole or in part, or may utilise advisers with the prior consent of the Management Company and at its own expense. The Sales Prospectus will be adapted in such a case. Broker fees, transaction fees, and other business costs incurred in connection with the purchase and sale of assets will be borne by the respective sub-fund.

An Investment Manager is not authorised to receive monies.

The Management Company has appointed LGT ILS Partners AG, Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon SZ to act as the Investment Manager for the Cat Bond Fund.

LGT ILS Partners AG has experience and expertise in the management of collective and individual investment portfolios for private and institutional investors. The Investment Manager is an asset manager for collective investment schemes approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), and is subject to ongoing oversight by FINMA.

## 5 THE DEPOSITARY

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

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

The Depositary has been appointed for the safe-keeping of the assets of the Investment Company in the form of custody of financial instruments, the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Investment Company as well as for the effective and proper monitoring of the Investment Company's cash flows in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010 and the Depositary Agreement.

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

In compliance with the provisions of the Depositary Agreement and the Law of 17 December 2010, the Depositary may, subject to certain conditions and in order to effectively conduct its duties, delegate part or all of its safe-keeping duties in relation to financial instruments that can be held in custody and that are duly entrusted to the Depositary for custody purposes to one or more sub-custodian(s), and / or in relation to other assets of the Investment Company all or part of its duties regarding the record keeping and verification of ownership to other delegates, as they are appointed by the Depositary from time to time. The Depositary shall exercise all due skill, care and diligence as required by the Law of 17 December 2010 in the selection and the appointment of any sub-custodian and / or other delegate to whom it intends to delegate parts of its tasks and has to continue to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any sub-custodian and/or other delegate to which it has delegated parts of its tasks as well as of the arrangements of the sub-custodian and/or other delegate in respect of the matters delegated to it. In particular, any delegation of custody tasks may only occur when the sub-custodian, at all times during the performance of the tasks delegated to it, segregates the assets of the Investment Company from the Depositary's own assets and from assets belonging to the sub-custodian in accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010.

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

Prior to the appointment and / or the use of any sub-custodian for the purposes of holding financial instruments of the Investment Company or its sub-funds, the Depositary analyses – based on applicable laws and regulations as well as its conflict of interests policy – potential conflicts of interests that may arise from such delegation of safekeeping functions. As part of the due diligence process applied prior to the appointment of a sub-custodian, this analysis includes the identification of corporate links between the Depositary, the sub-custodian, the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager. If a conflict of interest was identified between the sub-custodians and any of the parties mentioned before, the Depositary would – depending on the potential risk resulting on such conflict of interest – either decide not to appoint or not to use such sub-custodian for the purpose of

holding financial instruments of the Investment Company or require changes which mitigate potential risks in an appropriate manner and disclose the managed conflict of interest to the Investment Company's investors. Such analysis is subsequently performed on all relevant sub-custodians on a regular basis as part of its ongoing due diligence procedure. Furthermore, the Depositary reviews, via a specific committee, each new business case for which potential conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary, the Investment Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager from the delegation of the safekeeping functions. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary has not identified any potential conflict of interest that could arise from the exercice of its duties and from the delegation of its safekeeping functions to sub-custodians.

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

An up-to-date list of these sub-custodians along with their delegate(s) for the purpose of holding in custody financial instruments of the Investment Company or its sub-funds can be found on the webpage: https://www.credit-suisse.com/media/pb/docs/lu/privatebanking/services/list-of-credit-suisse-lux-sub-custodians.pdf and will be made available to Shareholders and investors upon request.

The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation to a sub-custodian unless otherwise stipulated in the Law of 17 December 2010 and / or the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary is liable to the Investment Company and its Shareholders for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the Depositary and / or a sub-custodian. In case of loss of such financial instrument, the Depositary has to return a financial instrument of an identical type or the corresponding amount to the Investment Company without undue delay. In accordance with the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010, the Depositary will not be liable for the loss of a financial instrument, if such loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

The Depositary shall be liable to the Investment Company and to the Shareholders for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties in accordance with applicable law, in particular the Law of 17 December 2010 and/or the Depositary Agreement.

The Investment Company and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary Agreement at any time by giving one hundred fifty (150) days' notice in writing. In case of a voluntary withdrawal of the Depositary or of its removal by the Investment Company, the Depositary must be replaced at the latest within two (2) months after the expiry of the aforementioned termination period by a successor depositary to whom the Company's assets are to be delivered and who will take over the functions and responsibilities of the Depositary. If the Investment Company does not name such successor depositary in time the Depositary may notify the CSSF of the situation. The Investment Company will take the necessary steps, if any, to initiate the liquidation of the Investment Company, if no successor depositary bank has been appointed within two (2) months after the expiry of the aforementioned termination notice of one hundred fifty (150) days.

## 6 THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT

The Management Company, jointly with the Investment Company, has appointed Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A., a Luxembourg service company of Credit Suisse Group AG, as central administrative, registrar and transfer agent of the Investment Company and has permitted it to delegate its duties, in whole or in part, to one or more third parties, under the supervision and responsibility of the Management Company.

As the Central Administrative Agent, Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A. handles all administrative duties related to the management of the Investment Company, including processing the issuance and redemption of shares, valuating assets, calculating the net asset value, bookkeeping, and management of the share register.

## 7 LEGAL POSITION OF SHAREHOLDERS

In accordance with the principle of risk diversification, the Investment Manager invests the money invested in the sub-funds in transferable securities and/or other approved assets pursuant to Article 41 (1) of the Law of 17 December 2010 for the sole benefit of the shareholders. The invested funds and the assets acquired in this manner constitute the assets of each sub-fund, which are held separately from the assets of other sub-funds.

The shareholders participate in the sub-fund assets as co-owners based upon the amount of their shares. The shares shall be issued solely as registered shares through registration in the share register of the Investment Company, with written confirmation thereof provided. The Investment Company may issue fractions of shares in fractions of up to 0.001 share. Fractions of shares shall have no voting rights.

Ownership of fractions of shares shall entitle the shareholder to proportional rights in such shares. Clearing houses may not be able to process fractions of shares. Investors should obtain information in this regard. All shares are without par value; they are fully paid-up, freely transferable, and possess no preferential rights or pre-emption rights.

The shares are entered in the share register managed for the Investment Company by the registrar and transfer agent. Written confirmation of the entry into the share register is sent to the shareholders at the address provided in the share register. Shareholders have no right to a physical delivery of shares. The types of shares for each of the sub-funds are specified in the related appendix to the Sales Prospectus.

In principle, all shares in a sub-fund have the same rights, unless the Investment Company decides to issue share classes within a sub-fund that differ in terms of their features and rights based upon the manner in which their earnings are used, the fee structure, or other specific features and rights. The Board of Directors may, at its own discretion, in conformity with such procedures as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine, resolve upon changes to the characteristics of a share class as described in the Sales Prospectus. All shares are equally entitled, from their date of issue, to a share in the earnings, share price appreciation, and liquidation proceedings of their respective share class. Where share classes are created for a given sub-fund, this shall be mentioned together with a description of the specific features or rights in the appropriate appendix to the Sales Prospectus.

Shares of a given share class may be subject, at any time, by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Investment Company, to compulsory redemption at the redemption price on the redemption date at which the resolution is to take effect (with due regard for the actual sale value and investment costs). Compulsory redemption may be resolved upon, in particular, in the following instances:

(a) where the net assets of the share class on a given valuation date fall below the level considered the minimum amount required for managing the share class in a financially reasonable manner.

(b) insofar as due to a substantial change in the economic or political environment, or for reasons of financial profitability, it no longer appears financially reasonable to manage the share class.

The resolution by the Board of Directors is to be published as an announcement to the shareholders in conformity with the provisions governing the publication of such announcements.

Subject to contrary resolution by the Board of Directors, the Investment Company, as of the date of the vote on the compulsory redemption resolution and until execution of the redemption resolution, shall not issue, redeem or convert any further shares.

The Investment Company and the Management Company advise the investors and shareholders that an investor may assert his investor rights in their totality, particularly the right to participate in shareholders' meetings, directly vis-à-vis the Investment Company only if the investor himself is registered as a shareholder and is listed with his own name in the share register of the Investment Company. In cases where an investor has invested in the Investment Company through an intermediary, which holds the investments in its name but acts on behalf of the investor, the investor

cannot necessarily assert all shareholder rights directly vis-à-vis the Investment Company. Investors and shareholders are advised to inform themselves of their rights.

## 8 COLLECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE ASSETS

In order to ensure efficient management of the Investment Company, and insofar as the investment policy permits, the Board of Directors of the Investment Company may decide to collectively manage the assets or portions of the assets of specific sub-funds. The assets managed collectively in this manner are referred to below as a 'pool'. Such pools are consolidated only for internal administrative purposes, and do not constitute a separate legal entity. Thus they are not directly accessible to shareholders. Each of the collectively managed sub-funds retains the rights to its specific assets. The assets being collectively managed in the pool can be divided at any time and transferred to the individual participating sub-funds.

If the total assets of multiple sub-funds are combined for the purpose of collective administration, the portion of the assets in the pool that can be attributed to each of the participating sub-funds will be recorded in writing, with reference to the sub-fund's original participation in this pool. The rights of each participating sub-fund to the collectively managed assets is based upon each individual position of the pool. Additional investments made for the collectively managed sub-funds will be allocated to these sub-funds in proportion to their participation, while assets that were sold will be deducted proportionally from the assets imputed to each participating sub-fund.

## 9 DATA PROTECTION

Prospective investors should note that, by virtue of making an investment in the Company and the associated interactions with the Company and its affiliates and delegates (including completing the Application Form, and including the recording of electronic communications or phone calls where applicable), or by virtue of providing the Company with personal information on individuals connected with the investor (for example, directors, trustees, employees, representatives, shareholders, investors, clients, beneficial owners or agents) such individuals will be providing the Company, its affiliates, its delegates and the Depositary with certain personal information which constitutes personal data within the meaning of the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation 2016/679) and any consequential data protection legislation applicable in Luxembourg (the **"Data Protection Legislation"**). The Company shall act as a data controller in respect of this personal data and its affiliates and delegates, such as the Management Company, the Central Administrative Agent, the Paying Agents, the Investment Manager, and the Distributor, may act as data processors (or joint data controllers, in some circumstances). The Depositary will act as independent data controller.

The Company has prepared a document outlining the Company's data protection obligations and the data protection rights of individuals under the Data Protection Legislation (the **"Privacy Notice"**).

All new investors shall receive a copy of the Privacy Notice as part of the process to subscribe for Shares in the Company and a copy of the Privacy Notice was sent to all existing investors in the Company prior to the Data Protection Legislation coming into effect.

The Privacy Notice contains information on the following matters in relation to data protection:

(a) that investors will provide the Company with certain personal information which constitutes personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation;

(b) a description of the purposes and legal bases for which the personal data may be used;

(c) details on the transmission of personal data, including (if applicable) to entities located outside of the EEA;

(d) details of the data protection measures taken by the Company;

(e) an outline of the various protection rights of individuals as data subjects under the Data Protection Legislation;

(f) information on the Company's policy for retention of personal data; and

(g) contact details for further information on data protection matters.

Given the specific purposes for which the Company, its affiliates, its delegates and the Depositary envisage using personal data, under the provisions of the Data Protection Legislation, it is not anticipated that individual consent will be required for such use. However, as outlined in the Privacy Notice, individuals have the right to object to the processing of their data where the Company has considered this to be necessary for the purposes of its or a third party's legitimate interests.

## 10 GENERAL INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES AND RESTRICTIONS

The objective of the investment policy of the individual sub-funds is to achieve an appropriate level of performance in the respective sub-fund currency. The investment policies specific to the individual sub-funds are described for each sub-fund respectively in the appropriate appendix to the Sales Prospectus.

The following general investment principles and restrictions shall apply to all sub-funds, insofar as no amendments or additions thereto concerning the individual sub-funds are contained in the respective appendices to the Sales Prospectus.

The assets of each sub-fund shall be invested with due regard for the principle of risk diversification, within the meaning of the rules set forth in Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010, and in accordance with the investment strategy principles described herein below, and in observance of the applicable statutory and regulatory investment restrictions.

**Only the following assets may be purchased and sold for the sub-funds:**

### 10.1 Listed securities and money market instruments

The assets of a sub-fund will, as a general rule, be invested in transferable securities and money market instruments that are listed or traded on a stock exchange or on another recognised, properly functioning, regulated market open to the public ('regulated market'), located on the continents of Europe, North or South America, Australia (including Oceania), Africa or Asia.

### 10.2 Recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments

The assets of a sub-fund may include recent issues, provided that

(a) their terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to listing on a stock exchange or to trading on another regulated market, and

(b) they are listed on a stock exchange or admitted to trading on another regulated market within one year of issue.

In the event that admission to one of the markets named in section one of this article is not secured within a period of one year, recent issues shall be considered as non-listed securities, within the meaning of section 3 of this article, and are to be counted towards the investment limit mentioned in that section.

### 10.3 Non-listed securities and money market instruments

No more than 10% of the net assets of a sub-fund may be invested in non-listed transferable securities and non-listed money market instruments.

### 10.4 Undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities

The net assets of each sub-fund may be invested in units of undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities of the open-ended type (**"UCITS"**) authorised under the Directive of the Council of the European Union no. 2009/65/EG, of 13 July 2009, and/or in other undertakings for collective investments (**"UCI"**), within the meaning of article 1, paragraph 2, letters a) and b) of the aforementioned Directive, domiciled in a member state of the European Union and, within applicable limits, a member of the European Economic Area ('Member State') or a state which is not a Member State ('non-Member State'), provided that

(a) such other UCIs are authorised under legal provisions pursuant to which they are subject to prudential supervision which, in the view of the CSSF, is equivalent to that required by the law of the European Union ('Community law'), and that there exists a sufficient guarantee of mutual cooperation between authorities;

(b) the level of protection for the unitholders in other UCIs is equivalent to the level of protection for unitholders in UCITS and, in particular, that the provisions concerning the asset segregation, borrowing, lending and short selling of securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EG;

(c) the business activities of the other UCIs are reported on in semi-annual and annual reports permitting an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations for the reporting period; and

(d) the UCITS or other UCIs in which units are to be acquired are not permitted by their constitutional documents to invest more than 10% of their assets in units in other UCITS or UCIs.

### 10.5 Sight deposits

Sight or callable deposits with a maximum term of 12 months may be placed with credit institutions, provided that the credit institution in question is domiciled in a Member State or – where the credit institution, pursuant to its articles of association, is domiciled in a non-Member State – is subject to prudential rules which, in the view of the CSSF, are equivalent to those of Community law.

### 10.6 Money market instruments

Money market instruments that are not traded on a regulated market, but which are liquid and have a value capable of being determined at any time, may be acquired, on condition that the issue or the issuer of these instruments is already subject to provisions for the protection of investments and investors, and provided that these instruments are:

(a) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local public authority or by the central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union, or the European Investment Bank, by a non-Member State or, where the latter is a member of a confederation, by a Member State of that confederation, or by an international institution of a public nature to which one or more Member States belong, or

(b) issued by a company whose securities are traded on the regulated markets designated under section 10.1 of this article, or

(c) issued or guaranteed by an establishment which, pursuant to the criteria defined by Community law, is subject to prudential supervision, or by an establishment that is subject to and in compliance with prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be no less stringent that those of Community law, or

(d) issued by other legal entities belonging to a category authorised by the CSSF, provided that investments in these instruments are subject to provisions for the protection of investors

equivalent to those of the first, second, and third indents, and provided that the issuer is either a company with equity capital of no less than ten million euros that publishes its annual financial statements in compliance with the provisions of the Fourth Directive 78/660/EWG, or is a legal entity that, within a corporate group comprising one or more exchange-listed companies, is responsible for the financing of the group, or is a legal entity whose purpose is to finance the securitisation of liabilities by means of a credit line granted by a bank.

### 10.7 Financial derivative instruments

Financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments that are traded on one of the regulated markets designated under section 1, or financial derivative instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange ('OTC derivatives'), may be acquired, provided that

(a) the underlying assets are instruments as referred to in sections 10.1 through 10.6, or are financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates, or currencies, in which a sub-fund is authorised to invest pursuant to the investment objective defined in the relevant appendix to this Sales Prospectus,

(b) the counterparties in OTC derivative transactions are establishments subject to official prudential supervision and belong to categories authorised by the CSSF, and

(c) the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and are capable of being sold, liquidated, or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value, at the initiative of the sub-fund in question.

Total liabilities from financial-futures contracts, options and other derivative financial instruments (derivatives) not used for the hedging of assets may at no time exceed the net assets of the respective sub-fund. Not considered therein are liabilities from the sale of call options, which are secured by sufficient assets of the respective sub-fund.

### 10.8 Asset management techniques and instruments

The Investment Managers may employ techniques and instruments for a sub-fund, provided that the use of such techniques and instruments are used for the purpose of the efficient management of the assets of the respective sub-fund. In particular, a sub-fund may execute securities lending transactions in accordance with the CSSF Circular 08/356, or may buy or sell securities in connection with repurchase agreements.

### 10.9 Liquid assets

Up to 100% of the net assets of the respective sub-fund may be held in liquid assets with the Depositary or with other banks, whereby, in respect of any single issuer, no more than 20% of the net assets of the sub-fund, comprising a combination of

(a) transferable securities or money market instruments issued by said issuer

(b) deposits, or

(c) OTC derivatives purchased from that issuer.

### 10.10 Currency

Currency futures and options can be sold and purchased for a sub-fund, so long as such currency futures or options are traded on a stock exchange or a regulated market. Where the aforementioned financial instruments are traded OTC, the counterparty must be a first-class credit institution or financial institution specializing in such transactions.

A sub-fund may also buy currency forwards, and may sell and/or exchange currency in private transactions that are conducted with first-class credit institutions or financial institutions specializing in such transactions.

### 10.11 Investments by a sub-fund in units of another sub-fund of the Investment Company

Each sub-fund may subscribe, acquire and/or hold shares in one or more other sub-funds of the Investment Company (**"Target Sub-Funds"**), on condition that:

(a) the Target Sub-Funds do not themselves invest in the sub-fund in question; and

(b) the total share of the assets that the Target Sub-Funds invest themselves in shares in other sub-funds of the Investment Company does not exceed 10%; and

(c) the voting rights attaching to the respective shares are suspended for as long as the shares in the Target Sub-Fund are held, without prejudice to the appropriate processing of accounts or to regular reporting; and

(d) the value of those shares is not included in the calculation of the overall net assets of the Investment Company, for as long as those shares are held by the sub-fund, insofar as the audit of the Investment Company's minimum net assets, as foreseen by the Law of 17 December 2010, is concerned, and

(e) no double-charging for administrative, subscription or redemption fees occurs either at the level of the sub-fund or at that of the target sub-fund.

## 11 INVESTMENT LIMITS

### 11.1 General Limits

(a)

i. Up to 10% of the net sub-fund assets may be invested in transferable securities and money market instruments of one and the same issuer. Up to 20% of the net sub-fund assets may be invested in deposits of one and the same issuer. The default risk in transactions with OTC derivatives may not exceed 10% of the net sub-fund assets if the counterparty is a credit institution as defined in section 10.5, or at most 5% of the net sub-fund assets in all other cases.

ii. The total value of the securities and money market instruments of issuers in which more than 5% of the respective net sub-fund assets are invested is limited to 40% of these net sub-fund assets. This limit does not apply to deposits and transactions with OTC derivatives that are conducted with financial institutions that are subject to prudential supervision.

Regardless of the individual limits listed in 11.1(a) i., no more than 20% of the net sub-fund assets may be invested with one issuer in a combination of

i. transferable securities or money market instruments issued by said issuer

ii. deposits, or

iii. OTC derivatives purchased from that issuer.

(b) The percentage of 10% specified under 11.1(a) i. sentence 1 increases to 35%, and the percentage of 40% specified under 11.1(a) ii. sentence 1 is not applicable for securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by the following issuers:

i. Member States or their local authorities;

ii. OECD member states;

iii. states in Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North, Central, and South America, and Oceania (**"Third-Party States"**);

iv. international public law undertakings to which at least one Member State belongs.

(c) The percentages specified under 11.1(a) i. and ii. sentence 1 increase from 10% to 25%, or from 40% to 80% respectively, for debt instruments issued by credit institutions that are domiciled in a Member State, if

i. these credit institutions are subject by law to separate public oversight for the protection of the holders of such debt instruments;

ii. the equivalent of such debt instruments is invested in accordance with the law in assets that sufficiently cover the resulting liabilities during the entire term of these debt instruments; and

iii. in the event of default by the issuer, the aforementioned assets have priority with regard to the repayment of capital and interest.

The debt instruments mentioned here are not taken into account in the application of the investment limit of 40% specified in 11.1(a) ii.

(d) The investment limits specified under 11.1(a) to (c) may not be applied cumulatively. As a result, investments in securities and money market instruments of one and the same issuer, or deposits with these institutions, or derivatives from the same institution may not exceed 35% of the respective net sub-fund assets under any circumstances.

Companies that belong to the same corporate group with respect to the drawing up of the consolidated annual financial statements within the meaning of Directive 83/349 EEC or in accordance with one of the recognised international accounting standards must be considered as a single corporate group when calculating the investment limits stipulated in this paragraph.

Cumulatively, up to 20% of the net sub-fund assets may be invested in transferable securities and money market instruments of one and the same corporate group.

(e) Without prejudice to the investment limits specified under 11.1(i), the upper limits specified under (a) for investments in shares and/or debt securities from one and the same issuer will be increased to a maximum of 20% if the objective of the sub-fund's investment policy, according to its founding documents, is to reproduce a specific share or debt security index recognised by the CSSF; the prerequisite for this is that

i. the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;

ii. the index constitutes an adequate reference basis for the market to which it relates;

iii. the index is appropriately publicised.

The limit specified in sentence 1 will be increased to a maximum of 35% if this is justified based upon extraordinary market conditions, and particularly in the case of regulated markets strongly dominated by specific securities or money market instruments. An investment up to this upper limit is permissible only with a single issuer.

**(f) In deviation from 11.1 (a) to (d), the Investment Manager may be empowered, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, to invest up to 100% of a net sub-fund's assets in transferable securities or money market instruments of different issues that are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, its local authorities, a country that is a member state of the OECD or the G20, or by the Republic of Singapore, or by international organisations of a public nature to which one or more Member States belong, provided that such securities were issued in no less than six different issues,**

**whereby securities from one and the same issue may not exceed 30% of the net assets of the respective sub-fund.**

(g) For each sub-fund, no more than 10% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in units of other UCITSs and/or UCIs as defined in section 10.4, unless otherwise stipulated in the appendix for the respective sub-fund. For each sub-fund, units in other UCITS and/or UCIs, as defined in section 10.4, may be acquired, provided that it invests no more than 10% of its assets in units of one and the same UCITS or other UCI. This limit shall be increased to 20%, insofar as the appendix concerning the sub-fund deviates from the 10% limit with regard to investments in units in other UCITS and/or UCI. For the purpose of applying this investment limit, each sub-fund of a UCI comprising multiple sub-funds, within the meaning of article 181 of the Law of 17 December 2010, shall be considered as an independent issuer, provided that the separation of the liability of the sub-funds vis-à-vis third parties is assured.

Should the sub-fund purchase units of other UCITSs and/or other UCIs that are directly managed, or managed following a delegation by the same Management Company, or managed by a company that is associated with the Management Company through common management or control, or through a significant direct or indirect shareholding, then the Management Company or the other company may not charge any fees for the subscription or redemption by the sub-fund of units of these other UCITSs and/or other UCIs.

(h) The Investment Manager will not purchase shares with voting rights for the entirety of the sub-fund if such a purchase permits it to exercise a material influence over the business policies of the issuer for the account of the Investment Company.

(i) The Investment Manager may purchase for each sub-fund no more than

i. 10% of the non-voting shares issued by a single issuer,

ii. 10% of the debt instruments issued by a single issuer,

iii. 25% of the units of one and the same UCITS and/or other UCI within the meaning of Article 2 (2) of the Law of 17 December 2010,

iv. 10% of the money market instruments issued by a single issuer.

The investment limits of clauses 11.1(i) ii. to iv. will not be taken into consideration so long as the total issue volume of the aforementioned debt instruments or money market instruments and/or the number of the units or shares of a UCI in circulation cannot be determined at the time of purchase.

The investment limits listed here under i. may not be applied to securities and money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by Member States and their local authorities or by Third-Party States, or issued by international organisations of a public nature to which at least one Member State belongs.

The investment limits listed here under 11.1(i) i. are also not applicable to the purchase of shares in companies domiciled in a state that is not a Member State, so long as:

v. such companies purchase securities primarily from issuers domiciled in this state, and

vi. based upon statutory provisions of this state, the purchase of shares of such a company is the only way to invest in securities from issuers domiciled in this state, and

vii. within the scope of their investment policies, the aforementioned companies respect investment limits that correspond to those of section 11.1(a) to (e), as well as (g) and (i) i. to iv. of this section. If the investment limits of section 11.1(a) to (e) and (g) are exceeded, the provisions of section 11.5 must be applied accordingly.

(j) Derivative financial instruments may be used for a sub-fund so long as the associated total risk does not exceed the net sub-fund assets. When calculating the risks, the market value of the underlyings, the default risk of the counterparty, future market fluctuations, and the time for liquidation of the positions shall be taken into account. As part of its investment strategy, a sub-fund may undertake investments in derivative financial instruments within the limits established in Article 43 (5) of the Law of 17 December 2010, so long as the total risk of the underlyings does not exceed the investment limits of Article 43. Investments in index-based derivatives need not be taken into account for the investment limits of the aforementioned article.

If a derivative is embedded in a security or a money market instrument, then it must be taken into account with respect to compliance with the provisions of this paragraph.

**11.2 Other investment guidelines**

(a) Short sales of securities, money market instruments, or other financial instruments listed in sections 10.4, 10.6 and 10.7 are not permitted.

(b) Sub-fund assets may not be invested in precious metals or precious metal certificates.

**11.3 Prohibitions on loans and encumbrances**

(a) Loans may be taken out up to a limit of 10% of the respective sub-fund net assets, so long as these are only short-term loans. A sub-fund may also acquire foreign currencies as part of a 'back-to-back' loan.

(b) Liabilities may be incurred for sub-fund assets in connection with the purchase or subscription of securities, money market instruments, or other financial instruments mentioned in sections 10.4, 10.6 and 10.9 that are not fully paid-up, although these liabilities together with the loan liabilities pursuant to letter a. may not exceed 10% of the respective net assets of a sub-fund.

(c) Loans may not be granted nor may guaranty obligations be undertaken for third parties if this creates an encumbrance on sub-fund assets.

**11.4 Master/Feeder**

A sub-fund may act as a feeder sub-fund (**"Feeder"**) provided that it invests no less than 85% of its net assets in units of another UCITS and/or sub-fund of that UCITS (**"Master"**), which is not itself a feeder and does not hold any units of a feeder.

As a Feeder, the sub-fund may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in one or more of the following types of assets:

(a) Liquid assets as set forth in article 41 (2), second indent, of the Law of 17 December 2010;

(b) Derivative financial instruments employed solely for hedging purposes as set forth in article 41 (1) g) and article 42 of the Law of 17 December 2010.

In the event that the Feeder invests in units of a master that is also managed by the Management Company, no subscription or redemption fees shall be charged for the Feeder's investment in units in the Master. The maximum total amount of the management fees, which may be charged both to the Feeder itself and to the Master, is set forth in the Sales Prospectus of the Investment Company.

**11.5 Exceeding investment limits**

(a) Investment restrictions of this article need not be observed if they are exceeded in the course of exercising subscription rights associated with the securities and money market instruments in the respective sub-fund assets.

(b) Newly created sub-funds may deviate from the investment limits according to section 11.1(a) to (g) for a period of six months after approval of the sub-fund.

(c) If the investment restrictions specified in this article are exceeded unintentionally or through the exercise of subscription rights, the Investment Manager will make every effort to achieve a normalisation of the situation taking into account the shareholders' interests.

If the issuer is a legal person with multiple sub-funds in which the assets of the sub-fund are liable only for the claims of the investors of this sub-fund and for those of the creditors whose claims arose based upon the establishment, functioning, or liquidation of this sub-fund, each sub-fund will be considered as a separate issuer for the purpose of applying the risk diversification regulations in accordance with Number 11.1(a) to (e) and (g).

## 12 CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING DERIVATIVES

The Investment Company may use for each sub-fund the following derivatives, provided it complies with the rules set out in section 'general investment principles and restrictions'.

### 12.1 Options

An option is a right to purchase ('call option') or sell ('put option') a specific asset, on a date defined in advance or during a period of time defined in advance ('exercise date') at a price defined in advance ('exercise price'). The price of a put or call option is the option premium.

Put and call options may be purchased or sold for each sub-fund, provided the general investment principles and restrictions of the Investment Company and the investment objectives set out in the appendix to the Sales Prospectus relevant to the sub-fund in question allow such sub-fund to invest in the underlying assets.

### 12.2 Financial futures contracts

Financial futures contracts are unconditional undertakings, which are binding for both contractual partners, to purchase or sell, at an agreed point in the future (the maturity date) a defined amount of a defined underlying asset, at a price agreed in advance.

Financial futures contracts may only be concluded for each sub-fund if the general investment principles and restrictions of the Investment Company and the investment objectives set out in the appendix to the Sales Prospectus relevant to the sub-fund in question allow such sub-fund to invest in the underlying assets.

### 12.3 Forward foreign exchange contracts

The Investment Company may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts for the relevant Sub-fund.

Forward foreign exchange contracts are unconditional undertakings, which are binding for both contractual partners, to purchase or sell, at an agreed point in the future (the maturity date) a defined amount of the underlying currency, at a price fixed in advance.

### 12.4 Swaps

A swap is an agreement between two parties, which provides for the exchange of streams of payments equal to the fixed nominal value of an asset, at a fixed interest rate or index over a defined period of time.

An interest rate swap is a transaction in which two parties exchange payment streams which are based on fixed or variable interest payments. The transaction can be compared to the taking of a loan at a fixed interest rate and the simultaneous granting of a loan at a variable interest rate, whereas the nominal values of the assets are not exchanged.

Currency swaps consist in most cases in the exchange of the nominal values of the assets in different currencies. They are equivalent to the taking of a loan in a currency and the simultaneous granting of a loan in another currency.

Asset swaps, also known as 'synthetic securities', are transactions which convert the return of a specific asset in another interest rate (fixed or variable) or in another currency, by combining the asset (e.g. loan, floating rate note, bank deposit, mortgage) with an interest or currency swap.

The Investment Company can engage in swaps, provided the contractual partner is a first-class financial institution, with at least an investment grade rating of an internationally recognised rating agency, that specialises in such transactions and provided the sub-fund may invest in the underlying assets in accordance with the investment objectives mentioned in its management regulations.

## 13 TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

### 13.1 General

The Investment Company may employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments provided that such techniques and instruments are used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management within the meaning of, and under the conditions set out in, applicable laws, regulations and circulars issued by the CSSF from time to time. In particular, those techniques and instruments should not result in a change of the declared investment objective of a sub-fund or add substantial supplementary risks in comparison to the stated risk profile of the sub-fund.

Where such techniques and instruments for the purpose of efficient portfolio management are employed by a specific sub-fund, this intention will be set out in the relevant sub-fund's appendix to this Sales Prospectus.

The risk exposure to a counterparty generated through efficient portfolio management techniques and OTC financial derivatives must be combined when calculating counterparty risk limits referred to under 11.1(a) i. above.

All revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Investment Company. In particular, fees and cost may be paid to agents of the Investment Company and other intermediaries providing services in connection with efficient portfolio management techniques as normal compensation of their services. Such fees may be calculated as a percentage of gross revenues earned by the Investment Company through the use of such techniques. Information on direct and indirect operational costs and fees that may be incurred in this respect as well as the identity of the entities to which such costs and fees are paid – as well as any relationship they may have with the Depositary or the Management Company – will be available in the annual report of the Investment Company.

### 13.2 Securities lending transaction

The Investment Company may more specifically enter into securities lending transactions provided that the following rules are complied with in addition to the abovementioned conditions:

(a) The borrower in a securities lending transaction must be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by Community law;

(b) The Investment Company may only lend securities to a borrower either directly or through a standardised system organised by a recognised clearing institution or through a lending system organised by a financial institution subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those provided by EU law and specialised in this type of transaction;

(c) The Investment Company may only enter into securities lending transactions provided that it is entitled at any time under the terms of the agreement to request the return of the securities lent or to terminate the agreement.

### 13.3 Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

The Investment Company may enter into repurchase agreements that consist of forward transactions at the maturity of which the Investment Company (seller) has the obligation to repurchase the assets sold and the counterparty (buyer) the obligation to return the assets purchased under the transactions. The Investment Company may further enter into reverse repurchase agreements that consist of forward transactions at the maturity of which the counterparty (seller) has the obligation to repurchase the asset sold and the Investment Company (buyer) the obligation to return the assets purchased under the transactions. The Investment Company may also enter into transactions that consist of the purchase/sale of securities with a clause reserving for the counterparty/Investment Company the right to repurchase the securities from the Investment Company/counterparty at a price and term specified by the parties in their contractual arrangements.

The Investment Company's involvement in such transactions is, however, subject to the additional following rules:

(a) The counterparty to these transactions must be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by Community law;

(b) The Investment Company may only enter into reverse repurchase agreement and/or repurchase agreement transactions provided that it is able at any time (a) to recall the full amount of cash in a reverse repurchase agreement or any securities subject to a repurchase agreement or (b) to terminate the agreement in accordance with applicable regulations. However, fixed-term transactions that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Investment Company.

## 14 COLLATERAL POLICY AND REINVESTMENT OF COLLATERAL

### 14.1 General

In the context of OTC financial derivatives transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques, the Investment Company may receive collateral with a view to reduce its counterparty risk. This section sets out the collateral policy applied by the Investment Company in such case. All assets received by the Investment Company in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques (securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements) shall be considered as collateral for the purposes of this section.

### 14.2 Eligible collateral

Collateral received by the Investment Company may be used to reduce its counterparty risk exposure if it complies with the criteria set out in applicable laws, regulations and circulars issued by the CSSF from time to time notably in terms of liquidity, valuation, issuer credit quality, correlation, risks linked to the management of collateral and enforceability. In particular, collateral should comply with the following conditions:

(a) Any collateral received other than cash should be of high quality, highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation;

(b) It should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;

(c) It should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;

(d) It should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure of 20% of the sub-fund's net asset value to any single issuer on an aggregate basis, taking into account all collateral received. A sub-fund may deviate from this restriction in accordance with section 'General investment principles and restrictions' above under 11.1(f) but only with regards to securities issued by Germany and the United States of America.

(e) It should be capable of being fully enforced by the Investment Company at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

### 14.3 Level of collateral

The Investment Company will determine the required level of collateral for OTC financial derivatives transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques by reference to the applicable counterparty risk limits set out in the Sales Prospectus and taking into account the nature and characteristics of transactions, the creditworthiness and identity of counterparties and prevailing market conditions.

### 14.4 Haircut policy

Collateral will be valued, on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account suitably conservative haircuts which will be determined by the Investment Company for each asset class based on its haircut policy. The policy takes into account a variety of factors, depending on the nature of the collateral received, such as the issuer's credit standing, the maturity, currency, price volatility of the assets and, where applicable, the outcome of liquidity stress tests carried out by the Investment Company under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions. The table below sets out the haircuts deemed appropriate by the Investment Company as of the date of this prospectus which may be revised from time to time.

| Collateral instrument | Valuation multiplier (%) |
|---|---|
| Cash (same currency as sub-fund reference currency) | 100 |
| Cash (currency other than sub-fund reference currency) | 95 |
| Government issued securities (Debt securities issued or explicitly guaranteed (e.g. does not include implicitly guaranteed debt) by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the UK and the US, provided such country has minimum credit ratings of AA-/Aa3 and such debt securities are capable of being marked to market on a daily basis) | |
| Time to maturity ≤ 1 year | 98 |
| Time to maturity > 1 year and ≤ 5 years remaining | 94 |
| Time to maturity > 5 years and ≤ 10 years remaining | 88 |
| Time to maturity > 10 years | 80 |
| Corporate Securities (Debt securities issued or explicitly guaranteed by a corporate entity (excluding financial institutions) with (i) minimum credit ratings of AA-/Aa3, (ii) a remaining life of 10 years or less, and (iii) issued in USD, EUR or GBP) | |
| Time to maturity ≤ 1 year | 90 |
| Time to maturity > 1 year and ≤ 5 years remaining | 86 |
| Time to maturity > 5 years and ≤ 10 years remaining | 76 |

### 14.5 Reinvestment of collateral

Non-cash collateral received by the Investment Company may not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Cash collateral received by the Investment Company can only be:

(a) placed on deposit with credit institutions which have their registered office in a Member State or, if their registered office is located in a third-country, are subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in Community law;

(b) invested in high-quality government bonds;

(c) used for the purpose of reverse repo transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Investment Company is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis; and/or

(d) invested in short-term money market funds as defined in the Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds.

Re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral as set out above.

A sub-fund may incur a loss in reinvesting the cash collateral it receives. Such a loss may arise due to a decline in the value of the investment made with cash collateral received. A decline in the value of such investment of the cash collateral would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the sub-fund to the counterparty at the conclusion of the transaction. The sub-fund would be required to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss to the sub-fund.

## 15 CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

The net assets of the Investment Company are denominated in Euro (**"Reference Currency"**).

The net assets of the relevant sub-fund are denominated in the sub-fund currency (**"Sub-Fund Currency"**) named in the respective appendix to this Sales Prospectus.

The value of a share (**"Net Asset Value per Share"**) is denominated in the Sub-Fund Currency, or in the currency of the respective share class of a sub-fund, where it is different from the sub-fund currency (**"Share Class Currency"**).

The Net Asset Value per Share is calculated for each sub-fund or for each share class of a sub-fund under the responsibility of the Board of Directors of the Investment Company in the Sub-Fund Currency or in the Share Class Currency for every valuation date, as defined in the corresponding appendix for each sub-fund. For the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share, the value of the assets allocated to a given sub-fund or share class, less the liabilities of the respective sub-fund or share class (**"Net Sub-fund Assets"** or **"Net Share Class Assets"**) shall be determined for each valuation date and divided by the number of shares in that sub-fund or in that share class in circulation as of the valuation date.

Article 14 of the Articles of Association contains valuation prescriptions, which provide the following regarding the calculation of the Net Asset Value of each sub-fund:

(a) Securities that are listed on a securities exchange or are regularly traded on such an exchange shall be valued at the last available market price. Where a price for a trading day is not available, the closing mid-price (mean of the closing bid price and the closing ask price), or the closing bid price may be used as the basis for the valuation. Where a security is listed or regularly traded on multiple exchanges, the last available price on the exchange that is the principal market for that security shall be used.

(b) Where a security is traded between brokers on a secondary market with a regulated OTC market, such that prices reflect market conditions, the valuation may be based on that secondary market.

(c) Securities that are not listed on a securities exchange, but are traded on a regulated market, shall be valued by the same method as employed for those that are listed or traded on an exchange.

(d) Securities that are not listed on a securities exchange and are not traded on a regulated market shall be valued at the last available market price. Where no price is available, the securities shall be valued by the Investment Company based on other criteria to be determined by the Board of Directors and on the basis of the presumed market value, which is to be estimated with all due care and good faith.

(e) Derivatives shall be dealt with in accordance with the above. OTC derivatives shall by valued consistently based on the bid, ask or mid-price, as determined in all good faith using the procedure designated by the Board of Directors. In deciding in favour of the bid, ask, or mid-price, the Board of Directors shall consider the anticipated subscription and redemption flows, as well as other parameters. Where, in the view of the Board of Directors, these values do not reflect the fair market value of the OTC derivatives in question, their value shall be determined in all good faith by the Board of Directors, or by such other method as deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors acting at its own discretion.

(f) UCITS, UCIs and other types of investment funds, shall be valued at the last available stated net asset value, as published by the respective management company, the investment vehicle itself, or a contractually appointed agent, taking into consideration redemption fees, where appropriate. Where an investment vehicle is also listed on an exchange, the Management Company may also use the last available price paid on the exchange that is the vehicle's principal market. Where redemption of investment units has been suspended, or where no redemption price has been fixed, those units shall be valued, like all other assets, at the respective market value, as determined by the Management Company in good faith and in accordance with generally recognised valuation rules verifiable by audit. Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) shall be valued at the last available price paid on their principal market. The Management Company may also use the last available price published by the respective management company, the investment vehicle itself, or a contractually appointed agent.

(g) The valuation price of a money market instrument with a term, or remaining term, of less than twelve months and with no specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk, shall be progressively adjusted to the redemption price, based on the net acquisition price – or the price at such time as the remaining term falls below twelve months – and keeping the resulting investment yield constant. In the event of a significant change in market conditions, the basis for the valuation of the various investments shall be brought into alignment with the new market yields.

(h) Fiduciary and fixed-term deposits shall be valued at their respective par value plus accrued interest.

(i) Where the respective prices do not reflect market values and where for securities other than those mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs a) through d) no prices have been determined, such securities, and all other legally authorised assets, shall be valued at their respective market values, as determined by the Investment Company in all good faith and on the basis of the most likely attainable sale price.

(j) Liquid assets shall be valued at their par value plus accrued interest.

(k) The market value of securities and other investments denominated in a currency other than the respective Sub-Fund Currency shall be converted into the appropriate Sub-Fund Currency at that currency's conversion rate at the end of the period. Profits and losses out of currency transactions shall be added or deducted respectively.

The net assets of each sub-fund or the net assets of each share class shall be reduced by the amount of any dividends that may be paid out to the shareholders of the sub-fund or share class in question.

The amount resulting from such valuations shall be converted into the reference currency of the respective sub-fund at the prevailing mid-market rate. In executing the conversion, currency transactions conducted for the purpose of hedging currency risks shall be taken into consideration.

Where a valuation in line with the above rules is rendered impossible or incorrect, due to special or altered circumstances, the Board of Directors of the Investment Company shall be authorised to adopt other generally recognised valuation rules verifiable by audit, in order to achieve a correct valuation of the sub-fund's assets.

The valuation of such assets as may be valued only with difficulty (among which are counted, in particular, such shareholding interests as are not listed on a secondary marketplace with regulated price-setting mechanisms) shall be carried out on a regular basis in accordance with verifiable and transparent criteria. The Board of Directors and the auditor shall exercise oversight over the verifiability and transparency of the valuation methods and their application.

The net asset value of a share shall be rounded up or down, as the case may be, to the next smallest standard currency unit of the reference currency then in use, unless otherwise determined in the appendix concerning the respective sub-fund.

The net asset value of one or more sub-funds may also be converted at the mid-market rate into other currencies, in the event that the Board of Directors of the Investment Company resolves to book issues or, as the case may be, redemptions, in one or more other currencies. In the event that the Board of Directors designates such currencies, the net asset value of the respective shares shall be rounded up or down to the next smallest standard currency unit in those currencies.

The calculation of net asset value per share shall be made in accordance with the above-named criteria for each sub-fund independently. However, where within a sub-fund share classes have been created, the resulting calculation of net asset value per share within the sub-fund in question shall be made in accordance with the above-named criteria on a separate basis. The listing and categorisation of assets shall be made in all cases per sub-fund.

For the protection of the existing shareholders and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the respective appendix relevant for each sub-fund, on a certain valuation day, the net asset value of each share class of a sub-fund may be increased or decreased by a maximum percentage ('swing factor') specified in the respective appendix relevant for each sub-fund for net subscription or net redemption applications in relation to that sub-fund. In this case, the same net asset value will apply to all incoming and outgoing investors on this valuation day. The primary goal of the adjustment of the net asset value is to cover the transaction costs, tax burdens or bid/offer spreads that are incurred by the relevant sub-fund due to subscriptions, redemption and/or conversion transactions involving that sub-fund. Existing shareholders are not required to bear these costs, as these costs are directly integrated into the calculation of the net asset value and are therefore borne by incoming and outgoing investors. Unless otherwise provided in the respective appendix relevant for each sub-fund, the net asset value is adjusted, on every valuation day, on the basis of net trading, irrespective of the extent of the net cash flow (i.e. an adjustment of the net asset value does not require that a pre-defined threshold value for the net cash flow is reached). The shareholders are reminded that the performance calculated on the basis of the net asset value may not necessarily reflect the actual performance of the relevant sub-fund due to the adjustment of the net asset value.

**Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per share**

(l) The Investment Company shall be authorised to temporarily suspend calculation of the net asset value per share, in the event that, and for such time as, circumstances prevail that render such suspension necessary and where said suspension is justified in consideration of the interests of the shareholders, in particular:

i. during such time as a securities exchange or other regulated market on which a substantial portion of the assets are listed or traded, is closed for reasons other than due to legal or

bank holidays, or where trading on that exchange or relevant market has been suspended or restricted;

ii. in emergency situations, where the Investment Company is unable to freely dispose of sub-fund assets, or where the free transfer of payments for the purchase or sale of investments is not possible, or the calculation of the net asset value per share cannot be properly carried out;

iii. In the event of the public announcement or convening of an extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders for the winding up of the Investment Company;

iv. during such time as the indices underlying derivatives purchased by the Investment Company are not compiled or published;

v. during such time as for other reasons the prices of Investment Company investments, in particular, of derivatives purchased and repurchase transactions concluded for a sub-fund, cannot be promptly and accurately determined;

vi. during such time as the trading of shares of the share class or sub-fund in question has been suspended or restricted on the exchanges where those shares are listed;

vii. during such time as the securities exchanges, on which the shares of the share class or sub-fund in question are listed, are closed;

viii. where at the level of a Master UCITS, whether of its own accord or at the request of the competent prudential supervision authority, calculation of the net asset value has been suspended, the calculation of the net asset value of a sub-fund constituted as a Feeder may also be suspended at that level for a period of time corresponding to that of the suspension of the calculation of net asset value at the level of the Master UCITS.

The temporary suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per share within one sub-fund shall not give rise to a temporary suspension for other sub-funds not affected by the event in question.

(m) Shareholders who have submitted a redemption request or conversion request shall be notified without delay of any suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per share and shall be informed without delay upon resumption of the calculation of the net asset value per share. During periods in which the calculation of the net asset value per share has been suspended, redemption requests and conversion requests shall not be executed.

(n) Redemption requests and conversion requests shall, in the event of a suspension of the calculation of the net asset value per share, be subject to revocation by the shareholder up until such time as calculation of the net asset value per share has resumed.

## 16 ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND CONVERSION OF SHARES

### 16.1 Issue of shares

Shares are issued at the issue price. If stamp duties or other charges are due in a country where shares are issued, the issue price is increased accordingly.

The Board of Directors shall be authorised to issue new shares regularly. However, the Board of Directors reserves the right to suspend temporarily or definitely the issue of shares in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Investment Company; any payments already made in respect of subscriptions that are suspended shall be refunded without delay.

Shares may be purchased via the Management Company, the Depositary, the Central Administrative Agent and the distribution and paying agents mentioned in this Sales Prospectus. The distribution agents are not authorised to receive monies.

Further details regarding the issue of shares are set out in the Articles of Association, in particular in articles 15 and 16, as well as in the appendix relevant to each sub-fund.

(a) Shares are issued on each valuation date at the issue price, provided the appendix relevant to the sub-fund in question does not provide otherwise. The issue price is the net asset value per share, plus an issue premium ('issue price') in favour of the distribution agent, the maximum amount of which for the respective sub-funds is set forth in the respective appendices to the Sales Prospectus.

An example of calculation of the issue price is presented below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net asset value per share | EUR | 100 |
| + issue premium (e.g. 5%) | EUR | 5 |
| **Issue price** | **EUR** | **105** |

The issue price may be subject to an increase for fees or other charges in the respective countries of distribution.

(b) Properly completed subscription requests for the purchase of shares, received by the Central Administrative Agent on or before the cut-off time mentioned in the appendix relevant to each sub-fund, shall be executed at the issue price on the determination date fixed for each sub-fund in the relevant appendix, on basis of the closing prices of the valuation date. Thus, the applicable issue price is not yet known at the time an order is placed. Properly completed subscription requests, received by the Central Administrative Agent after the cut-off time mentioned in the appendix relevant to each sub-fund, shall be treated as if they had been received for the following valuation date. For applications submitted to distributors abroad, earlier cut-off times may apply to ensure the timely forwarding of any such applications to the Central Administrative Agent. The applicable cut-off times may be obtained from the relevant distributors.

Where the subscription request is incorrect or incomplete, the subscription request shall be deemed to have been received by the Central Administrative Agent at the date on which the properly completed subscription agreement is received.

The issue price must be paid to the Depositary within three business days from the relevant determination date in the appropriate sub-fund or share class currency, where the appendix relevant to the sub-fund in question does not provide otherwise. Subscription payments shall be made in the currency in which the shares in question are denominated, or, at the request of the investor and at the free discretion of the Central Administrative Agent, in another convertible currency. Payments are to be made by bank transfer in favour of the bank accounts of the Investment Company. Payment details can be found in the subscription request form.

The issuing of shares shall occur upon receipt of the subscription price with correct value date by the Depositary. Notwithstanding the above provisions, the Investment Company may, at its own discretion, choose to accept the subscription application only when payment has been received by the Depositary. In the event that payment is made in another currency than that of the shares in question, the proceeds from conversion of the payment currency into the investment currency, less fees and exchange commission, shall be applied towards purchase of the shares.

**Subscription requests are in principle irrevocable, except where the Management Company accepts the revocation. This does not apply to any statutory revocation rights in a jurisdiction where shares of the Investment Company are distributed.**

Pursuant to applicable Luxembourg laws and regulations with respect to the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing ("**AML/CFT**"), and in particular with the

Luxembourg law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended (the **"2004 Law"**), the Grand-ducal regulation of 1 February 2010 providing details on certain provisions of the 2004 Law and the regulation N° 12-02 dated 14 December 2012 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing of the CSSF, (together the "**AML/CFT Rules**") professional obligations have been outlined to prevent the use of funds for money laundering purposes.

AML/CFT Rules in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg require subscribers for shares to declare to the Investment Company their identity and, as the case may be, the identity of any intended beneficial owners of the shares. In addition, the Investment Company is obliged to assess and, as the case may be, obtain information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship and the origin of subscription proceeds of the subscriber.

The Central Administrative Agent, acting on behalf of the Investment Company, is required to establish controls to determine and verify the identity of subscribers as well as the respective representative and beneficial owner, if any, of such subscriber. The identity of subscribers should be verified on the basis of documents, data or information obtained from a reliable and independent source. By way of an example, subscriptions will only be accepted by the Investment Company if the purchase application is accompanied by, amongst others, a copy of:

i. Individual subscriber

Proof of the identity of the subscriber (or of the intended beneficial owner(s) of shares if the subscriber is acting on behalf of another person), duly certified as true by an appropriately authorised officer in that person's country of residence (e.g. notary, police officer, ambassador or consul).

ii. Corporate subscriber

A copy of the constitutional documents of the corporation (e.g. memorandum and articles of association) and an extract from the applicable commercial register. The representatives and (where a natural person directly or indirectly owns or controls more than 25% of the shares of voting rights of the corporation) the shareholders of the corporation must comply with the disclosure requirements set out at (a) above. Names and addresses of directors and shareholders should be listed on a separate sheet (if it is believed that ownership of the shares is sufficiently widely spread among the public for the purposes of the applicable anti-money laundering procedures, evidence that this is the case should be supplied).Depending on the circumstances of each application, a simplified customer due diligence might be applicable, where:

i. customer is a credit institution or financial institution governed by the 2004 Law; or

ii. the customer is a credit or financial institution within the meaning of article 3 of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of another EU/EEA Member State or situated in a third country which imposes requirements equivalent to those laid down in the 2004 Law or in Directive (EU) 2015/849 and is supervised for compliance with those requirements.

These procedures will only apply if the financial institution or intermediary referred to above is located within a country recognised by the Investment Company as having equivalent anti-money laundering regulations to the 2004 Law.

In case of an incomplete application form, the Central Administrative Agent will refuse to accept the application for subscription. In any case, in relation to any kind of order regarding the shares by shareholders or potential future shareholders, the Investment Company as well as the Central Administrative Agent has the right to request additional information until the requesting entity is reasonably satisfied that the requirements of the AML/CFT Rules and, in specific, the "know-your-customer" duties are complied with and it understands the identity and economic purpose of the subscriber. If such information is not provided, the Investment

Company as well as the Central Administrative Agent may reject or refuse to give effect to any such order.

Pursuant to the AML/CFT Rules, the Central Administrative Agent, acting on behalf of the Investment Company is required to conduct an ongoing monitoring of the business relationship with the shareholders of the Investment Company. Ongoing monitoring includes, inter alia, the obligation to verify and, where appropriate, to update, within an appropriate timeframe, the documents, data or information gathered while fulfilling the customer due diligence obligations.

Failure to provide information or documentation deemed necessary for the Investment Company to comply with the AML/CFT Rules may result in delays in, or rejection of, any subscription, redemption or conversion application.

Pursuant to the Luxembourg law of 13 January 2019 on the register of beneficial owners (the "**RBO Law**"), the Investment Company is required to collect and make available certain information on its beneficial owner(s) (as defined above in this Section 16.1 and in the 2004 Law). Such information includes, among others, first and last name, nationality, country of residence, personal or professional address, national identification number and information on the nature and the scope of the beneficial ownership interest held by each beneficial owner in the Investment Company. The Investment Company is further required, amongst others, (i) to make such information available upon request to certain Luxembourg national authorities (including the CSSF, the Commissariat aux Assurances, the Cellule de Renseignement Financier, Luxembourg tax and other national authorities as defined in the RBO Law) and upon motivated request of other professionals of the financial sector subject to the AML/CTF Rules, and (ii) to register such information in a publicly available central register of beneficial owners (the "**RBO**").

In case any of the initial information required to identify the subscribers, as described in this Section 16.1, may change, the subscriber, and as the case may be, the beneficial owner is obliged to inform the Investment Company, or, as the case may be, the Administrator acting on behalf of the Investment Company, thereof without any delay in order to ensure that the information contained in the register of shareholders of the Investment Company and, as the case may be, in the RBO may always be maintained consistently.

Under the RBO Law, criminal sanctions may be imposed on the Investment Company in case of its failure to comply with the obligations to collect and make available the required information, but also on any beneficial owner(s) that fail to make all relevant necessary information available to the Investment Company.

If the Investment Company becomes subject to a fine or penalty as a result of the RBO Law, the value of the shares held by the shareholders may suffer material losses.

Any shareholder that fails to comply with the Investment Company's information or documentation requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Company as a result of such shareholder's failure to provide the information or subject to disclosure of the information by the Investment Company to the Luxembourg national authorities and the Investment Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the shares of such shareholders.

(c) The Investment Company does not allow 'Market Timing and Late Trading Practices' (as defined in the CSSF circular 04/146), that is, for instance, the illegal exploitation of price differences in different time zones. Should there be a suspicion of such practices, the Investment Company shall take the necessary measures to protect the investors from negative effects. The Management Company does not allow any Market Timing and Late Trading Practices and reserves the right to reject subscription and conversion requests which are submitted by an investor, whom it believes to be using such practices. The Management Company reserves the right to take measures for the protection of other shareholders.

(d) The Board of Directors may decide, at the subscriber's initiative and in accordance with the statutory prescriptions of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, to issue shares against delivery of securities, provided that these securities are compatible with the investment policy and restrictions of the relevant sub-fund. In connection with the issuing of shares against delivery of securities, the independent auditor of the Investment Company must prepare an expert opinion for the valuation of the securities to be transferred. The costs of the issuing of shares carried out in the above-described manner are borne by the subscriber who requests such measure.

(e) The Board of Directors may decide to create different share classes.

(f) Subscriptions may be subject to a minimum investment amount, which is set forth in the appendix for each sub-fund. If such appendix does not include an explicit minimum investment amount, such amount is one (1) share. Any minimum investment amounts apply to the shareholder of record. The Management Company may reject any application for subscription, which does not meet the applicable minimum investment amount. The Management Company may at its own discretion waive these minimum investment amounts in a specific case. It must, however, take into consideration the shareholders' right to equal treatment.

Subject to compliance with any applicable minimum investment amount, the minimum transaction size for additional subscriptions is one (1) share unless stipulated otherwise in the appendix of the relevant sub-fund.

### 16.2 Sales restrictions

The shares have not been and will not be registered in accordance with the United States Securities Act 1933, as amended, (the **"Act of 1933"**) or in accordance with the securities laws of a federal state or any other political subdivision of the United States of America or its territories, possessions or other areas subject to its sovereignty, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the **"United States"**).

The shares may not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred in the United States nor to or for the account of U.S. persons. Later transfers of shares within the United States or to U.S. persons are also not permissible. The shares are offered and sold on the basis of an exemption from the registration requirements of the Act of 1933 pursuant to Regulation S of said Act.

The company has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or under any other US federal laws. Accordingly, the shares are not offered, sold or otherwise transferred in the United States nor to or for the account of U.S. persons (as per the definition contained in the Act of 1933).

For the purpose of this section 16.2, the term U.S. person shall be defined as and include (i) a "United States Person" as described in section 7701(a)(30) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), (ii) a "U.S. person" as such term is defined in Regulation S of the Act of 1933, (iii) a person that is "in the United States" as defined in Rule 202(a)(30)-1 under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or (iv) a person that does not qualify as a "Non-United States Person" as such term is defined in U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission Rule 4.7.

The Investment Company has the right to refuse any subscription request and any transfer, assignment or sale of shares in its sole discretion if the Investment Company determines that it would result in a U.S. person holding shares, either as an immediate consequence or in the future.

The shares have neither been admitted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (**"SEC"**) nor by any other regulatory or supervisory authority in the United States, nor has any such admission been refused; furthermore, neither the SEC nor any other regulatory or supervisory authority in the United States has made any decision on the accuracy or the appropriateness of this sales prospectus or the benefits provided by the shares.

This prospectus may not be brought into circulation within the United States. The distribution of this Sales Prospectus and the offering of the shares may also be subject to restrictions in other jurisdictions.

### 16.3 Restriction and suspension of share issues

The Investment Company may at any time, at its own discretion, without giving reasons, refuse a subscription request or temporarily restrict, suspend or permanently discontinue the issuing of shares, or unilaterally redeem shares against payment of the redemption price, where, in the interest of the shareholders, in the public interest, for the protection of the Investment Company or of the respective sub-fund or of the shareholders, this appears necessary.

In such case, the Investment Company will instruct the Depositary to refund without delay and without interest any payments received for subscription requests, which have been refused, restricted or suspended accordingly and not yet executed respectively to execute the forced redemption.

The issuing of shares shall be temporarily suspended, in particular, where calculation of the net asset value per share has been suspended.

### 16.4 Redemption and conversion of shares

The shareholders are entitled to request the redemption or conversion of their shares at any time through the distribution or paying agents, the Depositary, the Central Administrative Agent or the Management Company, at the redemption or conversion price fixed in accordance with the relevant appendix for each sub-fund. This redemption or conversion is carried out in accordance with article 17 of the Articles of Association.

In the event that substantial redemption requests are submitted, representing over 10% of the net assets of the relevant sub-fund, the Board of Directors reserves the right to execute the requests at the then applicable redemption price, only after a corresponding amount of assets were sold without delay while safeguarding the interests of the shareholders.

Where the execution of a redemption request would reduce the respective shareholder's holdings in a certain share class to an amount below the minimum investment amount for that share class, as set forth in the respective appendix for the sub-fund in question, the Investment Company may without further notice to the shareholder proceed on that redemption request as if it were a request for the redemption of all shares held by the shareholder in the share class in question.

The Investment Company shall be authorised, subject to a resolution to that effect by the Board of Directors and the express consent of the shareholder in question, to effect payment of the redemption price to a shareholder in kind. In such case, investments from amongst the assets of the respective sub-fund, of a value equivalent to that of the redeemed shares at the applicable redemption price for the corresponding valuation date, shall be transferred to the shareholder. The value of the investments shall be calculated for the corresponding valuation date by the method described above in the section entitled 'Calculation of the net asset value per share'. The nature of the assets to be transferred in such case is to be determined on a fair and reasonable basis, without prejudice to the interests of the other shareholders in the respective sub-fund, and the valuation method shall be subject to confirmation by a separate report to be prepared by the auditor appointed by the Investment Company. The costs of such a transfer shall be borne by the respective shareholder.

Further details regarding the redemption and conversion of shares are set forth in the Articles of Association, in particular article 17, and in the appendix relevant to each sub-fund.

(a) Shareholders shall be entitled to request at any time the redemption of their shares at the net asset value per share, subject to deduction of any redemption fees, where applicable ('redemption price'). Such redemption shall be executed on each valuation date as defined in the appropriate appendix for the respective sub-fund. Where a redemption fee is charged, the maximum amount thereof for the respective sub-fund is set forth in the relevant appendix.

The redemption price is subject to reduction in certain countries by the amount of taxes and other charges there accruing. Upon payment of the redemption price, the respective share is automatically cancelled.

(b) Payment of the redemption price, as well as of any other payments to shareholders shall be effected through the Depositary and the paying agents. The Depositary shall be obliged to

make payments subject to legal provisions, such as foreign currency restrictions or other circumstances beyond the Depositary's control, that may prohibit the transfer of payment of the redemption price into the country of the requesting shareholder.

The Investment Company may unilaterally redeem shares, against payment of the redemption price, insofar as, in the interest of the totality of the shareholders or for the protection of the shareholders of a sub-fund, this is deemed necessary. In particular, the Investment Company shall be authorised to redeem all shares held by a shareholder, in the event that representations and warranties made in relation to the share purchase are proven to be incorrect or are no longer accurate, or the respective shareholder's position in a given share class has fallen below the minimum investment amount for that share class, as set forth in the respective appendix for the sub-fund in question, or where the respective shareholder fails to satisfy other admission criteria for the share class in question. The Investment Company may also under other circumstances proceed with the compulsory redemption of all shares held by a shareholder, where the Investment Company determines at its discretion that such compulsory redemption is required to prevent substantive legal, regulatory, pecuniary, tax, financial, proprietary, administrative or other prejudice against the Investment Company. This shall apply also in such cases, among others, as where shares are held by shareholders not authorised to purchase or own those shares (including, without limitation, U.S. persons, as defined in section 16.2 of this Sales Prospectus) or who fail to comply with such duties as attach to the holding of those shares under the applicable legal provisions.

(c) The conversion of some or all of the shares into shares of another sub-fund shall be effected on the basis of the applicable net asset value per share of the sub-funds in question, subject to a conversion commission in favour of the distribution agent, the amount of which is set forth in the relevant appendix for the respective sub-fund. In the event that the conversion of shares in the sub-fund is not permitted, or that no conversion commission is charged, mention thereof shall also be made for the respective sub-fund in the relevant appendix.

Where different share classes are offered within a single sub-fund, the conversion of shares from one share class into shares of another share class within this sub-fund is possible. In such case, a conversion commission may be charged, the amount of which is set forth in the relevant appendix for the respective sub-fund.

The Investment Company may at any time refuse a conversion request for the respective sub-fund where, in the interest of the Investment Company or of the sub-fund, or in the interest of the shareholders, this appears appropriate.

The ratio applied to the share conversion is determined with regard to the relevant net asset values of the respective shares on the same valuation date. A conversion commission in favour of the distribution agents may be charged to the shareholder in the amount defined in the relevant appendix, whereby it must be considered that if the issue premium of the new sub-fund is higher than the sum of the issue premium and the conversion commission of the former sub-fund, then the shareholder must pay this difference to the distribution agent of the new sub-fund. A subscriber may never, with respect to the issue premium and conversion commission, purchase shares of a sub-fund at a lower price through conversion than through direct purchase.

A conversion of shares shall not be possible as long as the calculation of the net asset value per share has been suspended by the Company for the shares or, if already created, the share classes in question.

(d) Properly completed redemption or conversion requests for redemptions or conversions of shares may be submitted to the Investment Company, the Management Company, the Depositary, the Central Administrative Agent, the distribution agent, or the paying agents. It is the duty of these receiving agents to forward redemption and conversion requests to the Central Administrative Agent without delay.

A redemption or conversion request for the redemption or conversion of shares is properly completed where it states the name and address of the shareholder along with the number or the value of the shares to be redeemed or converted and the name of the sub-fund, and where it has been signed by the respective shareholder.

Properly completed redemption or conversion requests, received by the Central Administrative Agent on or before the cut-off time mentioned in the appendix relevant to each sub-fund, shall be executed at the redemption price on the determination date fixed for each sub-fund in the relevant appendix, on basis of the closing prices of the valuation date. Thus the applicable redemption price is not yet known at the time an order is placed. Properly completed redemption or conversion requests, received after the cut-off time mentioned in the appendix relevant to each sub-fund, shall be treated as if they had been received on the following valuation date.

Determinant for the date of receipt of redemption or conversion requests is that of their receipt by the Central Administrative Agent.

The payment of the redemption price shall be made within three business days following the corresponding valuation date in the respective sub-fund or share class currency, where the appendix relevant to the sub-fund in question does not provide otherwise. Payment shall be made to an account to be designated by the shareholder.

(e) The Investment Company shall be authorised to temporarily suspend the redemption or conversion of shares due to a suspension of calculation of the net asset value.

(f) The Investment Company shall be authorised, to safeguard the interests of the shareholders, to execute substantial redemptions only after a corresponding amount of the respective sub-fund's assets were sold without delay. In such case, the redemption shall be effected to the then applicable redemption price. The same shall apply with regard to requests for the conversion of shares. The Investment Company shall, however, take care to ensure that the assets of the respective sub-funds include sufficient liquid assets at their disposal to enable share redemptions and conversions at the request of shareholders to be executed, under normal circumstances, without delay.

(g) The minimum transaction size for redemptions or conversions of shares is one (1) share unless stipulated otherwise in the appendix of the relevant sub-fund.

## 17 IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE INVESTMENT POLICY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

The shares of the Investment Company are unit certificates, whose prices are defined by the value fluctuations of the sub-fund's assets. Therefore it cannot be guaranteed that the objectives of the investment policy will be reached.

Investments in securities do not only offer the opportunity of increasing the invested capital, they also often entail significant risks.

The risks described below are the general risks of investing in an investment fund. Depending on the focus of the investments within the individual sub-funds, the respective risks may be higher or lower. The risks related to the shares of the Investment Company purchased by a shareholder are closely connected with the risks related to the assets held by the Investment Company and the investment strategy that it pursues.

Potential shareholders should be aware of the risks that an investment in an investment fund entails and seek advice from their personal investment advisor. It is recommended that the shareholders ask their investment advisors for regular updates on the development of the Investment Company.

**Shareholders should in particular be aware of the following potential risks:**

### 17.1 Risks related to shares of investment funds

The value of funds' units is determined in particular by the price and value fluctuations of the funds' assets, by the interest rates, dividends and other income and by the expenditures; it may therefore rise or fall.

A shareholder only achieves a profit through the sale of his shares if their increase in value exceeds the issue premium paid at the time of their purchase, taking into account any redemption commission. The issue premium can reduce performance for the shareholder or even result in a loss if the investment period is short. If the shareholder sells shares of the Investment Company at a time when the price of the securities held by the Investment Company has fallen in comparison with the time when the shares were purchased, then the shareholder does not recover the money invested in the Investment Company, or not in its entirety. The risk to the shareholder is, however, limited to the sum invested. There is no duty to make any additional contribution in excess of the money invested by the shareholder.

### 17.2 Risks related to target funds

Target funds are investment vehicles authorised by law, which may be purchased by the Investment Company. The value of target fund units is determined in particular by the price and value fluctuations of the target fund's assets, by the interest rates, dividends and other income and by the expenditures; it may therefore rise or fall. The value of the target fund units may be influenced by foreign exchange control measures, tax regulations including the imposing of withholding taxes and by other economic or political conditions or changes in the countries in which the target fund invests or is domiciled.

The investment of the fund assets in units of target funds is subject to the risk that the redemption of units is subject to restrictions, which may cause such investments to be less liquid than other assets. If the target fund is a sub-fund of an umbrella fund, the purchase of target fund units involves an additional risk, if the umbrella fund is liable towards third parties for the debts of all sub-funds.

The investment in target funds may indirectly lead to a double charging of expenses to the respective sub-fund assets (e.g. management fees, performance fee, Depositary fees, investment management fee, etc.), irrespective of whether the sub-fund and the target fund are managed by the same management company.

### 17.3 General market risk

The price or market performance of financial products depends in particular on the performance of capital markets, which on their part are influenced by the general situation of the world economy and the economic and political conditions in the respective countries. Irrational factors such as moods, opinions and rumours may also have an impact on the general price performance.

### 17.4 Epidemics and Other Health Risks

Many countries have experienced outbreaks of infectious illnesses in recent decades, including swine flu, avian influenza, SARS and the 2019-nCoV (the **"Epidemic"**). Some of the Epidemics have resulted in numerous deaths and the imposition of both local and widespread quarantine measures, border closures and other travel restrictions, causing social unrest and commercial disruption on a global scale. The ongoing spread of the Epidemics has had, and will continue to have, a material adverse impact on local economies in the affected jurisdictions and also on the global economy, as cross border commercial activity and market sentiment are increasingly impacted by the outbreak and government and other measures seeking to contain its spread. In addition to these developments having adverse consequences for transferable securities (including catastrophe bonds) and money market instruments that are listed or traded on a stock exchange, including also traditional bond and equity investments and the value of the Company's investments therein, the operations of Investment Manager or Management Company (including those relating to the Company) have been, and could continue to be, adversely impacted, including through quarantine measures and travel restrictions imposed on personnel or service providers based or temporarily located in affected countries, or any related health issues of such personnel or service providers. Any of the foregoing events could materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to source, manage and divest investments or fulfil its investment objectives.

Other than for investments which cover such Epidemics as part of the investment strategy (see below), the Investment Manager and the Management Company will take all steps necessary to assess, mitigate and manage the impacts of the Epidemic risks on the portfolio of the sub-funds and use their reasonable best efforts to reduce such impacts on the assets of the Investment Company.

Additionally, certain sub-funds of the Company may, if permitted to do so under the sub-fund's investment strategy, invest in bonds, securities or other instruments with exposure to pandemic-related insurance products. Please see the section "Event Risk" in the relevant sub-fund's supplement for more details on event risks.

### 17.5 Risks related to shares and equity related securities

The risk profile of shares and equity-related securities as a form of investment is characterised by the fact that their price also significantly depends on factors which cannot be considered in a rational calculation. In addition to the corporate risk and the price fluctuation risk, the 'psychology of market participants' also plays an essential role.

(a) Corporate risk

The corporate risk entails the danger for the Investment Company and the shareholder that the investment performs differently than initially expected. The shareholder cannot assume with certainty that he will recover the capital invested. In extreme cases, that is, in case of insolvency of the enterprise, a share, an equity- or debt-related investment can lead to the total loss of the amount invested.

(b) Price fluctuation risk

Share prices and prices of equity-related securities may be subject to unpredictable fluctuations. Short-, medium- and long-term positive and negative price trends may succeed each other, without giving cause for deducing the existence of a direct correlation with the length of the trends in each case.

In the long term, price fluctuations are determined by the income of the enterprise, which is, on its part, influenced by the performance of the global economy and political conditions. In the medium term, influences from the economic, foreign exchange and monetary policies are combined. In the short term, current, temporary events such as disagreements between bargaining parties or international crises have an influence on the mood of the markets and therefore on the price performance of the shares.

(c) Psychology of market participants

Rising or falling prices on the stock market or of a specific share depend on the market participants' valuation and therefore on their investment behaviour. In addition to objective factors and rational considerations, the decision to purchase or sell securities is also influenced by irrational opinions and group behaviour. Share performance thus also reflects the hopes and fears, assumptions and moods of purchasers and sellers. The stock exchange is, from that perspective, a market of expectations, for which there is no clear border between objectively justified and emotional behaviour.

### 17.6 Information on risks in special corporate situations

During a period of time when shares are held in the portfolio of a sub-fund, special corporate situations may arise which may have an impact on the respective sub-fund's assets. Such situations are, for instance, the negotiation of a merger by enterprises to which takeover offers were submitted, thus leading to the payment of an indemnity to the minority shareholders. In some of these cases a loss may be experienced as a result of tendering shares. At a later stage, rectification payments for these shares may be made as a result of court orders (judicial review) or amicable settlements, payments which can lead to a rise of the share price. These potential claims are not taken into account before payment. Shareholders who have returned their shares before such payment thus do not benefit from its positive effect, if any.

### 17.7 Custody risk

Local custody services remain undeveloped in some international markets and there is a transaction and custody risk involved in dealing in such markets. The costs borne by the Company in investing and holding investments in such markets will generally be higher than in organised securities markets.

### 17.8 Risk of changes in interest rates

The term risk of changes in interest rates refers to the possibility that the prevailing market interest rate at the time of issue of an interest-bearing financial instrument, may change. Changes in market interest rate levels may arise from a change in the economic situation and the policy of the respective central bank as a reaction thereto. If market interest rates rise in comparison with the rates at the time of the issue, then the price of the interest-bearing securities usually falls. Conversely, if market interest rate levels fall, the interest-bearing securities perform in the opposite direction. In both cases, the price performance causes the return of the interest-bearing financial instrument to correspond approximately to the market interest rate. Price fluctuations, however, turn out differently depending on the term (or the period until the next interest rate adjustment) of the interest-bearing financial instrument. Thus interest-bearing financial instruments with shorter terms (or shorter interest rate adjustment periods) experience lower risks of changes in interest rates than interest-bearing financial instruments with longer terms (or longer interest rate adjustment periods).

### 17.9 Currency and transfer risk

If the sub-fund invests assets in other currencies than the sub-fund or respective share class currency, it receives earnings, redemptions and returns from such investments in the currencies in which it has invested. The value of such currencies may fall against the sub-fund or share class currency. There is thus a currency risk, which may impact on the value of shares to the extent that the sub-fund has invested in other currencies than the sub-fund or share class currency.

Moreover, one must consider that investments in foreign currency are subject to country or transfer risk. This refers to a situation in which a foreign debtor cannot perform in due time or at all, in spite of their solvency, due to an incapacity or unwillingness of the country where the debtor is domiciled to transfer funds. For instance, payments to which the Investment Company is entitled may remain outstanding or be made in a currency that is no longer convertible due to foreign exchange restrictions. This applies in particular to investments in foreign currency on markets or in assets of issuers domiciled in countries that do not conform to international standards.

Foreign exchange hedging transactions, which usually only protect parts of the sub-funds for short periods, may be used to reduce foreign exchange rate exposure. It can, however, not be excluded that changes in foreign exchange rates have a negative impact on the sub-fund's performance in spite of any foreign exchange hedging transactions. The costs resulting from foreign exchange hedging transactions and potential losses reduce the performance of the sub-fund. In case of investments in foreign currency on markets or in assets of issuers domiciled in countries that do not conform to international standards, such foreign exchange hedging transactions may become impossible or not executable.

### 17.10 Counterparty and issuer risk

The counterparty/issuer risk is the general risk that one's claim remains partially or totally unpaid. This applies to all agreements concluded for the account of the sub-fund with other counterparties. This applies in particular to the issuers of the assets held by the sub-fund. In addition to the general trends of the capital markets, the specific performance of the respective issuer also has an impact on the price of an asset. Even a careful selection of assets may not exclude the risk that the deterioration of the issuer's financial situation causes losses.

There is also the possibility that the issuer is only partially in default. Even the most careful selection of assets may not exclude the risk that the issuer of an interest-bearing financial instrument does not pay the interest due or only partially performs its redemption obligation at the maturity of the interest-bearing financial instrument. The performance of a specific issuer may have an impact on shares and

equity-related securities in that, for instance, no dividends are distributed and/or the price performance is affected negatively, up to and including total loss.

In the case of foreign issuers, there is also the possibility that the state in which the issuer is domiciled renders dividend payments or the redemption of interest-bearing financial instruments partially impossible as a result of political decisions (cf. also currency risk).

### 17.11 Inflation risk

Inflation risk may reduce the asset value of the investment. The purchasing power of the invested capital is reduced if the inflation rate is higher that the income generated by the investments.

### 17.12 Liquidity risk

Assets that are not admitted for trading on a stock exchange or part of an organised market may also be purchased for the account of the sub-funds of the Investment Company. The purchase of such assets involves the danger that problems arise at the time of the resale of the assets to third parties.

Financial instruments that are issued as part of a new issue and are not yet listed on a stock exchange and securities that are as a matter of principle not listed on a stock exchange may entail a high liquidity risk, as the assets related to these investments may not be fungible or only with restrictions and may only be sellable with difficulty, at an unpredictable price and time. The investment limit for unlisted securities is subject to the statutory provisions, which are set forth in art. 4 no. 3 of the Articles of Association (max. 10% of the sub-fund's net assets).

The shareholders may in principle demand from the Management Company the redemption of their shares on a valuation date. The Management Company may, however, temporarily suspend the redemption of the shares if extraordinary circumstances prevail and redeem the shares at a later stage at the then applicable price. This price may be lower than the price at the time of the suspension of redemptions.

The Investment Company may be compelled to suspend redemptions if one or several sub-funds whose units were purchased by the Investment Company, suspend on their part the redemption of units.

### 17.13 Special risks involved in the purchase and sale of options

An option is a right to purchase (purchase or 'call' option) or sell (sale or 'put' option) a specific underlying during a fixed period of time or on a fixed date at a price defined in advance ('exercise price'). The price of a call or put option is the option 'premium'.

The purchase and sale of options involves specific risks.

The premium paid for a purchased call or put option may be totally lost, if the price of the option's underlying does not perform as expected and it is thus not in the sub-fund's interest to exercise the option.

When a call option is sold, there is the risk that the sub-fund does no longer benefit from a potentially substantial increase in value of the underlying or must stock up at unfavourable prices when the contractual partner exercises the option. When selling call options, the theoretical loss is unlimited.

When selling put options, there is the risk that the sub-fund is compelled to accept the underlying at the exercise price, although the market value of these securities is significantly lower at the time of exercise of the option.

The leverage effect of options may have a more significant impact on the value of the sub-fund's assets, than in the case of a direct purchase of the underlying security.

### 17.14 Special risks involved in the purchase and sale of futures contracts

Futures contracts are mutual agreements by which the contractual partners undertake to accept or to deliver a specific underlying security on a date fixed in advance at a price defined in advance. This involves substantial opportunities but also substantial risks because only a fraction of the contractual

amount ('margin') must be paid immediately. Price fluctuations in one or the other direction may, in relation to the margin, lead to substantial gains or losses (leverage effect).

When selling futures contracts, the theoretical loss is unlimited.

### 17.15 Special risks involved in the conclusion of swap agreements

The Management Company may conclude swap agreements for the account of the respective sub-fund pursuant to the investment principles.

A swap is an agreement between two parties, whose object is the exchange of payment streams, assets, earnings or risks. Swap agreements may consist for instance, but not exclusively, in interest rate, currency and asset swaps.

In addition to the risks involved in the underlying transaction, as for instance risks of changes in interest rates, share price fluctuation risks, currency risks or counterparty risks, swaps entail a significant counterparty risk. Swap agreements may only be concluded with first-class financial or credit institution specialised in such transactions with an Investment Grade Rating of a recognised rating agency.

As a matter of principle, it cannot be guaranteed that the objectives of the investment policy will be achieved. Each potential shareholder should therefore examine whether his / her personal circumstances allow the purchase of shares.

The focus on specific industries may cause the investment of the assets of a sub-fund, depending on the political and economic factors of a country, on the situation of the world economy and on the demand for resources, to be subject to price fluctuations that are stronger than the performance of general stock exchange, which may lead to a higher investment risk.

The historical performance of share prices of the individual sub-funds is presented in the Key Investor Information Document. This document is available free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company or from the distribution agents.

### 17.16 Special risks involved in securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions

The principal risk when engaging in securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions is the risk of default by a counterparty who has become insolvent or is otherwise unable or refuses to honour its obligations to return securities or cash to the Investment Company as required by the terms of the transaction. Counterparty risk is mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of the Investment Company. However, securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions may not be fully collateralised. Fees and returns due to the Investment Company under securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions may not be collateralised. In addition, the value of collateral may decline in between collateral rebalancing dates or may be incorrectly determined or monitored. In such a case, if a counterparty defaults, the Investment Company may need to sell non-cash collateral received at prevailing market prices, thereby resulting in a loss to the Investment Company.

The Investment Company may also incur a loss in reinvesting cash collateral received. Such a loss may arise due to a decline in the value of the investments made. A decline in the value of such investments would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the Investment Company to the counterparty as required by the terms of the transaction. The Investment Company would be required to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss to the Investment Company.

Securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions also entail operational risks such as the non-settlement or delay in settlement of instructions and legal risks related to the documentation used in respect of such transactions.

The Investment Company may enter into securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions with other companies in the same group of companies as the Management Company. Affiliated counterparties, if any, will perform their obligations under any securities lending, repurchase

or reverse repurchase transactions concluded with the Investment Company in a commercially reasonable manner. In addition, the Management Company will select counterparties and enter into transactions in accordance with best execution and at all times in the best interests of the Investment Company and its shareholders. However, shareholders should be aware that the Management Company may face conflicts between its role and its own interests or that of affiliated counterparties.

### 17.17 Integration of Sustainability Risks into Investment Decisions

"**Sustainability Risk**" means an **e**nvironmental, **s**ocial or **g**overnance ("**ESG"**) event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause a negative material impact on the value of an investment.

As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Investment Manager will generally conduct a level of research on the reinsured counterparty or counterparties of each of a Sub-Fund's investments which will give the Investment Manager an understanding of the reinsured counterparty or counterparties. This will typically include a consideration of fundamental and quantitative elements such as financial position, liquidity, solvency, capital structure or revenue. Where relevant, this will also involve qualitative and non-financial elements such as the counterparties' approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Investment Manager integrates an assessment of Sustainability Risks into its investment processes for each Sub-Fund. This will occur both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period a Sub-Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy. An accentuated ESG investment process will not be applied in respect of a Sub-Fund.

The Investment Manager may rely on third-party ESG data or research providers to produce any ESG-related analysis. Such data or research may be imprecise, incorrect or unavailable and the resulting analysis or use of such data by the Investment Manager may be impacted.

This assessment is based on the inclusion of Sustainability Risks in the Investment Manager's due diligence processes, exclusionary screening methods and / or analysis based on currently available ESG data. Once these factors have been taken into account, in combination with the fact that it is considered that Sustainability Risks may be factored into the price of an underlying instrument and that the risk factors as described in this Sales Prospectus will have been assessed, it is not considered likely that ongoing, identifiable Sustainability Risks will materially alter the return profile of a Sub-Fund. Further, it is acknowledged that exceptional or unpredictable Sustainability Risk events may occur, which may impact this ongoing assessment. It is considered that the policies adopted by the Investment Manager to assess and mitigate Sustainability Risks may mitigate such risks to the Investment Company. Investors should note the Investment Manager's assessment of ESG characteristics may change over time and the ESG conclusions of the Investment Manager might not reflect the ESG views of investors.

For the avoidance of doubt, Sustainability Risks are one of several factors considered as part of a broader assessment.

Further details on the Investment Manager's approach to ESG integration and sustainability-related stewardship can be found on the Investment Manager's website.

## 18 FATCA AND CRS

Under the terms of the FATCA Law and the CRS Law (as defined below in sections 26 and 27 respectively) the Investment Company is likely to be treated as a Reporting (Foreign) Financial Institution. As such, the Investment Company and its delegates may require all investors to provide documentary evidence of their tax residence and all other information deemed necessary to comply with the above mentioned regulations. Should the Investment Company become subject to a withholding tax and/or penalties as a result of a non-compliance under the FATCA Law and/or penalties as a result of a non-compliance under the CRS Law, the value of the Shares held by all shareholders may be materially affected.

Furthermore, the Investment Company may also be required to withhold tax on certain payments to its shareholders who would not be compliant with FATCA (i.e. the so-called foreign passthru payments withholding tax obligation).

## 19 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Management Company ensures that the overall risk of each sub-fund related to derivatives does not exceed the total net assets of the sub-fund in question. To calculate this risk, the market value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market fluctuations and those that will occur during the period of time necessary to close all positions is taken into account accordingly.

As part of its investment policy and within the limits fixed in the 'General investment principles and restrictions' section, each sub-fund may invest in derivatives, provided the overall risk related to the underlying assets does not exceed the investment limits set out under 12 a) through d) of the 'General investment principles and restrictions' section. When a sub-fund invests in derivatives based on indices, these investments may not be combined with the limits set out under 12 a) through d) of the 'General investment principles and restrictions' section. If a derivative is incorporated in a security or a money market instrument, then it must also be taken into account as regards the compliance with the prescriptions of this section.

The Management Company shall comply with the statutory risk management requirements applicable to the respective sub-fund by applying the method described in the relevant appendix.

## 20 EXERCISE OF VOTING RIGHTS

The Management Company and / or the Investment Manager shall exercise voting rights related to the instruments held by the sub-funds unless they determine at their discretion that exercising these rights is not in the best interest of the relevant sub-funds or shareholders or is not allowed under local regulation. Where the matters voted upon are of an administrative nature, or are not determined by them to have any material impact on the interest of shareholders, a decision may be made to abstain from voting.

Upon request, detailed information on the measures taken is provided to the shareholders.

## 21 BEST EXECUTION

When executing investment decisions, the Management Company acts in the best interest of the Investment Company. To that effect, it takes all appropriate measures to achieve the best result possible for the Investment Company (best execution) in consideration of the price, costs, swiftness, likelihood of the execution and settlement, the scope, type and all other aspects relevant to the execution of the order.

The Management Company shall make the guidelines for best execution available to the shareholders free of charge upon request.

## 22 AVOIDANCE OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Central Administrative Agent, the Depositary and some of the appointed distribution agents are part of the Credit Suisse Group AG (**"Related Person"**).

The Related Person is a worldwide full service organisation in the field of private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services and is an important participant in the worldwide financial markets. As such, the Related Person is active in different business fields and has potential direct or indirect interests in the financial markets in which the Investment Company invests. The Investment Company has no right to compensation with regard to these commercial activities.

The Management Company and the Investment Manager are part of the LGT Group.

The Management Company is not prohibited from concluding transactions with companies of LGT Group, provided these transactions are carried out on an arm's-length basis and at market terms. The Management Company and the Investment Manager are not prohibited from purchasing products for the Investment Company, where these products' issuer, trader and/or distribution agents are owned by the LGT Group, provided these transactions are carried out in the best interest of the Investment Company and its shareholders and on an arm's-length basis and at market terms.

Employees and managers of the Related Person may hold shares of the Investment Company. Employees of the Related Person are bound by the provisions of the guidelines applicable to them regarding personal transactions and conflicts of interest.

The Management Company endeavours to resolve any dispute respecting the highest standards of integrity and probity. To that effect, the Management Company set up procedures to ensure that all commercial activities in which a conflict arises, which could compromise the interests of the Investment Company or its shareholders, are carried out with an appropriate level of independence and that any conflicts are settled in a fair manner.

These procedures are in particular:

(a) Procedure to ensure that any voting rights connected with the assets of the Investment Company are exercised exclusively in the interest of the Investment Company and its shareholders,

(b) Procedure to ensure that investment transactions in the name of the Investment Company are carried out in compliance with the highest ethical standards and in the interest of the Investment Company and its shareholders;

(c) Procedure for the management of conflicts of interest.

Notwithstanding due care and best efforts, there is a risk that the organisational or administrative measures of the Management Company for the management of conflicts of interest do not suffice to guarantee in a practicable manner that the risk of an adverse effect on the interests of the Investment Company or its shareholders is prevented. In such case, the unresolved conflicts of interest and the decisions made are notified to the shareholders in an appropriate manner (e.g. in the appendix to the annual financial statements of the Investment Company).

## 23 USE OF INCOME

The Investment Company intends, regardless of the investment strategy of the respective sub-fund, to create share classes that distribute or reinvest (accumulate) the generated income. The type of use of income is defined for each share class in the appendix relevant to each sub-fund.

The generated income of the distributing share classes is distributed annually. If distributions are made, they are carried out after the closing of the respective fiscal year upon recommendation of the Board of Directors and after approval by the General Meeting of shareholders.

The Board of Directors shall be authorised, within the limits of the law and the provisions of the Articles of Association, to decide upon the distribution of interim dividends for dividend-bearing shares.

Capital gains realised on the sale of assets and rights are retained by the Investment Company for reinvestment.

## 24 EXPENSES OF THE INVESTMENT COMPANY

The Management Company charges an annual compensation for the administration and management of the Investment Company, the amount of which is defined in the respective appendix relevant to each sub-fund. The Investment Company bears the costs of the services performed by the Central Administrative Agent as its central administrative, registrar and transfer agent as well as the costs of

the services provided by the Depositary for the safe-keeping of the assets, the handling of payment transactions and performance of all other duties of the Depositary as listed in the Law of 17 December 2010 and the costs of services performed by any third-party depositaries. The calculation method for these fees is set out in the respective appendix relevant for each sub-fund.

Moreover, the Management Company charges an annual compensation for the fund management and the distribution, including third-party distribution, the amount of which is defined in the respective appendix relevant to each sub-fund (asset management fee or management fee).

The above mentioned costs are mentioned in the annual reports.

The sub-funds also bear all ancillary costs accrued through the management of the assets in buying and selling investments (brokerage fees, commissions, and fees in line with market rates), and all taxes imposed on the respective sub-fund based on its assets, earnings and expenditures (e.g. withholding taxes on foreign income). The sub-funds also bear any external costs, that is, third-party charges, incurred in buying and selling investments. In addition, any currency hedging costs are also charged to the respective share classes.

Any consideration that is included in a flat rate may not be charged again as a separate expense.

In addition to the abovementioned fees (plus the statutory VAT where applicable) the following costs can be charged to a sub-fund, plus any VAT, on a pro rata basis where applicable.

(a) all costs related to the purchase, sale and management of assets, in particular usual bank fees for transactions in securities and other assets, costs related to rights of the sub-fund and their maintenance and the usual bank fees for the maintenance of foreign investment units abroad;

(b) all third-party management and custody fees, which are charged by other correspondent banks and/or clearing houses (e.g. Clearstream Banking S.A.) in connection with the assets of the respective sub-fund, as well as all third-party transaction, mailing and insurance fees related to the transactions of the respective sub-fund in fund units;

(c) taxes and similar charges, imposed on each sub-fund on basis of its assets, its income or expenditures;

(d) fees and costs caused by any other legal and regulatory rules that the Company needs to comply with when implementing the investment strategy (such as reporting and other costs necessary to comply with the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR; EU Regulation 648/2012));

(e) the cost of legal and tax counselling, incurred by the Investment Company, the Management Company or the Depositary when it acts in the interest of the respective sub-fund's shareholders;

(f) fees and expenses charged by the independent auditor of the Investment Company;

(g) costs related to the drafting, preparation, filing, publication, printing and mailing of all documents of the Investment Company, in particular any share certificates, the Sales Prospectus (with appendices), the Key Investor Information Document, the Articles of Association, the annual and semi-annual reports, the statement of assets, the notifications to the shareholders, the invitations to meetings, the distribution notices or applications for admission in countries in which the Investment Company's or sub-fund's shares are to be distributed and the correspondence with the appropriate supervisory authorities;

(h) cost of the preparation, filing and publication of the Sales Prospectus, including the cost of the applications for registration and written explanations which must be filed with all the registration authorities and stock exchanges (including local securities dealer associations) in connection with the Investment Company or the offering of its shares;

(i) printing and distribution costs related to the annual and semi-annual reports to the shareholders in all necessary languages and printing and distribution costs of all further reports and documents which are necessary pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations of the abovementioned authorities;

(j) cost of the announcements to the shareholders;

(k) the administrative fees payable for the Investment Company or a sub-fund to all appropriate authorities, in particular the administrative fees of the CSSF and the supervisory authorities of other states and fees for the filing of the Investment Company's documents;

(l) costs for the determination and publication of tax factors;

(m) a reasonable share of the cost of marketing and of costs directly related to the offering and sale of shares;

(n) insurance costs;

(o) fees of domestic and foreign supervisory authorities and compensation, expenses and other costs related to the paying agents, the distribution agents, representatives and other necessary agents to be appointed abroad, which are charged in connection with the respective sub-fund's assets;

(p) expenses of any Investment Committee and costs related to interest groups and periodic costs related to any stock exchange listing;

(q) expenses of the Board of Directors of the Investment Company;

(r) cost of performance attribution;

(s) cost of the evaluation of the Investment Company's or the sub-fund's solvency by national and international recognised rating agencies (if any);

(t) all other extraordinary and irregular expenses which are usually charged to the assets of the sub-funds; and

(u) general operating costs of the Investment Company.

All costs are charged first to the ordinary income, then to the growth in value and finally to the assets of the respective sub-fund.

The assets of the individual sub-funds are only liable for the debts and expenses of the sub-fund in question. Accordingly, the costs, including the costs of incorporation of the sub-funds, are charged to the individual sub-funds separately, provided they only concern such individual sub-fund; the other costs are charged to the individual sub-funds on a pro rata basis.

The cost of the Investment Company's incorporation, including the preparation, printing and publication of the Sales Prospectus and Articles of Association, shall be amortised within the first five years and may be charged to the sub-funds that already existed on the incorporation date. If additional sub-funds are created after the incorporation of the Investment Company, the specific launching costs must be borne by each sub-fund itself and the may also be amortised over a period of no more than five years from the launch date.

Parts of the fees mentioned in the Sales Prospectus can be passed down to intermediaries to compensate in particular any distribution services. These may represent substantial portions of the fees. The Management Company, the Depositary, the distribution agent, the Investment Manager and/or other investment advisors may support distribution measures of third parties from the compensation received; the compensation for such measures is in principle calculated on basis of quantities placed.

Costs for extraordinary measures

In addition, the Investment Company or the Management Company may charge costs for extraordinary measures to the assets of the sub-fund.

Costs for extraordinary measures consist of the expenses which only serve the interest of the respective sub-fund, are incurred in the context of regular business activities and were not predictable at the time of the incorporation of the respective sub-fund. Costs for extraordinary measures are in particular litigation costs incurred in the interest of the Investment Company, the sub-fund or the shareholders.

*Proceeds*

In connection with the purchase and sale of assets and rights for the Investment Company, the Management Company, the Depositary, and any agents shall ensure, in particular, that proceeds directly or indirectly benefit the Investment Company. The Management Company is entitled to charge a fee of no more than 10% of the proceeds for any services related to the collection of proceeds.

## 25 LUXEMBOURG TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following information is of a general nature only and is based on the Investment Company's understanding of certain aspects of the laws and practice in force in Luxembourg as of the date of this Sales Prospectus. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that might be relevant to an investment decision. It is included herein solely for preliminary information purposes. It is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice. It is a description of the essential material Luxembourg tax consequences with respect to the shares and may not include tax considerations that arise from rules of general application or that are generally assumed to be known to shareholders. This summary is based on the laws in force in Luxembourg as of the date of this Sales Prospectus and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date. Prospective shareholders should consult their professional advisors with respect to particular circumstances, the effects of state, local or foreign laws to which they may be subject and as to their tax position.

Please be aware that the residence concept used under the respective headings below applies for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes only. Any reference in the present section to a tax, duty, levy impost or other charge or withholding of a similar nature refers to Luxembourg tax law and/or concepts only. Also, please note that a reference to Luxembourg income tax encompasses corporate income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des collectivités*), municipal business tax (*impôt commercial communal*), a solidarity surcharge (*contribution au fonds pour l'emploi*), as well as personal income tax (*impôt sur le revenu*). A corporate taxpayer may further be subject to net wealth tax (impôt sur la fortune), as well as other duties, levies or taxes. Corporate income tax, municipal business tax as well as the solidarity surcharge invariably apply to most corporate taxpayers resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes. Individual taxpayers are generally subject to personal income tax and to the solidarity surcharge. Under certain circumstances, where an individual taxpayer acts in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, municipal business tax may apply as well.

### 25.1 Taxation of the Investment Company

**Subscription tax**

The Investment Company is as a rule liable in Luxembourg to a subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) at a rate of 0.05% per annum of its net assets. This rate is however reduced to 0.01% per annum amongst others in the case of sub-funds or share classes of a sub-fund of the Investment Company which are reserved to institutional investors. Such tax is payable quarterly and calculated on the Net Asset Value of the relevant category at the valuation day.

An exemption from subscription tax applies in the following cases:

(a) for the value of the assets represented by shares or units held in other UCI to the extent such shares or units have already been subject to the subscription tax provided by the law of 13

February 2007 on specialised investment funds (as amended), the Law of 17 December 2010 or the law of 23 July 2016 on reserved alternative investment funds (as amended) (the "**Law of 2016**");

(b) for UCI, as well as individual sub-funds of umbrella UCI with multiple sub-funds:

i. the securities of which are reserved for institutional investors; and

ii. the exclusive object of which is the collective investment in money market instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions; and

iii. the weighted residual portfolio maturity of which does not exceed 90 days; and

iv. that have obtained the highest possible rating from a recognised rating agency;

(c) for UCI, the securities of which are reserved for (i) institutions for occupational retirement provision, or similar investment vehicles, set up on one or several employers' initiative for the benefit of their employees and (ii) companies of one or several employers investing the funds they own, in order to provide their employees with retirement benefits; or

(d) UCI as well as individual sub-funds of umbrella UCI with multiple sub-funds whose main objective is the investment in microfinance institutions.

(e) UCIs as well as individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments (i) whose securities are listed or traded on at least one stock exchange or another regulated market, operating regularly, recognised and open to the public, and (ii) whose sole object is to replicate the performance of one or more indices. If several classes of securities exist within the UCI or the compartment, the exemption only applies to classes fulfilling the condition sub-point (i).

**Withholding tax**

Under current Luxembourg tax law, there is no withholding tax on any distribution, redemption or payment made by the Investment Company to its shareholders under the shares of the Investment Company (the "**Shares**"). There is also no withholding tax on the distribution of liquidation proceeds to the shareholders.

**Income tax**

The Investment Company is not liable to any Luxembourg income tax in Luxembourg.

**Value added tax**

As per current Luxembourg legislation, regulated investment funds such UCI have the status of taxable persons for value added tax (**"VAT"**) purposes. Accordingly, the Investment Company is considered in Luxembourg as a taxable person for VAT purposes without input VAT deduction right. A VAT exemption applies in Luxembourg for services qualifying as fund management services. Other services supplied to the Investment Company could potentially trigger VAT and require the VAT registration of the Investment Company in Luxembourg. As a result of such VAT registration, the Investment Company will be in a position to fulfil its duty to self-assess the VAT regarded as due in Luxembourg on taxable services (or goods to some extent) purchased from abroad. No VAT liability arises in principle in Luxembourg in respect of any payments by the Investment Company to its shareholders, to the extent such payments are linked to their subscription to the Investment Company's shares and do therefore not constitute the consideration received for taxable services supplied.

**Other taxes**

No stamp duty or other tax is payable in Luxembourg on the issue of shares in the Investment Company against cash, except a fixed registration duty of EUR 75 upon the Investment Company's incorporation or if the articles of incorporation of the Investment Company are amended.

The Investment Company is exempt from net wealth tax.

The Investment Company may be subject to withholding tax on dividends and interest and to tax on capital gains in the country of origin of its investments. As the Investment Company itself is exempt from income tax, withholding tax levied at source, if any, is not creditable/refundable in Luxembourg. It is not certain whether the Investment Company itself would be able to benefit from Luxembourg's double tax treaties network. Whether the Investment Company may benefit from a double tax treaty concluded by Luxembourg must be analysed on a case-by-case basis. Indeed, as the Investment Company is structured as an investment company (as opposed to a mere co-ownership of assets), certain double tax treaties signed by Luxembourg may directly be applicable to the Investment Company.

### 25.2 Taxation of the shareholders

A shareholder will not become resident, nor be deemed to be resident, in Luxembourg, by reason only of the holding of the Shares, or the execution, performance, delivery and/or enforcement of its right and obligations under the Shares.

**Income tax**

*Luxembourg non-residents*

Shareholders, who are non-residents of Luxembourg and who have neither a permanent establishment nor a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable, are not liable to any Luxembourg income tax on income received and capital gains realised upon the sale, disposal or redemption of the Shares.

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

*Luxembourg residents*

(a) Luxembourg resident individuals

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

A gain realised upon disposal of Shares by Luxembourg resident individual shareholders, acting in the course of the management of their private wealth, is not subject to income tax, unless said capital gain qualifies either as speculative gains or as gains on a substantial participation. Capital gains are deemed to be speculative and are thus subject to income tax at ordinary rates if the Shares are disposed of less than six months after the acquisition thereof, or if their disposal precedes their acquisition. A shareholding is considered as substantial shareholding in limited cases, in particular if (i) the shareholder has held, either alone or together with his spouse and/or his minor children, either directly or indirectly, at any time within the five (5) years preceding the realisation of the gain, more than ten percent (10%) of the share capital of the Investment Company or (ii) the taxpayer acquired free of charge, within the five years preceding the transfer, a participation that was constituting a substantial participation in the hands of the alienator (or the alienators in case of successive transfers free of charge within the same five-year period). Capital gains realised on a substantial participation more than six (6) months after the acquisition thereof are subject to income tax according to the half-global rate method, (i.e. the average rate applicable to the total income is calculated according to progressive

income tax rates and half of the average rate is applied to the capital gains realised on the substantial participation). A disposal may include a sale, an exchange, a contribution or any other kind of alienation of the Shares.

Capital gains realised on the disposal of the Shares by a resident individual shareholder, who acts in the course of the management of his/her professional/business activity, are subject to income tax at ordinary rates. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the price for which the Shares have been disposed of and the lower of their cost or book value.

(b) Luxembourg resident companies

Luxembourg resident corporate (*sociétés de capitaux*) holders of Shares must include any income received, as well as any gain realised on the sale, disposal or redemption of Shares, in their taxable income for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes.

(c) Luxembourg residents benefiting from a special tax regime

Luxembourg resident shareholders which benefit from a special tax regime (such as (i) undertakings for collective investment subject to the Law of 17 December 2010 (ii) specialised investment funds subject to the amended law of 13 February 2007, (iii) family wealth management companies governed by the amended law of 11 May 2007) and (iv) reserved alternative investment funds governed by the Law of 2016 and treated as a specialised investment fund for Luxembourg tax purposes are tax exempt entities in Luxembourg, and profits derived from the Shares are thus not subject to any Luxembourg income tax.

**Net wealth tax**

A Luxembourg resident shareholder, as well as a non-resident shareholder, who has a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable, is subject to Luxembourg net wealth tax on such Shares, except if the shareholder is (i) a resident or non-resident individual taxpayer, (ii) an undertaking for collective investment subject to the Law of 17 December 2010, (iii) a securitization company governed by the amended law of 22 March 2004 on securitization, (iv) a company governed by the amended law of 15 June 2004 on venture capital vehicles, (v) a specialised investment fund governed by the amended law of 13 February 2007, (vi) a family wealth management company governed by the amended law of 11 May 2007, (vii) a professional pension institution governed by the amended law of 13 July 2005 or (viii) a reserved alternative investment fund governed by the Law of 2016.

However, (i) a securitization company governed by the amended law of 22 March 2004 on securitization, (ii) a company governed by the amended law of 15 June 2004 on venture capital vehicles, (iii) a professional pension institution governed by the amended law of 13 July 2005 and (iv) a reserved alternative investment fund governed by the Law of 2016 and treated as a venture capital vehicle for Luxembourg tax purposes remain subject to a minimum net wealth tax.

**Other taxes**

Under Luxembourg tax law, where an individual shareholder is a resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes at the time of his/her death, the Shares are included in his or her taxable basis for inheritance tax purposes. On the contrary, no estate or inheritance tax is levied on the transfer of the Shares upon death of a shareholder in cases where the deceased was not a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance tax purposes at the time of his death.

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

Interested parties are encouraged to inform themselves and, as the case may be, to seek professional counsel concerning the laws and regulations applicable to the purchasing, holding, and redemption of shares.

## 26 CRS

### CRS Definitions

"**CRS**" means the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax matters and its Common Reporting Standard published by the OECD and implemented by the Directive 2014/107/EU amending the Directive 2011/16/EU of 15 February 2011 on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation, (ii) the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement to automatically exchange information under the CRS and (iii) the CRS Law.

"**CRS Law**" means the Luxembourg law dated 18 December 2015 implementing the Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation, as amended or supplemented from time to time, as well as the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement on automatic exchange of financial account information.

### CRS Section

Capitalised terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the CRS Law (as defined above), unless provided otherwise herein.

The Investment Company may be subject to the CRS as set out in the CRS Law which provides for an automatic exchange of financial account information between Member States of the European Union as well as in the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement on automatic exchange of financial account information signed on 29 October 2014 in Berlin, with effect as of 1 January 2016.

Under the terms of the CRS Law, the Investment Company is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution. As such, the Investment Company will be required to annually report to the Luxembourg tax authorities personal and financial information related, inter alia, to the identification of, holdings by and payments made to (i) certain shareholders qualifying as Reportable Persons as per the CRS Law and (ii) Controlling Persons of passive non-financial entities ("NFEs") which are themselves Reportable Persons. This information, as exhaustively set out in Annex I of the CRS Law (the "Information"), will include personal data related to the Reportable Persons.

The Investment Company's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each shareholder providing the Investment Company with the Information, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. In this context, the shareholders are hereby informed that, as data controller, the Investment Company will process the Information for the purposes as set out in the CRS Law.

Shareholders qualifying as passive NFEs undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their Information by the Investment Company.

Additionally, the Investment Company is responsible for the processing of personal data and each shareholder has a right to access the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities and to correct such data (if necessary). Any data obtained by the Investment Company are to be processed in accordance with the applicable data protection legislation.

The shareholders are further informed that the Information related to Reportable Persons within the meaning of the CRS Law will be disclosed to the Luxembourg tax authorities annually for the purposes set out in the CRS Law. The Luxembourg tax authorities will, under their own responsibility, eventually exchange the reported information to the competent authority of the Reportable Jurisdiction(s). In particular, Reportable Persons are informed that certain operations performed by them will be reported to them through the issuance of statements, and that part of this information will serve as a basis for the annual disclosure to the Luxembourg tax authorities.

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

Although the Investment Company will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to avoid any fines or penalties imposed by the CRS Law, no assurance can be given that the Investment Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Investment Company becomes subject to a fine or penalty as a result of the CRS Law, the value of the Shares held by the shareholders may suffer material losses.

Any shareholder that fails to comply with the Investment Company's Information or documentation requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Investment Company as a result of such shareholder's failure to provide the Information and the Investment Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such shareholders.

Ordinary shareholders should contact their own tax advisers regarding the application of the Luxembourg CRS Law to their particular circumstances and their investment in the Investment Company.

## 27 FATCA

### FATCA Definitions

"**FATCA**" means the Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the United States Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act on 18 March 2010, set out in sections 1471 to 1474 of the Code, and any U.S. Treasury regulations issued thereunder, Internal Revenue Service rulings or other official guidance pertaining thereto.

"**FATCA Law**" means the amended Luxembourg law dated 24 July 2015 implementing the Model I Intergovernmental Agreement between the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Government of the United States of America to Improve International Tax Compliance and with respect to the United States information reporting provisions commonly known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

### FATCA Section

Capitalised terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the FATCA Law (as defined above), unless provided otherwise herein.

The Investment Company may be subject to the so-called FATCA legislation which generally requires reporting to the US Internal Revenue Service of non-US financial institutions that do not comply with FATCA and direct or indirect ownership by US persons of non-US entities. As part of the process of implementing FATCA, the US government has negotiated intergovernmental agreements with certain foreign jurisdictions which are intended to streamline reporting and compliance requirements for entities established in such foreign jurisdictions and subject to FATCA.

Luxembourg has entered into a Model I Intergovernmental Agreement ("IGA") implemented by the FATCA Law, which requires Financial Institutions located in Luxembourg to report, when required, information on Financial Accounts held by Specified US Persons, if any, to the Luxembourg tax authorities (*administration des contribution directes*).

Under the terms of the FATCA Law, the Investment Company is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution.

This status imposes on the Investment Company the obligation to regularly obtain and verify information on all of its shareholders. On the request of the Investment Company, each shareholder shall agree to provide certain information, including, in the case of a passive Non-Financial Foreign Entity ("NFFE"), information on the Controlling Persons of such NFFE, along with the required supporting documentation. Similarly, each shareholder shall agree to actively provide to the Investment Company within thirty (30) days any information that would affect its status, as for instance a new mailing address or a new residency address.

The FATCA Law may require the Investment Company to disclose the names, addresses and taxpayer identification number (if available) of its shareholders as well as information such as account balances, income and gross proceeds (non-exhaustive list) to the Luxembourg tax authorities for the purposes

set out in the FATCA Law. Such information will be relayed by the Luxembourg tax authorities to the US Internal Revenue Service.

Shareholders qualifying as passive NFFEs undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their information by the Investment Company.

Additionally, the Investment Company is responsible for the processing of personal data and each shareholder has a right to access the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities and to correct such data (if necessary). Any data obtained by the Investment Company are to be processed in accordance with the applicable data protection legislation.

Although the Investment Company will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to avoid imposition of FATCA withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the Investment Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Investment Company becomes subject to a withholding tax or penalties as result of the FATCA regime, the value of the Shares held by the shareholders may suffer material losses. The failure for the Investment Company to obtain such information from each shareholder and to transmit it to the Luxembourg tax authorities may trigger the 30% withholding tax to be imposed on payments of US source income as well as penalties.

Any shareholder that fails to comply with the Investment Company's documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and/or penalties imposed on the Investment Company as a result of such shareholder's failure to provide the information and the Investment Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such shareholder.

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

Shareholders should consult a US tax advisor or otherwise seek professional advice regarding the above requirements.

## 28 GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

A duly convened General Meeting of the shareholders represents all shareholders in the Investment Company. It has the broadest powers to order or to ratify all acts of the Investment Company. Its resolutions are binding upon all shareholders, insofar as such resolutions are in conformity with the law of Luxembourg and the Articles of Association, in particular, insofar as they do not infringe the rights of the separate meetings of shareholders in a given share class or in a given sub-fund.

Invitations to General Meetings, including to those meetings in which amendments to the articles of association or the dissolution and liquidation of the Investment Company are decided, are to be announced, if required by the laws of Luxembourg, in one or several newspapers defined by the Board of Directors and in the Luxembourg official gazette (**"Mémorial"**) and also, where applicable, notified to the shareholders through registered letter no less than eight days before the General Meeting at their address. All other information of importance to the shareholders shall be sent to them in the appropriate manner.

The annual General Meeting of the Shareholders shall be held in Luxembourg at the place mentioned in the invitation, on the 4th Thursday of the month of February of each year at 14:00 CET, for the first time on 27 February 2014. If such day is a legal or bank holiday in Luxembourg, the General Meeting shall be held on the following business day in Luxembourg.

General Meetings of Shareholders, as well as separate general meetings of the shareholders in one or more sub-funds or share classes, shall, unless otherwise stipulated in these present Articles, be conducted in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions.

As a general rule, all shareholders are entitled to attend the General Meetings. Each shareholder may also choose to be represented by a proxy, to be appointed by the shareholder in writing.

General meetings held for individual sub-funds or share classes, which may adopt resolutions with regard only to the respective sub-fund or share classes, may be attended only by those shareholders who hold shares in the sub-funds or share classes concerned.

Proxies appointments, the form of which may be determined by the Board of Directors, must be on file at the registered office no less than five days prior to the General Meeting.

All shareholders and proxies in attendance shall enter their names on the attendance list prepared by the Board of Directors prior to admission to the General Meeting.

The General Meeting shall decide on all matters foreseen in the Law of 10 August 1915 and in the Law of 17 December 2010, and this in the form, and with the quorums and majorities foreseen in the aforementioned laws. Unless otherwise provided by those laws or these present articles of association, resolutions by duly convened General Meetings shall be carried by a simple majority of the present and voting shareholders.

Each share entitles the holder to one vote. Fractions of shares have no voting rights.

On questions concerning the Investment Company as a whole, the shareholders shall vote as a body. Separate votes, however, shall be held on issues that concern only one or more sub-funds or one or more share classes.

## 29 FISCAL YEAR, REPORTS, AND CURRENCY

The Investment Company's fiscal year shall begin on the first day of October and end on the 30th day of September of the following year.

The Investment Company shall publish annually, within four months of the conclusion of a fiscal year, in the currency of the respective sub-fund, an annual report containing the audited consolidated annual statement of the Investment Company's accounts and the report of the auditor. In addition, the Investment Company shall publish, within two months of the completion of each half-year, an unaudited semi-annual report.

The first audited annual report was published for the accounting period ending on 30 September 2013, the first unaudited semi-annual report for that ending on 31 March 2013.

The Investment Company's currency of reference is the euro. The reference currencies of the sub-funds and of the share classes are indicated in the respective appendices to the Sales Prospectus of the Investment Company.

The fund documents may be obtained free of cost at the registered office of the company and from the national sales representatives.

## 30 LIQUIDATION OF THE INVESTMENT COMPANY

The Investment Company may be liquidated by resolution of the General Meeting of the Shareholders. The resolution shall be voted in accordance with the provisions foreseen for amendments to the Articles of Association, subject to a waiver of those provisions by the Articles of Association of the Investment Company, by the Law of 10 August 1915, or by the Law of 17 December 2010.

In the event that the Investment Company's assets fall below two thirds of the minimum required capital, the Board of Directors of the Investment Company shall call a General Meeting of the Shareholders and submit to it the question of the liquidation of the Investment Company. The resolution on liquidation shall be carried by a simple majority of the votes present or represented.

In the event that the Investment Company's assets fall below one fourth of the minimum required capital, the Board of Directors of the Investment Company shall call a General Meeting of the Shareholders and submit to it the question of the liquidation of the Investment Company. The resolution in favour of liquidation shall be carried, if approved, by 25% of the votes cast at the General Meeting.

The calling of the aforementioned General Meetings shall take place within 40 days of the respective determination of the circumstance that the fund assets have fallen below two thirds or one fourth, of the minimum capital.

The resolution of the General Meeting in favour of the liquidation of the Investment Company shall be published in accordance with the statutory provisions.

Subject to contrary resolution by the Board of Directors, the Investment Company, as of the date of the liquidation resolution vote and until execution of the liquidation resolution, shall not issue, redeem or convert any further shares in the Investment Company.

Net liquidation proceeds not claimed by shareholders up to the time of the conclusion of the liquidation proceedings shall be deposited by the Depository Bank upon conclusion of the liquidation proceedings in escrow for the entitled shareholders with the Caisse de Consignations in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, to whom those amounts for which no claim is asserted within the statutory limitation period shall be forfeited.

## 31 LIQUIDATION OF ONE OR MORE SUB-FUNDS

The Investment Company consists of one or more sub-funds. The Board of Directors may at any time resolve upon the creation of further sub-funds. In such case, this Sales Prospectus will be revised accordingly.

Each sub-fund shall be treated as a separate set of assets in relations between the shareholders. The rights and duties of the shareholders in a sub-fund are distinct from those of the shareholders in other sub-funds. In relations vis-à-vis third parties, the assets of each of the individual sub-funds are liable only for liabilities entered into by the respective sub-fund.

One or more sub-funds may be established for a fixed term. The duration of an individual sub-fund is determined in the appendix to this Sales Prospectus concerning the respective sub-fund. The dissolution of a sub-fund shall follow automatically upon expiration of its term, where applicable.

A sub-fund of the Investment Company may, moreover, be liquidated at any time by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Investment Company. Liquidation may be resolved upon, in particular, in the following instances:

(a) where the net assets of the sub-fund on a given valuation date fall below the level considered the minimum amount required for managing the sub-fund in a financially reasonable manner; or

(b) insofar as due to a substantial change in the economic or political environment, or for reasons of financial profitability, it no longer appears financially reasonable to manage the sub-fund.

The liquidation resolution by the Board of Directors is to be published as an announcement to the shareholders in conformity with the provisions governing the publication of such announcements. The liquidation resolution requires the prior authorisation of the CSSF.

Subject to contrary resolution by the Board of Directors, the Investment Company, as of the date of the liquidation resolution vote and until execution of the liquidation resolution, shall not issue, redeem or convert any further shares.

Net liquidation proceeds not claimed by shareholders up to the time of the conclusion of the liquidation proceedings shall be deposited by the Depositary upon conclusion of the liquidation proceedings in escrow for the entitled shareholders with the Caisse de Consignations in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, to whom those amounts, for which no claim is asserted within the statutory limitation period, shall be forfeited.

## 32 MERGING OF THE INVESTMENT COMPANY / MERGING OF ONE OR MORE SUB-FUNDS

The Board of Directors may resolve, with the prior consent of the CSSF, in accordance with the conditions and procedures prescribed in the Law of 17 December 2010, upon the merger of two or more of the Investment Company's sub-funds or the Investment Company or one of its sub-funds with

another Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (**"UCITS"**) or a sub-fund of that UCITS, whereby said other UCITS may be domiciled either in Luxembourg or in another Member State.

The shareholders shall be informed of the merger resolution in writing or by other durable medium.

The shareholders concerned shall always be entitled to request, within 30 days, the redemption of their shares at the net asset value or, if appropriate in such case, the conversion of their shares in shares of another sub-fund with a similar investment policy. The shares of the shareholders who do not request the redemption or conversion of their shares, shall be replaced by shares in the receiving UCITS or sub-fund, at a rate calculated on the basis of the net asset value on the date on which the merger becomes effective. Where appropriate, the shareholders shall receive compensation for discrepancies due to the conversion ratio.

A merger of the Investment Company or of a sub-fund with a Luxembourg or foreign Undertaking for Collective Investment (**"UCI"**), or with a sub-fund of such a UCI, that is not a UCITS, is not permitted.

Legal, advisory or management fees related to the preparation and execution of a merger shall not be charged to the Investment Company or to the sub-fund in question, or to their shareholders.

## 33 PUBLICATION OF NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE AND OF ISSUE AND REDEMPTION PRICES

The current net asset value per share, the issue price and the redemption price, as well as all other information for shareholders, is available on request at any time at the registered offices of the Investment Company, the Management Company, the Depositary, and the paying agents. In addition, the issue price and the redemption price shall be published on each valuation date online at www.lgt.com.

## 34 PUBLICATIONS AND CONTACT

The current issue prices and redemption prices of the individual sub-funds or share classes in a sub-fund, as well all other information for shareholders is available on request at any time at the registered offices of the Management Company, the Depositary, the Central Administrative Agent and the paying and distribution agents.

In addition, the most recent versions of the Sales Prospectus and appendices, as well as the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge. Furthermore, the custodian agreement, the service agreement, the investment management agreements, the paying agent agreements, and the articles of association of the Investment Company can be obtained for consultation at the Investment Company's registered office and from the Management Company. Key Investor Documents are also available for download online at the site www.lgt.com. In addition, a printed copy will be furnished upon request by the Management Company or the distribution agents.

The current issue and redemption prices, where required by law and as determined by the Management Company, shall be published respectively in a minimum of one national daily newspaper in those countries in which shares are distributed to the public. The same shall apply for other information, in particular, mandatory announcements to the shareholders.

The Management Company may determine that the issue price and the redemption price are to be published only online on the site www.lgt.com.

Currently, the issue price and the redemption price are published online on the site www.lgt.com. On the same website, the current Sales Prospectus, the annual reports, and the semi-annual reports of the Investment Company are available.

The ten-year performance data for the respective sub-funds – insofar as available – may be found in the Key Investor Documents.

Complaints from shareholders may be submitted to the Management Company, the Depositary, the Central Administrative Agent, or any paying agent or distribution agent. The Management Company has set procedures for the correct and prompt handling of shareholder complaints; it may also be contacted electronically and online, free of charge, at www.lgt.com. Information concerning these procedures is also available upon request, free of charge, from the Management Company, the Depositary, the Central Administrative Agent, and from the paying agents and distribution agents listed in the Sales Prospectus.

## APPENDIX 1: CAT BOND FUND

The following provisions apply to the sub-fund in addition or in derogation of the section 'General investment principles and restrictions'.

(a) Investment Manager

LGT ILS Partners AG

(b) Investment objectives

The investment objective of this actively managed sub-fund is to achieve a return in the reference currency of the individual share classes in excess of the 3-month money market rate (JP Morgan Cash Index USD; the "Benchmark") for the respective reference currency. The sub-fund references the Benchmark as a suitable comparison benchmark for investors to measure the sub-fund's performance against. The sub-fund seeks to outperform the Benchmark. The portfolio of the sub-fund is not linked to the Benchmark in any manner.

Furthermore, the sub-fund seeks in principle to achieve a low correlation to the returns on traditional bond and equity investments and low fluctuations in value compared with long-term bond investments.

(c) Investment policy

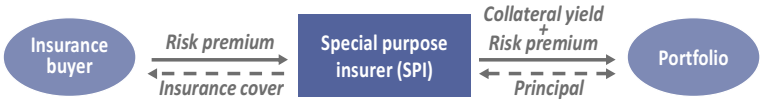
This sub-fund invests the major part of its assets in insurance-linked securities (ILS) of all kinds that are traded worldwide on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public and whose event risks are modelled using models produced by a modelling agency which are recognised in the insurance market (AIR (Applied Insurance Research), RMS (Risk Management Solutions), EQECAT or similar). These ILS must be permitted assets pursuant to article 41 a-d of the Law of 17 December 2010 and the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and satisfy the requirements of the CSSF 08/380 circular. AIR, RMS and EQECAT are independent companies which analyse natural disasters, pandemics, risks of terrorism, and risks of fire and explosion at industrial plants. Using scientific methods and large databases, they develop models for such events. In these models, the frequency and severity of these catastrophes are applied to the respective event risks, and the loss distributions are calculated. This data is used on the one hand by the reinsurance and insurance industry for risk modelling, while, on the other hand, a full and detailed analysis of the risk by one of the modelling agencies is added for each outstanding ILS. These models serve as the basis for the ratings agencies and for the pricing of ILS. Most reinsurance and insurance companies use the services of these firms.

Insurance-linked securities are securities where the coupon and/or redemption is dependent on the occurrence of insured events (e.g. natural disasters, pandemics, explosion and fire catastrophes, aviation catastrophes or similar infrequent insured events). An insured event refers to a phenomenon that occurs at a specific time, in a specific place and in a specific way, thereby triggering the payment of insurance claims. The insured events must always be specified and documented in detail and exceed high threshold values.

Insurance-linked securities are issued in the form of bonds, notes and certificates, or as preference shares. The ceding insurer must in principle have a rating of at least BBB- or Baa3 or an equivalent credit rating. Exceptionally, a ceding insurer may have a lower rating or no rating. In such case, the ceding insurer must perform his obligation in advance or provide security.

*Investment instruments / Insurance-Linked Securities*

Insurance-linked securities enable insurance companies to cover liabilities, which are triggered by the occurrence of insured events, via the capital markets. The legal structure of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) enables a clear and binding distinction to be made between the losses to be paid when insured events occur by the insurance company directly on the one hand and from an Insurance-Linked Security on the other.




When the securities are issued, the investor pays the par value or full collateral into the SPV. This amount is invested in first-class investments (e.g. government bonds) via a Collateral Account. The ceding insurer periodically pays an insurance premium to the SPV. The investor receives a coupon payment on a quarterly basis, made up of the interest income from the Collateral Account and the insurance premium (e.g. 350 basis points or 3.5% per annum). In addition to the coupon payments, the SPV also ensures the repayment of the par value in normal cases. When a specifically defined insured event occurs, the SPV must pay the agreed insured amount to the ceding insurer. Any remaining amount goes to the investor.

In addition, this sub-fund may invest, on a limited scale, in debt instruments (including convertible bonds and warrants) and similar instruments such as money market instruments, issued by private or public issuers worldwide.

Without prejudice to the generally applicable investment limits, this sub-fund may invest a maximum of 10% of its net assets in other UCITSs or other UCIs.

This sub-fund may also, for asset hedging or efficient portfolio management purposes, use at any time financial derivative instruments provided this is in the interest of the investors and is line with the investment objectives of the sub-fund. This sub-fund thus seeks the best possible management of its assets and the most accurate application of the investment policy.

Option and futures contracts markets are volatile and the opportunity to achieve profits as well as the risk of suffering losses is higher than in securities investments. These financial derivatives instruments are only used insofar as they are compatible with this sub-fund's investment policy and do not compromise the quality of such investment policy.

The sub-fund will neither employ any techniques and instruments for the purpose of efficient portfolio management such as securities lending or repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions nor enter into any total return swaps or any other securities financing transactions falling under the scope of the Regulation (EU) 2015/2365. Should this change in the future, this Prospectus will be updated accordingly.

This sub-fund may purchase or sell foreign exchange futures, swaps and options with the purpose of:

i. hedging partially or fully the risk of foreign exchange rate fluctuations against the currency of account which the investments held by this sub-fund involve. This can be effected directly (hedging of a currency against the currency of account) or indirectly (hedging of a currency against a third currency, which is then hedged against the currency of account).

ii. building up foreign currency positions against the currency of account or a third currency, provided the currencies concerned are among the following: Swiss Franc, Euro, British Pound, US Dollar, Japanese Yen, Hong-Kong Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Singapore Dollar, Australian Dollar, Swedish Krona, Norwegian Krone and South African Rand.

Liabilities resulting from foreign exchange futures, swaps and options transactions may, except if they serve the purpose of foreign currency investment hedging, never exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets.

The Investment Manager may, for the purpose of hedging currency risks or building up foreign currency positions, purchase or sell foreign exchange futures, swaps and options. The liabilities resulting from such transactions may, however, not, when added to the liabilities resulting from other transactions, exceed the net assets of the sub-fund.

The net asset value of the sub-fund is expressed in USD, which is the currency of this sub-fund, and not in the currency in which all or most of the sub-fund's investments are expressed. Shares of the (EUR) and (CHF) share classes shall be issued in EUR or CHF, respectively, and most (at least 50%) of the associated currency risk shall be hedged against currency risks (including the currency risks underlying, for instance, American depositary receipts and global depositary receipts). Shares of share classes A, B, B2, C, I1 and IM (USD) shall be issued in USD, without particular hedging. The net asset value of the hedged shares does not perform like that of shares issued in the sub-fund's currency or are in another currency than the sub-fund's currency, without hedging. Assets may be temporarily over-hedged at a maximum of 10%.

(d) Specific risks of the Sub-fund

i. Rating of the ceding insurer

The ceding insurer must periodically (typically every quarter) pay a premium to the SPV to maintain the insurance coverage. The ceding insurer must therefore at least have a rating of BBB / Baa3 or equivalent solvability such that the periodical premium payments to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) can be considered as secured. Exceptionally, a ceding insurer may have a lower rating or no rating. In such case, the ceding insurer must perform his obligation in advance or provide security.

ii. Duration risk

Insurance-Linked Securities are securities with a variable interest rate, which means that the interest rate is adjusted periodically to the current money market rate. Consequently, the duration risk is low.

iii. Interest rate risk

If the money market rates rise or fall, this has an impact on the global performance of the sub-fund but not on the relative performance compared to the money market, in accordance with the investment objective of this sub-fund.

iv. Event risk

Event risk is the most prominent feature of Insurance-Linked Securities (ILS). This is by contrast to traditional bonds, where the risks primarily depend on the borrower's credit quality. Should an insured event occur and the defined threshold values be exceeded, then the value of a specific investment may decrease to the extent of a total loss.

The event risk consists of the occurrence of an insured event, which exceeds the limits of indemnification of the insurance industry or a ceding insurer. Examples of such insured events are earthquakes in California and the Midwest of the US, in Japan, New Zealand and Europe; windstorms in Europe and the north-east and south-east coasts of the US, in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Japan; extreme temperatures (heat/cold); aviation disasters; shipping disasters; explosion and fire disasters; epidemics or pandemics; mortality risks. This list is not exhaustive. However, these insured events must always be specified and documented in detail and exceed relatively high threshold values as shown in the following example.

For example: The Insurance-Linked Security pays a coupon in USD of the 3-month JP Morgan Cash Index USD plus 3.5%. The ILS covers damages resulting from earthquakes in California. Should the industry loss reach the ILS' lower threshold (attachment point) of USD 22.5 billion, then the first dollar is lost. Should the upper threshold (exhaustion point) of USD 31.5 billion be reached, then the whole amount is lost and the net asset value of the sub-fund decreases according to the weight of this particular ILS in the Sub-fund.

**Measures to mitigate event risks:**

The Investment Manager ensures that the investments are broadly diversified. There is no systematic connection, and therefore in principle no correlation, to be expected between the various insured events mentioned in the investment policy. Moreover, for each insured event, investments are where possible made in several ILS with different specific features (e.g. 'hurricane Florida', 'earthquake California USA', 'windstorm Europe' and 'earthquake Japan').

When diversifying investments, the following criteria are primarily taken into account:

(A) Diversification by insured event and region. The event risks are allocated to individual, separate categories.

(B) Diversification via the sequence order of insured events.

(C) Distribution of the overall risk over direct and indirect event risks.

(D) Diversification via the mechanisms of measuring losses ('trigger mechanism'): Distribution of the overall risk over various mechanisms of measuring losses such as physical triggers (strength of an earthquake), level of the industry loss (sum of the damage payments of the insurance industry after a major event), actual loss of the sponsor of the transaction, etc.

(E) Diversification via different ILS sponsors: Distribution of the overall risk in terms of the type and motivation of the sponsor of an ILS, i.e. by insurer, reinsurer, companies from other industries (telecommunications, film industry, etc.)

Event / draw-down risk is best measured as tail risk exposure stemming from extreme catastrophe event scenarios. A recognised standard measure of such tail risk exposure is the "100-year probable maximum loss" ("1% PML"), typically expressed in the form of the "value at risk" ("99% VaR"). In order to manage significant draw-downs from single catastrophe event scenarios, the 1% PML from any distinct region is limited to 20% of the sub-fund's NAV with the exception that for one region the 1% PML may reach up to 35% of the sub-fund's NAV.

v. Model risk

The event probability of insurance-linked securities is based on risk models. These are constantly being revised and developed, but they only represent an approximation of reality. These models are fraught with uncertainty and errors. Consequently, event risks can be significantly under- or overestimated.

For example: based on extensive simulations, there is a 1.13% probability per year of the lower threshold of an ILS being reached and a 0.47% probability of the upper threshold being reached. The expected loss is 0.73% per annum. These figures are to be taken as best-case estimates and correspond to the current view of the insurance industry. Each ILS is based on the current version of the modelling; the models are typically updated annually, whereas the influence of climate change, changes in the underlying insured assets, etc. are taken into account in the best possible manner.

**Measures to mitigate model risks:**

There are a number of highly specialised and renowned risk modelling firms operating in the market. Various models are thus available for each insured events and regions. For example, there are a number of ILS for Hurricane Florida, based on a variety of different models. By diversifying over several models, the model risk can be lowered.

The majority of ILS have two or more ratings. Rating agencies for their part subject the risk models used to through analyses and stress tests.

As part of the due diligence process, the modelling concepts of the risk models used are analysed and compared with those of similar security issues. The models used are examined with a view to their logical structure as well as their acceptance in the reinsurance sector.

(e) Target investor profile

This sub-fund is intended for investors with a medium- to long-term investment horizon (3 to 5 years) who are primarily interested in ongoing returns. The target investors are investors who have appointed a discretionary asset manager or are advised by financial professionals such as banks, investment firms or wealth managers. The investors should be able to accept temporary fluctuations in the net asset value of the shares and not be dependent upon liquidating their investment on a set date. Investors need to be aware that the value of the sub-fund's shares may rise or fall.

(f) Risk management procedure

The Management Company has set up a risk management procedure in accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and other applicable provisions, in particular the circular 11/512 of the CSSF. By means of the risk management procedure, the Management Company determines and assesses the market risk, the liquidity risk, the counterparty risk and all other risks, including operational risks, that are relevant for this Sub-fund.

*Global exposure*

As part of the risk management procedure, the global exposure of this sub-fund is measured and reviewed through the Commitment Approach. In the Commitment Approach, the global exposure of the derivatives and other techniques for the efficient management of the portfolio of this sub-fund is calculated, taking netting and hedging effects into account; the global net value of this sub-fund may not exceed the calculated global exposure.

(g) Categories of Shares within the Sub-Fund

The Sub-Fund issues Shares in different Categories, for detailed information, see the table "**Share Class overview of the Sub-Fund LGT (Lux) I – Cat Bond Fund**" in the Annex to this Appendix.

(h) Additional restrictions to subscriptions

Shares are available to all investors provided the applicable minimum investment amount requirement is met and subject to further restrictions set out below.

Category I1 and I2 shares are only open to institutional investors.

Category C and C2 Shares are open to the following investors:

i. Institutional investors;

ii. Clients of banks in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands;

iii. Clients of LGT Group companies after signing a separate, written, and fee bearing Agreement regarding services (provided by LGT Group companies) without remunerations by third parties (LGT Group companies or third parties);

iv. Clients (who do not hold an account with LGT Group companies) of asset managers and banks not affiliated with LGT Group within the scope of a written and fee bearing asset management or advisory mandate;

v. In the case of a corresponding agreement between the client or intermediary and the Management Company.

vi. LGT Group may demand supporting documentation for verification thereof. Investors have no right to the delivery of Shares of this class. Should the conditions set out above no longer be fulfilled, the Investment Company can arrange for the transfer into another Share class, for which the investor qualifies.

Category IM shares are only open to investors who satisfy either of the following requirements:

i. Institutional investors, who must also meet one of the following requirements:

(A) existence of a relevant asset management agreement, investment advisory agreement, co-operation agreement or similar agreement with an LGT group company; or

(B) fund products promoted by the LGT Group or fund-related products and certificates.

ii. Any and all companies in which the LGT Group Foundation has a direct or indirect interest for its own account.

iii. Any and all employees of a LGT group company as well as the directors of the Investment Company and the Management Company.

Institutional investors within the meaning of the above described classes C, C2, I1, I2, and IM are domestic and foreign investors who correspond to the definition of the expression 'institutional investor' used by the CSSF in its administrative practice, including all companies in which the LGT Group Foundation directly or indirectly has a holding.

(i) Initial subscription period

n/a

(j) Valuation date

Every Friday following the 2nd Monday of a month (first valuation date) and every last business day of a month (second valuation date), as long as the abovementioned Friday is a business day in both Luxembourg and Switzerland; if not, the respective following business day.

(k) Determination date

The third business day in both Luxembourg and Switzerland following the valuation date.

(l) Cut-off time

No later than 15:00 CET every 2nd Monday of a month (first cut-off time) and every 25th calendar day of a month (second cut-off time), as long as these are business days in both Luxemburg and Switzerland; if not, the respective following business day.

(m) Payment of the issuing and redemption price

Within two business days in both Luxembourg and Switzerland from the determination date

(n) Issue premium (in % of share value)

Max. 5%

(o) Max. swing factor

The net asset value of the sub-fund will not be increased or decreased by a swing factor.

(p) Redemption fee (in % of share value)

Max. 2%

(q) Conversion commission (in % of share value)

The conversion of shares of this sub-fund into shares of another sub-fund or the conversion of shares of another Sub-fund into shares of this Sub-fund is not permitted. No conversion commission is charged for the conversion of shares of a share class of the sub-fund against shares of another share class of the sub-fund.

(r) Operational Costs (in % p.a. of the sub-fund's net asset value)

The sub-fund will further pay fees in line with customary rates in Luxembourg for the services provided by various service providers, including but not limited to the Depositary, the Central Administrative Agent and the Management Company (the sum of which being the **"Operational Costs"**). The Operational Costs shall not exceed 0.25% as regards share classes A and B, max. 0.20% as regards share classes B2, C, C2, I1, I2, and IM. This is calculated on the basis of the net asset value of this sub-fund as of each valuation date, and charged at the end of the month.

(s) Management fee

The Management Company will charge an annual management fee for the share classes A, B, B2, I1 and I2 for asset management and distribution (including third party distribution) of the Sub-Fund. For the share class categories C and C2, the Management Company will charge an annual management fee for the asset management of the Sub-Fund.

The Management Fee per share class is set out in the table "Share Class overview of the Sub-Fund LGT (Lux) I – Cat Bond Fund" in the Annex to this Appendix. The Management Fee is calculated on the basis of the net asset value of the Sub-Fund as of each valuation date, and charged at the end of the month on a pro rata basis.

(t) Transaction costs

The sub-fund also bears all ancillary costs accrued through the management of the assets in buying and selling investments (brokerage fees, commissions, and fees in line with market rates), and all taxes imposed on the sub-fund based on its assets, earnings and expenditures (e.g. withholding tax on foreign income). The sub-fund also bears any external costs, that is, third-party charges, incurred in buying and selling investments. In addition, any currency hedging costs are also charged to the respective share classes.

Any consideration that is included in a flat rate may not be charged again as a separate expense.

(u) Other costs and fees

Other costs and fees, as described in this Sales Prospectus, may be charged to the sub-fund assets.

(v) Currency of sub-fund

US Dollar

(w) Securitisation of the unit certificates

Shares are made available through registration in a share register of the Investment Company with written confirmation thereof provided.

(x) Use of income

Share classes A: distribution

Share classes B, B2, C, C2, I1, I2 and IM: accumulation

(y) Duration of the sub-fund

The sub-fund is established for an indefinite period.

(z) Activation of sub-fund

28 September 2012

(aa) Taxonomy Regulation

The Regulation on the Establishment of a Framework to Facilitate Sustainable Investment (Regulation EU/2020/852) as may be amended from time to time ("Taxonomy Regulation") is a piece of directly effective EU legislation that is applicable to the sub-fund. Its purpose is to establish a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. It sets out harmonised criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable and outlines a range of disclosure obligations to enhance transparency and to provide for objective comparison of financial products regarding the proportion of their investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities.

It is notable that the scope of environmentally sustainable economic activities, as prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation, is narrower than the scope of sustainable investments under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation EU/2019/2088) as amended and as may be further amended from time to time ("SFDR"). Therefore, although there are disclosure requirements for both, these two concepts should be considered and assessed separately. This section addresses only the specific disclosure requirements of the Taxonomy Regulation. For further details on the sub-fund's approach to sustainability in accordance with SFDR, please refer to the above section entitled "Integration of Sustainability Risks into Investment Decisions".

For the purpose of the Taxonomy Regulation, the investments underlying the sub-fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

## Annex to the Appendix 1: Share Class Overview of the LGT (Lux) I – Cat Bond Fund

| Categories of Shares within the Sub-Fund | | | | Minimum Investment Amount | Initial Subscription Price[1] | Management Fee[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Category Name | ISIN | WKN | Valor | | | |
| (USD) A | LU0815031256 | A1J2MX | 19195473 | USD 100,000 | USD 100 | max. 1.50% p.a. |
| (EUR) A | LU0815031330 | A1J2MY | 19195478 | The equivalent of USD 100,000 in EUR | EUR 100 | max. 1.50% p.a. |
| (CHF) A | LU0815031413 | A1J2MZ | 19195479 | The equivalent of USD 100,000 in CHF | CHF 100 | max. 1.50% p.a. |
| (USD) B | LU0816332745 | A1J2UQ | 19232709 | USD 100,000 | USD 104.22 | max. 1.50% p.a. |
| (EUR) B | LU0816332828 | A1J2UR | 19232720 | The equivalent of USD 100,000 in EUR | EUR 103.87 | max. 1.50% p.a. |
| (CHF) B | LU0816333040 | A1J2US | 19232727 | The equivalent of USD 100,000 in CHF | CHF 102.55 | max. 1.50% p.a. |
| (USD) B2 | LU0816333123 | A1J2UT | 19232880 | USD 500,000 | USD 105.22 | max. 1.00% p.a. |
| (EUR) B2 | LU0816333396 | A1J2UU | 19232885 | The equivalent of USD 500,000 in EUR | EUR 104.86 | max. 1.00% p.a. |
| (CHF) B2 | LU0816333479 | A1J2UV | 19232888 | The equivalent of USD 500,000 in CHF | CHF 103.55 | max. 1.00% p.a. |
| (USD) C | LU0816333552 | A1J2UY | 19232896 | USD 100,000 | USD 105.30 | max. 1.00% p.a. |
| (EUR) C | LU0816333636 | A1J2UW | 19235910 | The equivalent of USD 100,000 in EUR | EUR 104.97 | max. 1.00% p.a. |
| (CHF) C | LU0816333719 | A1J2UX | 19235916 | The equivalent of USD 100,000 in CHF | CHF 103.61 | max. 1.00% p.a. |
| (USD) C2 | LU2168313497 | A2P4HS | 110724990 | USD 25,000,000 | USD 100 | max. 0.85% p.a. |
| (EUR) C2 | LU2168313570 | A2P4HQ | 110725013 | The equivalent of USD 25,000,000 in EUR | EUR 100 | max. 0.85% p.a. |
| (CHF) C2 | LU2168313653 | A2P4HM | 110725016 | The equivalent of USD 25,000,000 in CHF | CHF 100 | max. 0.85% p.a. |
| (USD) I1 | LU0815031504 | A1J2M0 | 19195480 | USD 500,000 | USD 100 | max. 1.00% p.a. |
| (EUR) I1 | LU0815031686 | A1J2M1 | 19195481 | The equivalent of USD 500,000 in EUR | EUR 100 | max. 1.00% p.a. |
| (CHF) I1 | LU0815031769 | A1J2M2 | 19195482 | The equivalent of USD 500,000 in CHF | CHF 100 | max. 1.00% p.a. |
| (USD) I2 | LU2168313737 | A2P4HR | 110829245 | USD 25,000,000 | USD 100 | max. 0.85% p.a. |
| (EUR) I2 | LU2168313810 | A2P4HP | 110829246 | The equivalent of USD 25,000,000 in EUR | EUR 100 | max. 0.85% p.a. |
| (CHF) I2 | LU2168313901 | A2P4HN | 110829247 | The equivalent of USD 25,000,000 in CHF | CHF 100 | max. 0.85% p.a. |
| (USD) IM | LU0815031843 | A1J2M3 | 19195483 | USD 100,000 | USD 100 | max. 0.25% p.a. |

[1] The Initial Subscription Price can be increased by the amount of fees or other charges due in the respective countries of distribution.
[2] The Management Fee is calculated as a % p.a. of the sub-fund's net asset value.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE SALES PROSPECTUS

## 28 December 2021

**FOR AUSTRIAN INVESTORS ONLY**

**This Supplement contains specific information for LGT (Lux) I. It forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Sales Prospectus for LGT (Lux) I dated December 2021 as amended or supplemented from time to time and the Key Investor Information Document (KIID) for the sub-fund "CAT BOND FUND".**

**All capitalised terms contained herein shall have the same meaning as in the Sales Prospectus unless otherwise indicated.**

The following information is intended for potential investors in the Republic of Austria and supplements and clarifies the Sales Prospectus regarding the distribution in the Republic of Austria.

(a) Facility in Austria

Facility in Austria according to EU directive 2019/1160 article 92:

Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG

Am Belvedere 1,

A-1100 Vienna/Austria

E-Mail: foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at

Shares may be purchased from and returned to the paying agent. The Sales Prospectus, the key investor information document (KIID), the articles of association, the most recent annual report (and the most recent semi-annual report, if issued later) can be obtained from the information agent free of charge. The same applies for the issue, redemption and conversion price.

(b) Publications

All issue and redemption prices for the fund and all other announcements are published on the website 'www.lgtcp.com'.

Neither the fund nor the manager of the fund is subject to the supervision of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance, the FMA or any other government supervision by an Austrian public authority.

(c) Place of performance and jurisdiction

The place of performance and jurisdiction for shares purchased in Austria shall be the registered office of the facility.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE SALES PROSPECTUS

## 28 December 2021

**FOR GERMAN INVESTORS ONLY**

**This Supplement contains specific information for LGT (Lux) I. It should be read in conjunction with the Sales Prospectus for LGT (Lux) I dated December 2021 as amended or supplemented from time to time and the Key Investor Information Document (KIID) for the sub-fund "CAT BOND FUND".**

**All capitalised terms contained herein shall have the same meaning as in the Sales Prospectus unless otherwise indicated.**

The Management Company has notified the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) of its intent to engage in the public distribution of the Shares in the Federal Republic of Germany and has been authorised for distribution to the public since completion of the notification procedure.

(a) Paying agent in the Federal Republic of Germany

The Management Company has designated the Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, Am Hauptbahnhof 2, 70173 Stuttgart as paying agent for the Federal Republic of Germany.

In addition to the general redemption procedure, resident German investors also have the option of submitting redemption and conversion requests for their Shares to the German paying agent for further dispatch to the Management Company.

Resident German investors may also request that the redemption proceeds and all other payments to the investor (e.g. dividend distributions to be paid out of the assets of the sub-funds) be arranged via the German paying agent.

(b) Information agent in the Federal Republic of Germany

The Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, Am Hauptbahnhof 2, 70173 Stuttgart has also been designated information agent for Germany.

Resident German investors can obtain the Sales Prospectus, the key investor information document (KIID), the articles of association, the most recent annual report, and the semi-annual report, if issued later, – all of these documents in hard copy – as well as the current issue, redemption and conversion prices of the Shares from the German information agent free of charge.

(c) Publications

The issue and redemption price as well as other information for investors will be published on the website www.lgtcp.com.

In accordance with section 167 of the German Capital Investment Act (KAGB), German investors will also be notified of the following matters on a durable medium:

i. the suspension of the redemption of shares in an investment fund,

ii. the termination of the management or winding-up of an investment fund,

iii. amendments to the Sales Prospectus and / or articles of association incompatible with the current investment principles, affecting material investor rights or

concerning remuneration and reimbursement for expenses which may be taken from the investment fund's assets,

iv. the merging of investment funds in the form of merger information to be prepared in accordance with Art. 43 of the Directive 2009/65/EC, and

v. the conversion of an investment fund into a feeder fund or changes to a master fund in the form of information to be prepared in accordance with Art. 64 of Directive 2009/65/EC.

(d) Tax information

The Management Company intends to disclose the information listed in section 5 (1) no. 1 and 2 of the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG) in the electronic Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bundesanzeiger) and obtain the certification for the disclosed information required by section 5 (1) no. 3 of the InvStG, so that the Shares of the fund are considered 'transparent' for the purpose of investors who are subject to German taxation.

The Management Company reserves the right to change this business policy at a future date, and compliance with the requirements of section 5 (1) of the InvStG and the type of taxation cannot be guaranteed.

It should be noted that investors may be subject to income taxation in the Federal Republic of Germany on distributions, any accrued income of the funds allocated to them for tax purposes, the proceeds from the sale or redemption of Shares, the proceeds from the assignment of rights pertaining to Shares, and in similar events and that, under certain conditions, tax may be deducted at source (plus solidarity surcharge in each case). The Sales Prospectus can provide no further information on taxable income and other aspects of taxation of investors with regard to their participation in the fund.

It is therefore strongly recommended, that investors and interested parties consult their tax advisor regarding the German and foreign tax consequences of purchase and ownership of Shares as well as the disposal of such Shares and/or the claims arising from them. The Management Company shall not be liable for the achievement of specific tax results. The type of taxation and the amount of income subject to taxation may be reviewed by the Federal Office for Taxes (Bundeszentralamt für Steuern).

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE SALES PROSPECTUS

## 28 December 2021

### FOR LIECHTENSTEIN INVESTORS ONLY

**This Supplement contains specific information for LGT (Lux) I. It forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Sales Prospectus for LGT (Lux) I dated December 2021 as amended or supplemented from time to time and the Key Investor Information Document (KIID) for the sub-fund "CAT BOND FUND".**

**All capitalised terms contained herein shall have the same meaning as in the Sales Prospectus unless otherwise indicated.**

The following information is intended for potential investors in the Liechtenstein and supplements and clarifies the Sales Prospectus regarding the distribution in Liechtenstein.

(a) Paying agent for Liechtenstein

The LGT Bank AG, Herrengasse 12, FL-9490 Vaduz is appointed as paying agent in Liechtenstein.

Shares may be purchased from and returned to the paying agent. The Sales Prospectus, the key investor information document (KIID), the articles of association, the most recent annual report (and the most recent semi-annual report, if issued later) can be obtained from the paying agent free of charge. The same applies for the issue, redemption and conversion prices.

(b) Publications

All issue and redemption prices for the fund as well as other information for investors and modifications of the Sales Prospectus are published on the website www.lgtcp.com.