

The English version of the prospectus is an unofficial translation from the original, which was prepared in German. Only the German version binding.

Wydler Global Equity Fund

Investment fund issued for Wydler Asset Management AG, Wilen bei Wollerau

**of the type 'securities fund'
under Swiss law**

Prospectus with integrated fund contract
September 2024

Fund Management Company: LLB Swiss Investment Ltd., Zurich
Custodian Bank: Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) Ltd., Zurich

LLB Swiss Investment Ltd.

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Part 1: Prospectus

This prospectus with integrated fund contract, the Key Information Document and the most recent annual or semi-annual report (if published after the latest annual report) serve as the basis for all subscriptions of units in this investment fund.

Only the information contained in the prospectus, the Key Information Document or in the fund contract will be deemed to be valid.

1 Information on the investment fund

1.1. Establishment of the investment fund in Switzerland

The fund contract of Wydler Global Equity Fund has been established by LLB Swiss Investment Ltd. (formerly LB(Swiss) Investment Ltd.) in its capacity as the fund management company and with the consent of Liechtensteinische Landesbank (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, in its capacity as custodian bank and been submitted to the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). The fund contract was first approved by FINMA on June 18, 2003.

On September 5, 2013 the function of the custodian bank was transferred from Liechtensteinische Landesbank (Schweiz) AG, Zurich to Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) Ltd., Zurich.

1.2. Term of investment fund

The investment fund has an unlimited term.

1.3. Tax regulations relevant to the investment fund

The fund has no legal personality in Switzerland. It is not subject to tax on income or capital.

The Swiss federal withholding tax deducted from the investment fund's domestic income can be reclaimed in full for the investment fund by the fund management company.

Income and capital gains realized outside Switzerland may be subject to the relevant withholding tax deductions imposed by the country of investment. To the extent possible, these taxes will be reclaimed for the investor in Switzerland based on the double-taxation agreement provisions or other corresponding agreements.

Distributions of income made by the fund to investors domiciled in Switzerland are subject to Swiss federal withholding tax (source tax) at 35%. Any capital gains paid on a separate coupon are not subject to withholding tax.

Investors domiciled in Switzerland may reclaim the deducted withholding tax via their tax returns or by submitting a separate refund application.

Investors domiciled outside Switzerland may reclaim the withholding tax under the provisions of a possibly existing double-taxation agreement between Switzerland and their country of domicile. There is no possibility of reclaiming when such an agreement is not in place.

Distributions of income to investors domiciled outside Switzerland are made free of Swiss withholding tax, provided at least 80% of the fund's income stems from foreign sources, and subject to presentation of confirmation from a bank stating that the units in question are held at the bank in the custody account of an investor domiciled outside Switzerland, and that the distributions of income are credited to this investor's account (declaration of domicile / affidavit). No guarantee can be given that at least 80% of the fund's income will stem from foreign sources.

If withholding tax is charged to an investor domiciled outside Switzerland owing to the failure to present a declaration of domicile, under Swiss law they may submit a refund application directly to the Swiss Federal Tax Administration in Berne.

Furthermore, both income and capital gains, whether distributed or reinvested, depending on the person, which is directly or indirectly related to the units, can be partially or entirely be subject to a paying agent tax.

Information for investors in Germany:

The investment fund under Swiss law (approved by the Swiss supervisory authority FINMA) qualifies as an investment fund within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG). For the purpose of investor taxation, regular reporting is made to WM Datenservice. In addition, tax-relevant information is made available via the fund management company's website (www.llbsswiss.ch). The compilation and verification of the tax information relevant for the German investor is carried out by the fund management company's German tax advisor.

Partial exemption entitlement for equity and mixed funds:

The fund management company intends to ensure that investment funds that meet the requirements of an equity fund or mixed fund within the meaning of Article 2 para. 6 or 7 InvStG on the basis of their investment strategy are formally qualified as equity funds or mixed funds by including the following wording.

The fund management company shall ensure that more than 50% of the value of the fund assets are invested in such equity investments within the meaning of Article 2 para. 8 InvStG that may be acquired under Swiss law in accordance with the fund contract for the investment fund (e.g. in shares of corporations that are admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or are listed on an organised market). The consideration of the shares in other investment funds is either based on the actual capital participation ratios published by these other investment funds on valuation days or on the capital participation ratios specified in the investment guidelines of these other investment funds. German investors should thus benefit from the partial exemption pursuant to Article 20 para. 1 InvStG. A German tax advisor was commissioned to monitor compliance with the investment limits and to document this accordingly.

This investment fund therefore qualifies as an equity fund pursuant to Article 2 para. 6 InvStG.

The daily equity participation ratios are published via WM Datenservice as required.

Status certificate:

The investment fund qualifies for German tax purposes as an investment fund within the meaning of Article 1 para. 2 InvStG. It is ensured that a corresponding status certificate pursuant to Article 7 para. 3 and 4 InvStG is available. This means that a reduced capital gains tax of 15% will be deducted by the German paying agent for the investment fund on income pursuant to Article 6 par. 2 InvStG that is subject to German tax deduction (e.g. German dividend income).

The tax information is based on the currently known legal situation and practice. We expressly reserve the right to make changes to legislation, case law or decrees and practice of the tax authorities.

Taxation and other tax implications for investors, who hold, buy or sell fund units are defined by the tax laws and regulations in the investor's country of domicile.

Neither the Fund Management Company nor the Custodian may be held responsible for individual tax consequences for investors resulting from the purchase and sale or holding of fund units.

Potential investors should inform themselves about the laws and ordinances, which apply to the subscription, purchase, ownership and sale of shares or units in the place of domicile and, if applicable, seek counsel.

The Investment Fund has the following tax status:

Automatic international exchange of information on tax matters (automatic exchange of information):

This Fund qualifies for the purposes of the automatic exchange of information within the meaning of the common reporting standards and standards of diligence of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for informations on financial accounts (GMS) as non reporting financial institute.

FATCA:

With the United States tax authorities, the investment fund is registered as a "registered deemed-compliant FFI" under the terms of sections 1471-1474 of the United States Internal Revenue code (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including related decrees, FATCA).

The investment fund is neither licensed nor registered in the United States of America (USA) in conjunction with the tax considerations. The investment fund therefore can be classified as intransparent, which can be linked to tax consequences.

1.4. Financial year

The financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

1.5. Auditors

The auditing company is PricewaterhouseCoopers AG with registered office in Zurich.

Address of the auditing company:

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG
Birchstrasse 160
CH-8050 Zurich

1.6. Fund units

The fund units are bearer units. Units will not take the form of actual certificates but will exist purely as book entries.

In accordance with the fund contract, the fund management company is entitled to establish, liquidate or merge unit classes at any time, subject to the consent of the custodian bank and the approval of the supervisory authority.

The investment fund is not divided into unit classes.

The fund management company shall undertake to treat all investors in the fund fairly. The fund management company shall not place the interests of one investor or a group of investors before the interests of another investor or investor group in the management of the liquidity risk and the redemption of units. The fund management company shall primarily take the principle of the equal treatment of investors into account in that is ensured that no investor can gain an advantage through the purchase or sale of units at already known unit prices. Therefore, it shall set a daily order acceptance deadline. Subscription and redemption orders, received at the custodian bank by 4 pm (CET) on a Tuesday or on the preceding bank business day, if Tuesday falls on a holiday (order date), will be processed based on the net asset value applicable on the next bank business day (valuation day). Therefore, the net asset value used for settlement is not yet known at the point in time when the order was issued (forward pricing). It is calculated on the valuation day based on the closing price on the order date.

1.7. Listing and trading

The units are not listed (quoted). No listing is planned for these unit classes.

1.8. Terms for the issue and redemption of fund units

Fund units will be issued and redeemed once a week. No issues or redemptions will take place on Swiss public holidays (Easter, Whitsun, Christmas, New Year, 1 August, etc.), or on days when the stock exchanges and markets in the fund's main investment countries are closed or, respectively 50% or more of the investments of the fund may not be valued adequately or when extraordinary conditions within the meaning of §17 section 4 of the fund contract are present. The fund management company and the custodian bank are entitled, to refuse applications for subscriptions at their own discretion.

Subscription and redemption orders received by the custodian bank by 4.00 pm CET at the latest on a Tuesday or the following bank working day, if Tuesday falls on a holiday (order day / T) will be settled on the next bank working day (valuation day / T+1) on the basis of the net asset value calculated on this day. The net asset value taken as the basis for the settlement of the order is therefore not known when the order is placed (forward pricing). It is calculated on the valuation day based on the closing prices or the valuation prices of the bank business day preceding the valuation day. Orders which arrive at the custodian bank after 4.00 pm CET (cut-off-time) will be handled on the following bank working day.

The issue price of a units corresponds to the net asset value of the fund calculated on the valuation day. No issuing commissions or other commissions are charged.

The redemption price of a unit corresponds to the net asset value calculated on the valuation day. No redemption commission or other commissions are charged.

Incidental costs for the purchase and sale of investments (brokerage fees in line with the market, commissions, taxes and duties.) incurred by the investment fund in connection with the investment of the amount paid or the sale of the terminated corresponding part of the investment will be charged to the fund assets.

The issue and redemption prices are rounded up to CHF 0.01. Payment will be made two bank working days after the order day (value date two days).

Fraction of units are issued to 1/1,000 (three decimal places) units.

Overview		T	T+1	T+2
1.	Subscription and redemption orders received by the custodian bank by 4.00 pm CET (order day)	X		
2.	Closing prices for the calculation of the Net Asset Value	X		
3.	Calculation of the Net Asset Value (Valuation Day)		X	
4.	Procession date of transaction		X	
5.	Publication of net asset value		X	
6.	Value date of transaction			X

T = Order day and basis of the closing prices for valuation / T+1 = Valuation date

1.9. Use of income

The net income of the investment fund shall be distributed annually per unit class to the investors in the accounting currency Swiss Franc within four months of the end of the financial year.

The fund management company may make additional interim distributions from the income.

Realized capital gains from the sale of assets and rights may either be distributed by the fund management company or retained for reinvestment.

1.10. Investment objective and investment policy of the fund

1.10.1 Investment objective

The fund aims to achieve capital growth by investing in the global financial markets. In doing so, it also pursues a sustainable investment strategy, which is described in detail in the following investment policy.

1.10.2 Investment policy

With a flexible strategy as well as strict risk management, loss potentials from negative market developments are reduced. The assessment of the development of the economic, capital market and stock market situation is based on fundamental and technical analysis. When selecting investments, the aspects of creditworthiness, value growth and return are weighed up.

- a) The Fund Management Company invests, after deducting liquid assets and subject to c) below, at least two thirds of the fund assets in:
 - aa) equity securities and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, co-operative shares, participation certificates and similar) of companies worldwide;
 - ab) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned under a) and on financial indices that are directly or indirectly based primarily on the investments mentioned under a) or that can be derived directly from such investments;
 - ac) structured products denominated in freely convertible currencies, such as in particular certificates from issuers worldwide on the investments mentioned under a) and on financial indices that are directly or indirectly predominantly based on the investments mentioned under a) or that can be directly derived from such investments;
 - ad) units of other collective investment schemes (including exchange traded funds ("ETFs")) which, according to their documents, invest their assets predominantly in the investments mentioned under this a).
- b) The fund management company may also, after deducting liquid assets and subject to c) below, invest a maximum of one third of the fund assets in
 - ba) money market instruments denominated in freely convertible currencies of private, public and mixed domestic and foreign borrowers;
 - bb) bonds (incl. convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants), notes and other fixed or variable-interest debt securities and debt securities rights denominated in freely convertible currencies from private, public-sector and mixed-economy borrowers worldwide;
 - bc) Derivatives (including) warrants on the investments mentioned under b) and on financial indices that are directly or indirectly predominantly based on the investments mentioned under b) or that can be directly derived from such investments;

- bd) Structured products denominated in a freely convertible currency, such as in particular certificates from issuers worldwide on the investments mentioned under b) and on financial indices which are directly or indirectly predominantly based on the investments mentioned under b) or which can be directly derived from such investments;
- be) units of other collective investment schemes (including exchange traded funds ("ETFs")) which, according to their documents, invest their assets predominantly in the investments mentioned under this point b).
- c) In addition, the fund management company must comply with the following investment restrictions relating to the fund assets:
 - ca) Direct investments in convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants totalling no more than 25%;
 - cb) Units in other collective investment schemes (target funds) up to a maximum total of 10%;
 - cc) investments in structured products totalling a maximum of 30%.

Sustainability in the portfolio management

<i>Sustainability Objective:</i>
In the financial analysis of companies, ESG factors are taken into account, thus adopting a holistic approach. Therefore, when including the opportunity and risk profiles of companies, industry-specific (companies from the same industry are compared with each other) ESG factors are included, which makes it easier to assess the medium- to long-term risk/return profiles of companies.
<i>Sustainability Approaches Applied:</i>
<u>The sustainability approaches a) to c) described below are applied based on the fund assets without taking into account bank balances and forward exchange transactions for hedging purposes, as these investments lack the corresponding ESG data coverage or the possibility of including ESG factors ("relevant fund assets")..</u>
<p>a) ESG-integration</p> <p>Companies are also systematically screened for environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects using an ESG integration approach as part of fundamental financial analysis. The integration of ESG analysis is carried out at company level and aims to identify sustainability risks and opportunities at an early stage and take them into account accordingly in the investment decision. Companies with increased sustainability risks are likely to experience higher share price volatility and possibly weaker share performance in the medium to long term.</p> <p>The ESG analysis is based on data from the third-party provider LSEG (formerly Refinitiv) (https://www.lseg.com/en/data-analytics/sustainable-finance/esg-scores). LSEG's ESG score measures a company's relative ESG performance, engagement and effectiveness based on publicly reported data. The underlying metrics are based on considerations of comparability, impact, data availability and industry relevance, which vary by industry group. To calculate the ESG score, over 630 data points or key figures are used for each company, grouped into 10 categories (environment: resource use, emissions, innovation / social: labour, human rights, society, product responsibility / governance: management, shareholders, corporate social responsibility). The result of the ESG score ranges from 0 (poor) to 100 (excellent) and is assigned to quartiles. The 1st quartile (score range up to 25 points) indicates poor relative ESG performance and an insufficient level of ESG transparency in public reporting. The 2nd quartile (score range > 25 to 50 points) indicates a satisfactory relative ESG performance and a moderate level of ESG transparency in public reporting. The 3rd quartile (value range > 50 to 75 points) indicates a good relative ESG performance and an above-average level of ESG transparency in public reporting. The 4th quartile (score range > 75 to 100 points) indicates an excellent relative ESG performance and a high level of ESG transparency in public reporting.</p> <p>The fund invests in companies with an LSEG ESG score of over 25 (2nd-4th quartile). According to LSEG, this ensures at least a 'satisfactory relative ESG performance' for the investments.</p> <p>The average weighted ESG score of the portfolio is always above 50 (3rd-4th quartile). All companies for which an ESG score of LSEG is available are included in the calculation of this average rating.</p> <p>As not the entire investment universe has an ESG score from LSEG and some companies have their own deviating ESG assessment results, the fund can invest up to a maximum of 20% of the relevant fund assets in companies that do not have an ESG score from LSEG or that fall below the ESG score threshold at the time of purchase or thereafter. In both cases, various ESG aspects (e.g. management structure and remuneration, compliance with human rights, personnel policy, environmental targets and behaviour) are included in the fund's own assessment, depending on the sector to which the company belongs and the availability of publicly accessible ESG data, whereby the result must not contradict the basic idea of this fund's sustainability strategy (at least a 'satisfactory relative ESG performance').</p>

b) Exclusions

The fund assets follow the recommendations of the **SVVK-ASIR** (Swiss Association for Responsible Investment). This excludes investments in manufacturers of controversial weapons. The excluded companies from the arms sector are companies whose products violate Swiss laws and internationally recognized conventions, namely the Ottawa and Oslo Conventions and the international Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. These agreements, ratified by Switzerland, prohibit the development, production, stockpiling and distribution of cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines and nuclear weapons. Further information on the SVVK-ASIR can be found on its website <https://www.svvk-asir.ch/ueber-uns/>.

In addition, the governance score (part of the ESG score) of LSEG must also be above 25 for the companies. Topics such as corporate social responsibility strategy, management structure and remuneration or shareholder rights are assessed. This ensures at least 'satisfactory governance'. As not the entire investment universe has an LSEG ESG score and some companies have their own deviating governance assessment results, the fund can invest up to a maximum of 20% of the relevant fund assets (these companies are counted towards the 20% quota under lit. a)) in companies that do not have an LSEG governance score or that fall below the governance score threshold at the time of purchase or thereafter. In both cases, various governance aspects (e.g. management structure and remuneration, compliance with human rights, shareholder rights, personnel policy) are included in the fund's own assessment, depending on the sector to which the company belongs and the availability of publicly accessible governance data, whereby the result must not contradict the basic idea of this fund's sustainability strategy (at least a 'satisfactory relative governance performance').

c) Investments in units of other collective investment schemes (target funds).

If investments are made in target funds that exclusively apply exclusion or ESG integration as a sustainability approach, these do not qualify as target funds with a sustainability reference. Target funds without sustainability reference are added to the 20% limit of issuers without rating in litera a).

General

This fund does not systematically consider the main adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, as the data is sometimes difficult to obtain, incomplete, estimated, outdated or inaccurate.

Further information on the environmental or social characteristics can be found in the annex "Pre-contractual information according to EU regulation SFDR". Annual reporting on these sustainability approaches can be found in the appendix to the fund's annual report, which is published on our website www.llbsswiss.ch.

Relevant Sustainability Risks:

The term "sustainability risks" refers to the risk of an actual or potential loss in value of an investment due to the occurrence of environmental, social or governance-related events. The asset manager takes sustainability risks into account in its investment decisions. Details on the method of inclusion can be found in the appendix "Pre-contractual information according to EU Regulation SFDR " (see Sustainability approaches). The application of these sustainability approaches is intended to effectively minimise any negative performance attributable to sustainability risks.

In its investment strategy, the fund applies **ESG criteria** from one or more external ESG data providers, which may be **incomplete, incorrect, different or unavailable**. There is therefore a risk that a security or issuer may be incorrectly assessed and wrongly included in or excluded from the fund's portfolio.

The use of **ESG** criteria may influence the performance of the fund, which is why the fund may perform differently compared to similar funds that do not apply such criteria.

If the investment policy of an ESG fund specifies **exclusion criteria on an ESG basis**, this may result in the fund refraining from buying certain securities, even if a purchase would be advantageous, or selling securities based on their ESG characteristics, even if this could be disadvantageous.

This fund takes environmental and social characteristics into account in portfolio management, for which there are **no uniform standards** and which may be subjective. The lack of common or harmonised definitions and labels that integrate ESG and sustainability criteria can lead to different interpretations and approaches in setting and meeting ESG targets. Comparability between different products can therefore be difficult.

Classification and information of the fund according to the European Disclosure Regulation 2019/2088 (SFDR - Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation):

The fund is a product in accordance with Article 8 of the European Disclosure Regulation 2019/2088.

In the medium to longer term, the asset manager assumes that broadly diversified, sustainable investments

will achieve a return comparable to traditional investments. However, no guarantee can be given in this regard.

The principle of "avoidance of significant negative impacts" only applies to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining part of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The asset management company does not invest for this fund based on the criterion of "environmentally sustainable economic activities" in accordance with the EU Taxonomy, which is why no corresponding minimum quota has been defined for such investments.

1.10.3 Investment restrictions

Including the derivatives and structured products, the fund management company may invest up to 10% of the fund assets in securities and money market instruments from the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 5% of the fund assets are invested may not exceed 40% of the fund assets.

Investment restrictions for the fund management company

In accordance with Art. 84 para. 2 CISO, the supervisory authority has authorized the fund management company to increase the limit regarding the restriction of participation in a single issuer from 10% pursuant to Art. 84 para. 1 CISO to 20% for funds with an investment policy focus on a "narrow market". The detailed provisions in this regard are set out in § 15 of the fund contract. Due to its investment policy, this fund has no focus on a "narrow market" and is therefore allocated to the investment segment "Others".

Detailed information on the investment restrictions can be found in the fund contract (see Part 2 § 15).

1.10.4 Management of Collateral

Permitted types of collateral:

Assets received as collateral as part of investment techniques or OTC transactions must satisfy the following requirements:

- They are highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing They can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation;
- they are valued on at least a daily basis. Assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
- they should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty or by a company that does not belong to nor is dependent on the counterparty's group;
- Issuer credit quality of collateral received should be of high quality.

Required level of collateralization

The required level of collateralisation is fulfilled by the following obligations and requirements in the management of collateral:

- collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with respect to issuer concentration is considered to be respected if the collateral exposure to a given issuer does not exceed 20% of its net asset value. Deviation from this rule is permitted if the collateral is issued or guaranteed by an OECD country, a public-law entity from the OECD, or by an international public-law organization to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs. or the approval conditions set out in Article 83 paragraph 2 CISO are met. If collateral is provided by more than one counterparty, an aggregate perspective must be ensured;
- The fund management company or its agents must be able to obtain power of disposal over, and authority to dispose of the collateral received at any time in the event of default by the counterparty, without involving the counterparty or obtaining its consent; assets received as collateral will be booked into a safe custody account with the custodian bank in the name of the fund management company with reference to the fund;
- The fund management company or its agents may not re-lend, re-pledge, sell or reinvest collateral pledged or transferred to them or use it as part of a repurchase transaction or to hedge obligations arising from derivative financial instruments. If a counterparty fails to perform its obligations in a timely manner, the fund management company decides on the realization of the collateral to indemnify the collective investment scheme;

- if the fund management company receives collateral for at least 30% of a fund's assets, it must ensure that the liquidity risks can be captured and monitored appropriately. Regular stress tests must be carried out that take account of both normal and exceptional liquidity conditions. The controls carried out must be documented;
- The fund management company and its agents must be in a position to attribute any uncovered claims remaining after the realization of collateral to the securities funds whose assets were the subject of the underlying transactions.

Determination of security margins

The fund management company and its agents provide for appropriate security margins.

The risks involved in the management of the collateral are taken into account in the risk management process. These are namely operational risks, liquidity risks and counterparty risks.

1.10.5 The use of derivatives

The fund management company may use derivatives. However, even under extreme market circumstances, the use of derivatives may not result in a deviation from the investment objectives or a change the investment character of the fund. The Commitment Approach II will be applied for the assessment of risk.

Derivatives form part of the investment strategy and are not used solely to hedge investment positions.

In connection with collective investment schemes, derivatives may be used only for currency hedging purposes, with the exception of the hedging of market, interest rate and credit risks in the case of collective investment schemes for which the risks can be determined and measured unequivocally.

Both basic types of derivatives and exotic derivatives to a negligible extent may be used, as described in more detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12), provided the underlying securities are permitted as investments under the fund contract. The derivative transactions may be concluded either on a exchange or another regulated market open to the public, or in OTC (over-the-counter) trading. In addition to market risks, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the party to the contract may not be able to meet its obligations and may thus cause a financial loss.

The use of derivatives may have a leverage effect on the fund's assets or may correspond to a short sale. The total exposure in derivatives may be up to 100% of the net fund assets and the total exposure of the fund may thus be up to 200% of its net assets.

Detailed information on the investment policy and its restrictions, as well as the permitted investment techniques and instruments (in particular derivatives and their scope) are contained in the fund contract (cf. part 2, §§ 7-15).

1.11 Net Asset Value

The net asset value of a unit is calculated by the market value of the fund assets, reduced by any liabilities of the investment fund, divided by the number of units in circulation. It shall be rounded up to CHF 0.01.

1.12 Fees and incidental costs

1.12.1 Fees and incidental costs charged to the fund's assets (excerpt from § 19 of the fund contract):

Management fee charged by the fund management max. 2% p.a.

The commission is used for the administration, asset management and where applicable distribution of the fund.

In addition from the management fee of the fund management company and its agents retrocessions and/or rebates are paid according to ciph. 1.12.3 of the prospectus.

Service Fee for the distribution max. 0.05% p.a.

Custodian bank commission max. 0.2% p.a.

The commission is used for the duties of the custodian bank such as the safekeeping of the fund assets, the payments on behalf of the investment fund and the other duties listed under §4 of the fund contract.

No commission is charged for the payment of the annual income to the investors

In addition, the fees and incidental costs listed under § 19 of the fund contract may also be charged to the investment fund.

The actual charged rates are found in the annual and semi-annual report.

1.12.1 Total Expense Ratio

The coefficient of the total costs charged to the fund's assets on an ongoing basis (total expense ratio, TER) was:

TER, without Performance Fee:

Year	TER in %
2021	1.65%
2022	1.70%
2023	1.69%

TER, including Performance Fee:

Year	TER in %
2021	2.32%
2022	1.70%
2023	1.69%

1.12.3 Retrocession payments and rebates

Retrocessions:

The Fund Management Company and its agents may pay retrocessions as remuneration for distribution activity in respect of fund units in or from Switzerland. This remuneration may be deemed payment for the following services in particular:

- organization of road shows;
- participation on fairs;
- production of marketing material;
- training of sales employees.

Retrocessions are not deemed to be rebates even if they are ultimately passed on, in full or in part, to the Investors.

The recipients of the retrocessions must ensure transparent disclosure and inform Investors, unsolicited and free of charge, about the amount of remuneration they may receive for distribution.

On request, the recipients of retrocessions must disclose the amounts they actually receive for distributing the collective investment schemes of the Investors concerned.

Rebates:

In respect of distribution in or from Switzerland the Fund Management Company and its agents may on request pay rebates directly to Investors. The purpose of rebates is to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the Investor in question. Rebates are permitted provided that

- they are paid from fees charged by the Fund Management Company and therefore do not represent an additional charge to the fund assets;
- they are granted on the basis of objective criteria;
- all Investors who meet these objective criteria and request rebates are also granted these within the same timeframe and to the same extent.

The objective criteria for the granting of rebates by the Fund Management Company are as follows:

- the volume subscribed by the Investor or the total volume they hold in the collective investment scheme or, where applicable, in the product range of the promoter;
- the amount of the fees generated by the Investor;
- expected investment period.

On request of an investor, the fund management company and its agents will disclose the amounts of the rebates free of charge.

1.12.4 Fees and incidental costs charged to the investor (excerpt from § 18 of the fund contract)

No issuing or redemption commission is charged on subscriptions and redemptions of units.

1.12.5 Performance Fee:

In addition, the fund management company charges the investment fund a performance fee. As of January 1, 2018 that fee is calculated according to the following table:

Performance Fee		12%	A performance-based commission of 12% per year will be calculated on the arithmetic difference between the cumulated performance of the Fund and the cumulated Hurdle Rate during the period under review.
period under review		quarter	The period under review for the calculation of the performance fee is each quarter of the year
Interval of performance calculation		weekly	The basis of the performance-based commission is the weekly performance of the net asset value per unit. No performance fee will be determined on days where the net asset value of the fund is not calculated (Sundays and holidays).
Consideration of costs and fees		net	The performance-based commission will be calculated on the net asset value per unit <i>after</i> deduction of all costs and fees but <i>before</i> deduction of the accrued performance-based commission until that date.
Share-by Share basis	Fee per unit	high watermark	The performance-based commission per unit will be calculated by taking into account the currently applicable high watermark.
	Total Fee	average of outstanding units	For the calculation of the total amount of the performance-based commission to be accrued the average of outstanding units since the beginning of each quarter will be taken into account.
high watermark principle		yes	The net asset value per unit must have reached a new historic high since the launch of the fund, to allow a performance-based commission to be accrued
"High Watermark"- Reset-Interval	Performance Fee	after payment	The High Watermark for a new quarter will only be adjusted, if a performance-based commission has been paid out at the end of the previous quarter.
	Fund distributions		If distributions of income and capital gains are made to the investors, the High Watermark will be adjusted by these amounts.
„Hurdle Rate“- principle		0.75% per quarter	The minimum return is required to allow a performance-based commission to be accrued.
Interval of accrual		valuation day	The performance-based commission will be calculated and accrued on each valuation day and accrual will be increased or liquidated in part or in full according to the development of the net asset value
Interval of payment		quarterly	A performance-based commission will be paid out at the end of a quarter.

1.12.6 Commission sharing agreements and soft commissions

The fund management company has not concluded commission sharing agreements.

The fund management company has not concluded agreements in respect of soft commission agreements.

1.13 Availability of documents and reports

The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the corresponding key information document, and the annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank and all distributors.

1.14 Legal form of the investment fund

The investment fund is an investment fund under Swiss law of the type "Securities Investment Fund" pursuant to the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006.

The fund is based upon a collective investment agreement (fund contract), under which the fund management company undertakes to provide the investor with a stake in the investment fund in proportion to the fund units acquired by the said investor, and to manage this fund at its own discretion and for its own account in accordance with the provisions of the law and the fund contract. The custodian bank is party to the fund contract in accordance with the tasks conferred upon it by the law and the fund contract.

1.15 Significant Risks and Risk Profile

Risiken gemäss deutschem Prospekt einfügen/übersetzen

Before making an investment decision with respect to any units class of the fund, potential investors should carefully consider all the information contained in this prospectus with integrated fund contract as well as their own personal circumstances. Prospective investors should pay particular attention to the considerations in this section and the "Profile of the typical investor."

An investment in the fund is only suitable for investors who (independently or together with an appropriate financial or other adviser) are able to evaluate the merits and risks of such an investment and who have sufficient resources to accept any losses that may result.

The risk factors set out in this prospectus and the relevant key information document are not exhaustive. There may be other risks that a potential investor should consider as relevant to its own particular circumstances or as relevant generally.

General risk factors

General risks

Due to its exposure to equities as well as to bonds of various sectors and companies of various sizes the fund shows risks, which are associated with the investment in shares and bonds. Relevant here are the general risks inherent to the markets, the risk of changes of interest rates, risk of liquidity and company-specific risks as well as currency risks arising from investments which are not denominated in the reference currency of a share class in case they are not fully hedged.

The significant risks of the investment fund consist in the changes in the market values of the respective investments. Depending on the general stock market trend and the development of the securities held in the fund assets, the net asset value may fluctuate considerably. It cannot be ruled out that the value will fall over a longer period of time. There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved or that the investor will get back all the capital he has invested, achieve a certain return or be able to return the units to the Fund management at a certain price. Past performance is not indicative of future investment results.

Market risk

Market risk is a general risk associated with all investments. A deterioration in market conditions or general uncertainty regarding economic markets may result in a decline in the market value of existing or potential investments or increased illiquidity of investments. Such declines or illiquidity could result in losses and reduced investment opportunities for the Fund, prevent the Fund from successfully achieving its investment objective or require the Fund to dispose of investments at a loss during adverse market conditions. Causes of market risks may include, in particular, political uncertainties, currency export restrictions, changes in laws and fiscal framework conditions, economic factors and changes in investor confidence or behavior.

Currency risk

If the investment fund holds assets denominated in foreign currency(ies), it is exposed to direct currency risk (to the extent that such foreign currency positions are not hedged). Falling foreign exchange rates lead to a reduction in the value of the foreign currency investments. Conversely, the foreign exchange market also offers opportunities for gains. In addition to direct currency risks, there are also indirect currency risks. Internationally active companies are more or less dependent on exchange rate developments, which can also indirectly affect the price development of investments.

Liquidity risk

In the case of financial instruments, there is the risk that a market is illiquid at times. This may result in instruments not being traded at the desired time and/or in the desired quantity and/or at the expected price. Phased illiquid financial markets combined with high redemption requests may mean that the fund management company may not be able to make redemptions within the time period specified in this fund contract and/or without significantly affecting the net asset value of the investment fund. In addition, financial instruments listed on a stock exchange may be delisted in exceptional cases. The liquidity risk is limited insofar as investments in relatively liquid instruments and markets are predominantly sought for the fund.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the probability of insolvency of the debtor, a counterparty to a pending transaction or the issuer or guarantor of a security, derivative or structured product. Also to be considered is the risk of banks with which funds are placed. The occurrence of the insolvency of such a party results in the partial or total loss of the amount of the investment subject to the risk of this party. One measure of the creditworthiness of a counterparty is its rating by rating agencies. In addition, an investment fund is exposed to the risk that an expected payment or delivery of assets will not be made or will not be made on time. Market practices relating to the settlement of transactions and the safekeeping of assets can lead to increased risks.

Economic risks

This is the risk of price losses resulting from the fact that economic developments are not taken into account or are not taken into account correctly when making investment decisions, and as a result securities investments are made at the wrong time or securities are held in an unfavorable economic phase.

Operational risks

Operational risks are risks in administration, trade processing, delivery of financial instruments (settlement) and their safekeeping as well as valuation. Such administrative risks can arise from disruptions to processes from crises, disasters or human error.

Settlement risk

This is the risk of loss to the investment fund because a concluded transaction is not fulfilled as expected because a counterparty does not pay or deliver, or that losses may occur due to operational errors in the course of settling a transaction.

Specific risk factors

Investments in Equities

The price of equity securities may be affected by many factors at the individual company level and by general economic and political developments, including trends in economic growth, inflation and interest rates, reports of corporate earnings, demographic trends and catastrophes. Risks associated with investing in equity and equity-related securities include, in particular, major market price fluctuations, negative information about issuers or markets, and the subordinated status of equity securities to debt securities of the same issuer.

Investments in companies with small market capitalization

There are certain risks associated with investing in small cap companies and in securities of small and medium-sized companies. The market prices of such securities may be more volatile than those of large companies, in part because of less liquidity. Because small and medium-sized companies typically have fewer shares outstanding than larger companies, it may be more difficult to buy and sell significant amounts of stock without affecting market prices. There is usually less publicly available information about these firms than about large firms. The smaller capitalization of such firms and the fact that small firms may have smaller product lines and command a smaller market share than larger firms may make them more sensitive to fluctuations in the economic cycle. In addition, in exceptional cases, shares of smaller companies listed on a stock exchange may be delisted.

Interest rate risk

The value of fixed income securities held by the investment fund will change in response to changes in interest rates. The value of fixed income securities generally increases when interest rates fall and decreases when interest rates rise. Fixed income securities with higher interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities are generally subject to greater fluctuations in value as a result of changes in interest rates.

Credit risk

Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of the inability of the issuer or a guarantor to make principal and/or interest payments on its obligations. Issuers or guarantors that have higher credit risk generally offer higher yields for this additional risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or guarantor, changes in

economic and political circumstances generally, or changes in economic and political circumstances affecting a particular issuer or guarantor are factors that may have an adverse effect on an issuer's or guarantor's credit quality.

Concentration risks

A fund's strategy of investing in a limited number of factors, markets, sectors or assets may increase the volatility of the fund's investment performance relative to other funds that invest in a larger number of factors, markets, sectors or assets. If factors, markets, sectors or assets in which the fund invests perform poorly, the fund could incur greater losses than if it had invested in a larger number of factors, markets, sectors or assets.

Derivatives risk

Through the possible use of derivatives in pursuit of the investment objective or to hedge the fund's assets, the investment fund assumes additional risks, which depend on the characteristics of both the derivative in question and the underlying asset. Exposures to derivatives may be subject to leverage effects, so that even a small investment in derivatives may have a significant, even negative, impact on the performance of the fund.

Investments in structured products / certificates

The investment fund invests in structured products/certificates. Their value is usually linked to the underlying assets of the structured products/certificates. Structured products/certificates do not entitle the holder to the underlying. They do not represent any claim and in the event of a loss the investor has no claim against the company of the underlying. Investors in structured products/certificates are exposed to counterparty risk. If the issuer becomes insolvent, investors can only sue the issuer as creditor and may lose their entire investment, even if the underlying performs as expected. There can be no guarantee that structured products/certificates can be traded on the secondary market or whether such a market is liquid or illiquid. Not all structured products/certificates are traded on any exchange or on any other market open to the public. It may be difficult to obtain pricing information and the liquidity and market prices of the certificates may be adversely affected as a result.

Investments in target funds

When investing in target funds, the same costs may be incurred both at the level of the investment fund and at the level of the target fund. Where applicable, foreign target funds do not have to be authorized for distribution in Switzerland and may not be subject to equivalent regulation and supervision in their country of origin that provides a comparable level of protection. An investment fund may only be able to achieve its investment objective if a target fund also achieves its investment objective. The performance of units or shares of a target fund is largely dependent on the performance of the respective asset manager, whereby neither the fund management company nor the asset manager appointed for the fund has any direct control over the management of the investments in a target fund. Depending on the investments in which the target fund invests, the value of the units or shares held in a target fund may be influenced by further risks to which the investing fund assets are consequently also exposed. Investing in units or shares of a target fund involves the risk that the redemption of the units or shares may be subject to restrictions, as a result of which investments in target funds may be less liquid than other types of investments.

Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk is the negative impact on the value of an investment caused by sustainability factors. Sustainability factors may include environmental, social and/or governance aspects, as well as being exogenous in nature and/or company-specific. Sustainability risks can lead to a material deterioration in a company's financial profile, profitability or reputation and thus have a significant impact on security prices.

The current risk profile of the investment fund is set out in the relevant Key Information Document.

1.16 Liquidity Risk Management

The fund management company ensures appropriate liquidity risk management. The fund management company's Risk Committee regularly assesses the liquidity risk of its own investment funds on a risk-oriented basis.

The Risk Committee assesses the liquidity risk by analysing, for example, the liquidity of the investments in the fund, the redemption conditions and frequencies in unit certificate transactions, the composition of the investor base and distribution structures.

In order to assess the liquidity of the investments in the current market environment, an internal threshold has been set, which defines the minimum liquidity required in the fund. If this threshold is not met, the Risk

Committee carries out an in-depth analysis of liquidity-relevant factors and obtains a liquidity assessment from the delegated asset manager. This is followed by a new assessment of the appropriateness of the investment fund's liquidity. If the liquidity of the investment fund is deemed insufficient, appropriate measures are initiated (e.g. introduction of liquidity management tools, reduction of redemption frequencies in units or portfolio reallocations).

The assessment of the liquidity of all investments is based on a quantitative or qualitative analysis, depending on the type of investment. In the case of exchange-traded securities such as shares, a quantitative approach is used in which the liquidity of the share is assessed on the basis of historical trading volumes. In the case of non-exchange-traded securities and bonds, the fund management pursues a qualitative approach, whereby various liquidity-relevant criteria such as the remaining term, the credit rating, the share held in an issue, the country of domicile or the currency are used to assess liquidity.

The Risk Committee also applies various scenarios and stress tests when monitoring liquidity risks. This involves simulating changed conditions on the asset side of the investment fund by simulating a deterioration in the liquidity of the investments. At the same time, possible changes on the liabilities side of the investment fund are also taken into account by assuming higher net redemptions of units.

Finally, the Risk Committee also maintains a crisis plan in which the measures for the use of liquidity management tools as well as the processes and internal responsibilities are defined.

2 Information on the fund management company

2.1 General information on the fund management company

The fund management company is LLB Swiss Investment Ltd.. Since its founding in 1995 as a joint-stock company, the fund management company, with its head offices in Zurich, has been active in the fund business.

2.2 Further Information on the Fund Management Company

As at Dec 31, 2023, the fund management company administers a total of 67 collective investment schemes in Switzerland, with assets under management totaling CHF 5.5 billion.

Apart from the representation of foreign collective investment schemes, the fund management company does not provide any other services pursuant to Art. 34 FINIG as of the date of this prospectus.

Address of the fund management company:

LLB Swiss Investment Ltd.
Claridenstrasse 20
CH-8002 Zurich
www.llbsswiss.ch

2.3 Management

Board of Directors of the Fund Management company

Natalie Flatz, President, at the same time member of the executive board of the Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG, Vaduz

Bruno Schranz, Vice President, at the same time head of the department „Fund Services“ of Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG, Vaduz

Markus Fuchs

Executive Board

Dominik Rutishauser

Ferdinand Buholzer

2.4 Subscribed and paid-in capital

On the 31st of December 2023 the subscribed share capital of the fund management company amounted to CHF 8,000,000.--.

The share capital is divided into registered shares and has been paid up in full.

The shares of the fund management company are held 100% by Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG, Vaduz

The fund management company has covered the professional liability risks, which result from the management of investment assets and could result from the professional negligence of its bodies or

employees, through equity capital amounting to at least 0.125 percent of the value of the portfolio of all managed investment funds, where this amount is reviewed and adjusted annually.

2.5 Delegation of Investment decisions and other tasks

The investment decisions have been delegated to Wydler Asset Management AG., Freienbach

Address of the investment manager:

Wydler Asset Management AG
Korporationsweg 13c
CH-8832 Wilen bei Wollerau

Delegation of other tasks

The operation and maintenance of the IT infrastructure, including data storage, has been transferred to Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG in Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

The operation and provision, including data storage, of the integrated software solution used by the fund management company for the areas of "investment accounting" and "investment controlling/reporting" has been transferred to Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG in Zurich.

No other sub-tasks pursuant to Articles 14 and 35 FINIG have been transferred.

2.6 Exercising of membership and creditors' rights

The fund management company exercises the membership and creditors' rights associated with the investments of the funds it manages independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. The fund management company will, upon request, provide the investors with information on exercising of membership and creditors' rights.

In the case of scheduled routine transactions, the fund management company is free to exercise membership and creditors' rights itself or to delegate their exercise to the custodian bank or a third parties and to waive the exercise of the membership and creditor rights.

In the case of all other events that might have a lasting impact on the interests of the investors, such as, in particular, the exercise of membership and creditors' rights the fund management company holds as a shareholder or creditor of the custodian bank or another related legal entity, the fund management company will exercise the voting rights itself or issue explicit instructions. In such cases, it may base its actions on information it receives from the custodian bank, the portfolio manager, the company or of voting advisors or from other third parties or learns from the media.

3 Information on the custodian bank

3.1 General information on the Custodian Bank

The Custodian bank is Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Switzerland) Ltd.

The Custodian bank was founded in 1968 as a public limited company under Swiss law with its registered office in Zurich.

The capital and reserves of Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Switzerland) Ltd. amount to CHF 113.13 million as at 31 December 2023.

3.2 Further information on the custodian bank

The main activities of the Custodian are retail banking and the securities business.

The custodian bank may delegate the safekeeping of the fund's assets to third-party custodians and collective securities depositaries in Switzerland or abroad to the extent that this is in the interest of proper safekeeping.

Within the meaning of the above paragraph, the transfer for financial instruments may only be undertaken to monitored third-party or collective custodians. An exception is made for the mandatory safekeeping at a location, where the transfer to monitored third-party or collective custodians is not possible as especially in the case of mandatory legal regulations or the modalities of the investment product.

The third-party and collective depositaries entail that the fund management company no longer has the sole ownership but rather the co-ownership of the deposited securities. If the third-party and collective custodians are moreover not supervised, they shall not satisfy the requirements organizationally which are demanded for Swiss banks.

The custodian bank is liable for damages caused by the delegated party to the extent that custodian bank cannot prove that it applied due diligence in the selection, instruction and monitoring necessary for the circumstances.

Appropriate organization and procedures shall ensure that conflicts of interest between the Custodian and the investors as well as between the Custodian and any third party and central securities depositories in Switzerland and abroad which may be involved by the Custodian are avoided.

With the United States tax authorities, the custodian bank is registered as a participating foreign financial institution under the terms of sections 1471-1474 of the United States Internal Revenue code (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including related decrees, FATCA).

Address of the custodian bank:

Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Switzerland) Ltd.
Börsenstrasse 16
CH-8001 Zurich

4 Information on third parties and the Sale of Units in Germany

4.1 Paying agents

The paying agent is the custodian bank (see. point. 3).

The required information for unit holders (prospectus, fund contract, Key Information Document, annual and semi-annual report, issuing and redemption prices) is available free of charge along with other information and documents at the paying agent in Switzerland.

4.2 Distributors

The following institutions have been appointed as distributors for the fund:

- Wydler Asset Management AG, Wilen bei Wollerau (cf. section 2.5)
- Custodian bank (see point. 3).

The fund management company may appoint further distributors at any time.

4.3 Additional Information about the Sale of Units in Germany

The following information is directed at potential buyers in the Federal Republic of Germany, in that it more precisely lays out and expands the prospectus with regard to sales in the Federal Republic of Germany:

Information Office

The information office in the Federal Republic of Germany is the

ODDO BHF SE
Gallusanlage 8
D – 60329 Frankfurt am Main

The Information Office also informs investors how to place subscription, payment, redemption, and conversion orders and how redemption proceeds are paid out.

The Information Office also acts as a contact with and vis-à-vis the "Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht".

Redemption and Conversion Orders, Payments

Investors in Germany may submit their subscription, payment, redemption, and conversion orders at their bank maintaining the custody account in Germany. The latter will forward the orders to the custodian bank of the fund for the purpose of processing and settlement or request the redemption in its own name to be credited to the account of the investor.

Fund distributions, redemption revenues and other payments to the investor in Germany also go through the bank maintaining the custody account in Germany. It will credit the payments to the account of the investor.

Information

The sales documents referred to in section 297(4) sentence 1 KAGB and the documents and information referred to in section 298(1), section 299(1) to (3) and (4) sentences 2 to 4 and section 300(1), (2) and (4) KAGB are available for inspection and copying in German free of charge at the Information Office. Such sales documents and information encompass in particular the prospectus with integrated fund contract, the

corresponding key information documents (PRIIP KIDs), the annual and semi-annual reports as well as the issue and redemption prices (and, if applicable, the conversion prices)

To exercise your investor rights, you can contact us by telephone at +41 58 523 96 70 at the Compliance Department of LLB Swiss Investment AG, as well as via email at "investment@llb.ch" or by post at LLB Swiss Investment AG, Compliance, Claridenstrasse 20, 8002 Zurich (Switzerland). In addition, you can also contact the Ombudsman's Office at www.finos.ch/ or FINMA at www.finma.ch in case of complaints.

Price Publications and Other Notifications

The issuing and redemption prices as well as all other legally required notifications to the investor are published on the internet at www.swissfunddata.ch.

In particular, in the following cases, the information shall be provided to investors in Germany by means of a durable medium under § 167 KAGB in German or in a language customarily used in the sphere of international finance:

- Suspension of the redemption of investment fund units (§ 298 para. 2 no. 1 KAGB).
- Termination of the administration of the investment fund or its handling (§ 298 para. 2 no. 2 KAGB).
- Changes or amendments of the contract terms and conditions, which cannot be reconciled with the previous investment principles, affect important investor rights or concern fees and reimbursements, which can be taken from the special investment assets, including background information about the changes or amendments as well as the investor rights in a clear and understandable way; when doing so, notification must also be provided on how and where this information can be obtained (§ 298 para. 2 no. 3 KAGB).
- The merger of investment funds in the form of merger information, which must be prepared in accordance with article 43 of the guideline 2009/65/EG (§ 298 para. 2 no. 4 KAGB).
- The conversion of an investment fund into a feeder fund or changes of a master fund in the form of information, which must be prepared in accordance with article 64 of the guideline 2009/65/EG (§ 298 para. 2 no. 5 KAGB).
- amendments to the fund contract, any change in regards of the fund management company and/or custodian bank; and the liquidation of the investment fund will be published by the fund management company in the publication media as stated in ciph 5.2 of this prospectus and in Germany in the electronic Federal Gazette ("Bundesanzeiger"). This shall also apply to other important information concerning the issue and redemption of units for which the KAGB provides for notification by means of a durable data medium (such as a suspension or resumption of the redemption of units).

4.4 Delegation of Investment decisions and other tasks

The investment decisions have been delegated to Wydler Asset Management AG., Freienbach

The investment manager is licensed as an asset manager of collective capital investment schemes and is supervised as such by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA.

The exact details of the contract are laid down in an asset management agreement between the fund management company and the investment manager.

The investment manager is not a company affiliated with the fund management company so that to this extent no conflict of interest is present. However, conflicts of interest can arise when the investment manager is also working in the same function for other investment funds or other third parties as an investment manager or investment advisor, and in this function implements a comparable investment strategy. According to the investment management contract between the fund management company and the investment manager, the investment manager is required handle such conflicts of interest in an appropriate way.

Delegation of other tasks

The operation and maintenance of the IT infrastructure, including data storage, has been transferred to Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG in Vaduz/Liechtenstein, a banking institution approved by the Liechtenstein supervisory authority FMA. As the sole shareholder of the fund management company, Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG has a professional IT infrastructure with many years of technical experience and a high level of competence. The exact execution of the order is governed by a contract concluded between the fund management company LLB Swiss Investment AG and Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG.

The operation and provision, including data storage, of the integrated software solution used by the fund management company for "Investment Accounting" and "Investment Controlling/Reporting" has been

transferred to Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG in Zurich, a bank licensed by the Swiss supervisory authority FINMA. Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG has been providing this service since 2010 and is distinguished by its special expertise in the operation of this investment management tool. The exact execution of the assignment is governed by a contract concluded between the fund management company LLB Swiss Investment Ltd. and Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) AG.

5 Further information

5.1 Key data

Swiss Securities number	1613773
ISIN	CH 0016137736
FATCA-GIIN	8I1WZY.99999.SL.756
Accounting currency	CHF

5.2 Publication of official notices by the investment fund

Further information on the investment fund may be found in the latest annual or semi-annual report. The latest information can also be found on the Internet at www.llbsswiss.ch.

In the event of an amendment to the fund contract, a change in the fund management company or the custodian bank, as well as the dissolution of the fund, the corresponding notice will be published by the fund management company on the homepage of Swiss Fund Data (www.swissfunddata.ch).

Price publications for all unit classes are published daily (except on days, when the fund is closed for subscriptions and redemptions) on the homepage of Swiss Fund Data (www.swissfunddata.ch). In addition the prices may be published in newspapers, magazines electronic media or price information systems as defined by the management company.

Additional information about the investment limits of the risk management of the investment fund, the risk management methods and the latest risk developments and yields of the most important categories of assets is available at no charge when requested in writing from the fund management company as well as the German information office.

The fund management company also regularly publishes the following information:

- Immediate information about changes in the liability of the custodian on the Internet at www.llbsswiss.ch;
- The percentage share of assets in the investment fund, which are difficult to liquidate and therefore are subject to special regulations, in the annual report;
- And new rules about liquidity management of the AIF, in the annual report;
- the current risk profile of the investment fund and the risk management processes used for this purpose, in the fund prospectus;
- the current risk profile of the investment fund, in the relevant Key Information Document.

5.3 Sales restrictions

With respect to the issue and redemption of units of this investment fund outside Switzerland, the regulations valid in the country in question apply.

- a) A distribution license is present for the following countries:
 - Switzerland
 - Germany
- b) Units of this investment fund may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States.

The fund management company and the custodian bank may prohibit or restrict the sale, brokerage or transfer of units vis-à-vis natural persons or legal entities in certain countries and territories.

5.4 Legal system, jurisdiction, assertion of rights

Legal disputes arising in conjunction with the investment in the investment fund are subject to Swiss law. To assert their rights, investors may appeal to a court of law in Switzerland or, if such is available, seek a dispute

settlement procedure alternatively. The courts holding jurisdiction at the head offices of the fund management company are responsible for settling legal disputes related to the fund. The enforcement of judgments is oriented to the Swiss federal law on debt collection and insolvency. Judgments from Swiss courts can be enforced against the fund management company without prior recognition.

6 Other investment information

6.1 Previous results

Reference date	
31.12.2021	6.48%
31.12.2022	-10.86%
31.12.2023	6.94%

6.2 Profile of the typical investor / Definition of target market within the meaning of MiFID II

The collective investment scheme is suitable for investors with a long-term investment horizon, who strive primarily for a growth in the capital invested. The investors can accept considerable fluctuations and a sustained decline in the net assets value of the fund shares. They have experience with the substantial risks of investments in equities. Since the funds can also be invested in obligations, the investor must be willing to accept fluctuations in the net asset value of their units arising from interest rate movements. The fund is not suitable for investors who are looking for a speculative investment or who want or need to dispose of the invested capital at short notice. The investor must not rely on a certain date for the realization of the investment.

The definition of the target markets of the fund can be found in the PRIIP KID in the section „What is the type of the product?“. This PRIIP KID has been set up pursuant to the guidelines of the delegated regulation 2017/653 of the EU Commission resp. in addition to the relevant fund documents in accordance with Swiss law. The actual PRIIP KID of the fund is available on the website www.llbsswiss.ch. For Retail Clients of the EU resp. EEA countries this PRIIP KID together with the present prospectus with integrated fund contract as well as the last annual and semi-annual reports (if published after the last annual report) is the basis for any subscriptions.

7 Detailed regulations

All further information on the fund, such as the method used for the valuation of the fund's assets, a list of all fees and incidental costs charged to the investor and the fund, and the appropriation of net income, can be found in detail in the fund contract.

Part 2: Fund contract

Wydler Global Equity Fund

I Basic principles

§ 1 Name of the fund; name and registered office of the fund management company, the custodian bank and the investment manager

1. A contractual fund of the type 'securities funds' has been established under the name of Wydler Global Equity Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "investment fund") in accordance with Art. 25ff. in conjunction with Art. 53ff. of the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006 (CISA).
2. The fund management company is LLB Swiss Investment Ltd., with its registered office in Zurich.
3. The custodian bank is Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) Ltd. with its registered office in Zürich.
4. The asset manager is Wydler Asset Management AG, with its registered office in Wilen bei Wollerau.

II. Rights and obligations of the parties to the contract

§ 2 The fund contract

The legal relationship between the investor on the one hand and the fund management company and the custodian bank on the other shall be governed by the present fund contract and the applicable provisions of the legislation on collective investment schemes.

§ 3 The fund management company

1. The fund management company manages the fund at its own discretion and in its own name, but for the account of the investors. It decides in particular on the issue of units, the investments and their valuation. It calculates the net asset value and determines the issue and redemption prices of units as well as distributions of income. It exercises all rights associated with the investment fund.
2. The fund management company and its agents are subject to the duties of loyalty, due diligence and disclosure. They act independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. They implement the organizational measures that are necessary for proper management. They shall account for the collective investment schemes they manage and provide information on all fees and costs charged directly or indirectly to investors as well as on compensation received from third parties, in particular commissions, rebates or other pecuniary advantages.
3. The fund management company may delegate investment decisions as well as specific tasks, provided this is in the interests of proper management. It shall appoint only persons who have the necessary skills, knowledge and experience for this activity and who have the required licenses. It shall carefully instruct and supervise the third parties involved.

The investment decisions may only be delegated to asset managers who have the necessary authorization.

Investment decisions may not be delegated to the Custodian Bank or to other companies whose interests may conflict with those of the Fund Management Company or the Investors.

The fund management company shall remain responsible for the fulfilment of its duties under supervisory law and shall safeguard the interests of the investors when delegating tasks. The fund management company shall be liable for the actions of persons to whom it has delegated tasks as for its own actions.

4. The fund management company may with the consent of the custodian bank submit a change to the present fund contract to the supervisory authority for approval (cf. § 26).
5. The fund management company may dissolve the fund pursuant to the provisions set down under § 25.
6. The fund management company is entitled to receive the fees stipulated in §§ 18 and 19. Further it may be released from the liabilities assumed in the proper execution of its tasks, and to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with such liabilities.

§ 4 The custodian bank

1. The custodian bank is responsible for the safekeeping of the fund's assets. It handles the issue and redemption of fund units as well as payments on behalf of the investment fund.
2. The custodian bank and its agents are subject to the duties of loyalty, due diligence and disclosure. They act independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. They implement the organizational measures that are necessary for proper management. They shall account for the collective investment schemes held in their custody and provide information on all fees and costs charged directly or indirectly to investors as well as on compensation received from third parties, in particular commissions, discounts or other pecuniary advantages.
3. The Custodian Bank is responsible for account and safekeeping account management on behalf of the Investment Fund, but does not have independent access to its assets.
4. The Custodian Bank ensures that, in the case of transactions relating to the assets of the Investment Fund, the countervalue is transferred within the usual time limit. It notifies the Fund Management Company if the countervalue is not remitted within the usual time limit and, where possible, requests reimbursement for the asset item concerned from the counterparty.
5. The Custodian Bank keeps the required records and accounts in such manner that it is, at all times, able to distinguish between the assets held in safekeeping for the individual investment funds.

In relation to assets that cannot be taken into safekeeping, the Custodian Bank verifies ownership by the Fund Management Company, and keeps a record thereof.

6. The custodian bank may delegate the safekeeping of the fund's assets to third-party custodians and central securities depositories in Switzerland or abroad, provided this is in the interests of proper safekeeping. The Custodian Bank verifies and monitors that the third-party custodian or central securities depository it appoints:
 - a) possesses an appropriate organizational structure, financial guarantees and the specialist qualifications required given the nature and complexity of the assets entrusted to it;
 - b) is subject to regular external audits, thereby ensuring that it possesses the financial instruments;
 - c) the assets received from the Custodian Bank are held in safekeeping in such a manner that by means of regular portfolio comparisons they can, at all times, be clearly identified as belonging to the fund assets;
 - d) complies with the provisions applicable to the Custodian Bank with respect to the performance of the tasks delegated to it and the avoidance of conflicts of interest.

The custodian bank is liable for damage or loss caused by its agents unless it is able to prove that it exercised the due diligence required in the circumstances in respect of selection, instruction, and monitoring. The Prospectus contains information on the risks associated with the transfer of safekeeping to third-party custodians and central securities depositories.

In respect of financial instruments, the transfer of safekeeping in the sense of the previous paragraph may be made only to regulated third-party custodians and central securities depositories. This does not apply to mandatory safekeeping at a location where the transfer of safekeeping to regulated third-party custodians and central securities depositories is not possible, in particular owing to mandatory legal provisions or to the particular arrangements for the investment product in question. Investors must be informed in the Prospectus of safekeeping with non-regulated third-party custodians or central securities depositories.

7. The custodian bank ensures that the fund management company complies with the law and the fund contract. It verifies that the calculation of the net asset value and of the issue and redemption prices of the units as well as the investment decisions are in compliance with the law and the fund contract, and that the income is appropriated in accordance with the fund contract. The custodian bank is not responsible for the choice of investments which the fund management company makes in accordance with the investment regulations.
8. The custodian bank is entitled to receive the fees stipulated in §§18 and 19. It is further entitled to be exempt from the liabilities which may have arisen in the course of the proper execution of its duties, and to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with such liabilities.
9. The Custodian Bank is not responsible for the safekeeping of the assets of the target funds in which this Investment Fund invests, unless this task has been delegated to it.

§ 5 The investor

1. There are no restrictions in terms of investor eligibility.
2. On concluding the contract and making a payment in cash, the investor acquires a claim against the fund management company in respect of a participation in the investment fund's assets and income. The investor's claim is evidenced in the form of fund units.
3. Investors are only obliged to remit payment for the units of the fund they subscribe. They shall not be held personally liable for the liabilities of the fund.

4. Investors may obtain information concerning the basis of the calculation of the net asset value per unit from the Fund Management Company at any time. If investors express an interest in more detailed information on specific business transactions effected by the fund management company, such as the exercise of membership and creditors' rights or on risk management, they must be given such information by the fund management company at any time. The investors may request at the courts of the registered office of the fund management company that the auditors or another expert investigate the matter which requires clarification and furnish the investors with a report.

5. The investors may terminate the fund contract on a weekly basis and demand that their share in the investment fund be paid out in cash.

6. Upon request, the Investors are obliged to provide the Fund Management Company and/or the Custodian Bank and their agents with proof that they comply with or continue to comply with the conditions laid down in the law or the Fund Contract in respect of participation in the Investment Fund. Furthermore, they are obliged to inform the Custodian Bank, the Fund Management Company and their agents immediately they cease to meet these conditions.

7. The investment fund or a unit class may be subject to a "soft closing", under which investors may not subscribe for units if, in the opinion of the fund management company, the closing is necessary to protect the interests of existing investors. Soft closing applies in respect of an investment fund or share class to new subscriptions or switches into the investment fund or share class, but not to redemptions, transfers or switches out of the investment fund or share class. An investment fund or a unit class may be subject to a soft closing without notice to investors.

8. The fund management company in cooperation with the custodian bank must make an enforced redemption of the units of an investor at the current redemption price if:

a) this is necessary to safeguard the reputation of the financial market, specifically to combat money laundering;

b) the investor no longer meets the statutory or contractual requirements for participation in this investment fund.

9. The Fund Management Company, in cooperation with the Custodian Bank, may also make an enforced redemption of the units of an Investor at the current redemption price if:

a) the participation of the Investor in the Investment Fund is such that it might have a significant detrimental impact on the economic interests of the other Investors, in particular if the participation might result in tax disadvantages for the Investment Fund in Switzerland or abroad;

b) the Investor has acquired or holds their units in violation of provisions of a law to which they are subject either in Switzerland or abroad, of the present Fund Contract or the Prospectus;

c) there is a detrimental impact on the economic interests of the Investors, in particular in cases in which individual Investors seek by way of systematic subscriptions and immediate redemptions to achieve a financial benefit by exploiting the time differences between the setting of the closing prices and the valuation of the fund assets (market timing).

§ 6 Units and unit classes

1. The fund management company may establish different unit classes and may also merge or dissolve unit classes at any time subject to the consent of the custodian bank and the approval of the supervisory authority. All unit classes embody an entitlement to a share in the undivided assets of the fund, which are not segmented. This share may differ due to class-specific costs or distributions or class-specific income and the various classes may therefore have different net asset values per unit. The assets of the Investment Fund as a whole are liable for class-specific costs.

2. Notification of the creation, dissolution or merger of unit classes shall be published in the medium of publication. Only mergers shall be deemed a change to the fund contract pursuant to § 26.

3. The various unit classes may differ from one another in terms of their cost structure, reference currency, currency hedging, policy with regard to distribution or reinvestment of income, the minimum investment required and investor eligibility.

Fees and costs are only charged to the unit class for which the respective service is performed. Fees and costs that cannot be unequivocally allocated to a unit class shall be charged to the individual unit classes in relation to their share of the fund's assets.

4. The investment fund is not divided into unit classes.

5. As a rule, units shall not take the form of actual certificates but shall exist purely as book entries. Investors are not entitled to demand the delivery of a registered or bearer unit certificate.

III. Investment policy guidelines

A. Investment principles

§ 7 Compliance with investment regulations

1. In selecting individual investments the fund management company must adhere to the principle of balanced risk diversification and must observe the percentage limits defined below. These percentages relate to the fund assets at market value and must be complied with at all times.
2. If the limits are exceeded as a result of market-related changes, the investments must be restored to the permitted level within a reasonable period, taking due account of the investors' interests. If the limits relating to derivatives pursuant to § 12 below are exceeded due to a change in the delta, this is to be rectified within three bank working days at the latest, taking due account of the investors' interests.

§ 8 Investment objective and investment policy

1. The fund management company may invest the assets of this investment fund in the following investments. The risks involved in these investments must be disclosed in the prospectus.

a) Securities, i.e. securities issued in large quantities and non-securitized rights with the same function (uncertified securities) that are traded on a stock exchange or another market open to the public, and that embody a participation right or claim or the right to acquire such securities and uncertified securities by way of subscription or exchange, for example warrants

Investments in securities from new issues are only permitted if their admission to a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public is envisaged under the terms of issue. If they have not been admitted to a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public within a year after their acquisition, these securities must be sold within one month or included under the restriction set down in prov. 1 lit g.

b) Derivatives, if (i) the underlying securities are securities pursuant to lit. a, derivatives pursuant to lit. b, units in collective investment schemes pursuant to lit. c, money market instruments pursuant to lit. d, financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates, credits or currencies, and (ii) the underlying securities are permitted as investments under the fund contract. Derivatives are either traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public, or are traded OTC;

OTC transactions are only permitted if (i) the counterparty is a regulated financial intermediary specializing in such transactions, and (ii) the OTC derivatives can be traded daily or a return to the issuer is possible at any time. In addition, it shall be possible for them to be valued in a reliable and transparent manner. Derivatives may be used pursuant to § 12.

c) Structured products, if (i) the underlyings are securities as defined in a); derivatives as defined in b); units in collective investment schemes as defined in d); money market instruments as defined in e); financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies; and (ii) the underlyings are permitted as investments under the Fund Contract. Structured products are either traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, or are traded OTC;

OTC transactions are permitted only if (i) the counterparty is a regulated financial intermediary specializing in such transactions; and (ii) the OTC products can be traded daily or a return to the issuer is possible at any time. In addition, it must be possible for them to be valued in a reliable and transparent manner.

d) Units of other collective investment schemes (target funds), provided that (i) their documents restrict investments for their part in other target funds to a total of 10%; (ii) these target funds are subject to provisions equivalent to those pertaining to securities funds in respect of the purpose, organization, investment policy, investor protection, risk diversification, asset segregation, borrowing, lending, short-selling of securities and money market instruments, the issuing and redemption of fund units and the content of the semi-annual and annual reports; and (iii) these target funds are authorized as collective investment schemes in their country of domicile and are subject there to supervision which is equivalent to that in Switzerland and which serves to protect investors, and that international legal assistance is ensured.

In this regard the fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 10% of the fund's assets in units of target funds that are neither securities funds nor compliant with the pertinent European Union directives (UCITS).

The Fund Management Company does not acquire units in target funds managed directly or indirectly by the Fund Management Company itself or by a company to which the Fund Management Company is related by virtue of common management or control, or by a significant direct or indirect interest.

e) Money market instruments, provided these are liquid, can be readily valued and are traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public; money market instruments which are not traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public may only be acquired if the issue or the issuer is subject to provisions regarding creditor or investor protection and if the money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by issuers pursuant to Art. 74 para. 2 CISO.

- f) Sight or time deposits with terms to maturity not exceeding twelve months with banks domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or in another country provided that the bank is subject to supervision in this country which is equivalent to the supervision in Switzerland.
- g) Investments other than those specified in a to f above up to a total of 10% of the fund's assets. The following are not permitted: investments in precious metals, precious metals certificates, commodities and commodity certificates as well as (ii) real short-selling of any type of investment.

2. Investment Objective

The investment objective is principally to attain an increase in value, by means of investments worldwide. In doing so, it also pursues a sustainable investment strategy, which is described in detail in the following investment policy.

Investment policy

With a flexible strategy and strict risk management, potential losses from negative market developments are reduced. The assessment of the development of the economic, capital market and stock market situation is based on fundamental and technical analysis. When selecting investments, the aspects of creditworthiness, value growth and return are weighed up.

- a) The Fund Management Company invests, after deducting liquid assets and subject to c) below, at least two thirds of the fund assets in:
- aa) equity securities and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, co-operative shares, participation certificates and similar) of companies worldwide;
 - ab) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned under a) and on financial indices that are directly or indirectly based primarily on the investments mentioned under a) or that can be derived directly from such investments;
 - ac) structured products denominated in freely convertible currencies, such as in particular certificates from issuers worldwide on the investments mentioned under a) and on financial indices that are directly or indirectly predominantly based on the investments mentioned under a) or that can be directly derived from such investments;
 - ad) units of other collective investment schemes (including exchange traded funds ("ETFs")) which, according to their documents, invest their assets predominantly in the investments mentioned under this a).
- b) The fund management company may also, after deducting liquid assets and subject to c) below, invest a maximum of one third of the fund assets in
- ba) money market instruments denominated in freely convertible currencies of private, public and mixed domestic and foreign borrowers;
 - bb) bonds (incl. convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants), notes and other fixed or variable-interest debt securities and debt securities rights denominated in freely convertible currencies from private, public-sector and mixed-economy borrowers worldwide;
 - bc) Derivatives (including) warrants on the investments mentioned under b) and on financial indices that are directly or indirectly predominantly based on the investments mentioned under b) or that can be directly derived from such investments;
 - bd) Structured products denominated in a freely convertible currency, such as in particular certificates from issuers worldwide on the investments mentioned under b) and on financial indices which are directly or indirectly predominantly based on the investments mentioned under b) or which can be directly derived from such investments;
 - be) units of other collective investment schemes (including exchange traded funds ("ETFs")) which, according to their documents, invest their assets predominantly in the investments mentioned under this point b).
- c) In addition, the fund management company must comply with the following investment restrictions relating to the fund assets:
- ca) Direct investments in convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants totalling no more than 25%;
 - cb) Units in other collective investment schemes (target funds) up to a maximum total of 10%;
 - cc) investments in structured products totalling a maximum of 30%.

Sustainability in the portfolio management

The sustainability approaches described below are applied based on the fund assets without taking into account bank balances and forward exchange transactions for hedging purposes, as these investments lack the corresponding ESG data coverage or the possibility of including ESG factors ('relevant fund assets')

The asset manager takes ESG aspects (ESG: Environmental, Social, Governance) into account in the financial analysis and investment decision-making process. The asset manager applies a combination of exclusion criteria (so-called negative selection) and an ESG integration approach.

For the implementation, the asset manager relies on data from the third-party provider LSEG (formerly Refinitiv)(<https://www.lseg.com/en/data-analytics/sustainable-finance/esg-scores>). The asset manager invests in companies with an LSEG ESG score above 25 (second to fourth quartile). According to LSEG, this ensures at least a 'satisfactory relative ESG performance' for the investments. The average weighted ESG score of the portfolio is always above 50 (3rd-4th quartile). All companies for which an LSEG ESG score is available are included in the calculation of this average rating.

As not the entire investment universe has an ESG score from LSEG and in some cases the fund has its own deviating results for ESG assessment, the fund can invest up to a maximum of 20% of the relevant fund assets in investments that do not have an ESG score from LSEG or that fall below the ESG score threshold at the time of purchase or thereafter. In both cases, various ESG aspects (e.g. management structure and remuneration, compliance with human rights, personnel policy, environmental objectives and behaviour) are included in the fund's own assessment, depending on the sector and availability of publicly accessible ESG data, whereby the result must not contradict the basic idea of this fund's sustainability strategy (at least a 'satisfactory relative ESG performance').

Direct investments in securities of companies recommended for exclusion by the Swiss Association for Responsible Investment SVVK ASIR are excluded. In particular, these are companies that develop, manufacture, store or distribute war material (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions and nuclear weapons). This exclusion is complied with at all times.

In addition, the governance score (part of the ESG score) of LSEG must also be above 25 for the companies. Topics such as corporate social responsibility strategy, management structure and remuneration or shareholder rights are assessed. This ensures at least 'satisfactory governance'. As not the entire investment universe has an LSEG ESG score and some companies have their own deviating governance assessment results, the fund can invest up to a maximum of 20% of the relevant fund assets (these companies are counted towards the aforementioned 20% quota) in companies that do not have an LSEG governance score or that fall below the governance score threshold at the time of purchase or thereafter. In both cases, various governance aspects (e.g. management structure and remuneration, compliance with human rights, shareholder rights, personnel policy) are taken into account in the fund's own assessment, depending on the sector to which the company belongs and the availability of publicly accessible governance data, whereby the result must not contradict the basic idea of this fund's sustainability strategy (at least a 'satisfactory relative governance performance').

3. The fund management company shall ensure appropriate liquidity management. The details shall be disclosed in the prospectus.

§ 9 Liquid assets

The fund management company may also hold liquid assets in an appropriate amount in the investment fund's accounting currency and in any other currency in which investments are permitted. Liquid assets comprise bank deposits at sight or on demand with maturities up to twelve months.

B. Investment techniques and instruments

§ 10 Securities lending

The fund management company does not engage in securities lending activities.

§ 11 Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company does not engage in securities repurchase agreements.

§ 12 Derivatives

1. The fund management company may use derivatives. It ensures that even under exceptional market conditions, the financial effect of using derivatives does not result in a deviation from the investment objectives set out in the fund contract and in the prospectus, and that it does not change the investment character of the investment fund. Furthermore, the underlyings of the derivatives must be permitted as investments according to the present fund contract.

In connection with collective investment schemes, derivatives may be used only for currency hedging purposes, with the exception of the hedging of market, interest rate and credit risks in the case of collective investment schemes for which the risks can be determined and measured unequivocally.

2. Commitment Approach II is applied to the assessment of risk. The overall exposure of this investment fund associated with derivatives may therefore not exceed 100% of its net assets and the overall exposure may not exceed a total of 200% of its net assets. When taking into account the possibility of temporary borrowing amounting to no more than 10% of the net fund assets pursuant to § 13 prov. 2, the overall exposure of the investment fund may not exceed 210% of the net fund assets. The overall exposure is determined in accordance with Art. 35 CISO-FINMA.

3. The fund management company may in particular use basic forms of derivatives such as call or put options whose value at expiration is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite algebraic sign, credit default swaps (CDS), swaps, whose payments are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner, as well as future and forward transactions whose value is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying. It may also use combinations of basic forms of derivatives as well as derivatives whose economic mode of operation cannot be described by a basic form of derivative or a combination of basic forms of derivatives (exotic derivatives).

4. a) Counter positions in derivatives based on the same underlying as well as counter positions in derivatives and in investments in the same underlying may be netted, irrespective of the maturity date of the derivatives, provided that the derivative transaction was concluded with the sole purpose of eliminating the risks associated with the derivatives or investments acquired, no material risks are disregarded in the process, and the conversion amount of the derivatives is determined pursuant to Art. 35 CISO-FINMA.

b) If the derivatives in hedging transactions do not relate to the same underlying as the asset that is to be hedged, for netting to be permitted a further condition must be met in addition to the rules set out under a) above, namely that the derivative transactions may not be based on an investment strategy that serves to generate profit. Furthermore, the derivative must result in a demonstrable reduction in risk, the risks of the derivative must be balanced out, the derivatives, underlyings, or assets that are to be netted must relate to the same class of financial instruments, and the hedging strategy must remain effective even under exceptional market conditions.

c) Where interest rate derivatives are predominantly used, the amount to be included in the overall exposure arising from derivatives can be determined using internationally recognized duration-netting rules provided that the rules result in a correct determination of the risk profile of the Fund, the material risks are taken into account, the use of these rules does not generate an unjustified level of leverage, no interest-rate arbitrage strategies are pursued, and the leverage of the Fund is not increased either by applying these rules or through investments in short-term positions.

d) Derivatives that are used solely for currency hedging purposes and do not result in leverage or contain additional market risks may be netted when calculating the overall exposure arising from derivatives without having to meet the requirements set out under b) above.

e) Payment obligations in respect of derivatives must be covered at all times by near-money assets, debt securities and rights, or equities, that are traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, in accordance with the legislation on collective investment schemes.

f) If, with a derivative, the Fund Management Company enters into an obligation in respect of the physical delivery of an underlying, the derivative must be covered by the corresponding underlyings or by other investments, provided that such investments and the underlyings are highly liquid and may be purchased or sold at any time if delivery is requested. The Fund Management Company must have unrestricted power to dispose of these underlyings or investments at all times.

5. The fund management company may use both standardized and non-standardized derivatives. It can conclude transactions in derivative financial instruments on an exchange or another regulated market open to the public or in OTC (over-the-counter) trading.

6. a) The fund management company may conclude OTC transactions only with regulated financial intermediaries specialized in such types of transactions that ensure proper execution of the contract. If the counterparty is not the custodian bank, the former or its guarantor must have a high credit rating

- b) It must be possible to reliably and verifiably value an OTC derivative on a daily basis and to sell, liquidate or close out the derivative at market value at any time.
- c) If no market price is available for an OTC-traded derivative, it must be possible at all times to determine the price using an appropriate valuation model that is recognized in practice, based on the market value of the underlyings, from which the derivative was derived. Before concluding a contract for such a derivative, specific offers must, in principle, be obtained from at least two counterparties and the contract concluded with the counterparty providing the most favorable offer in terms of price. Deviations from this principle are permitted for reasons relating to risk diversification, or where other parts of the contract such as credit rating or the range of services offered by the counterparty render another offer more advantageous overall for the investors. Furthermore, and by way of exception, the requirement to obtain offers from at least two potential counterparties may be dispensed with if this is in the investors' best interests. The reasons for doing so must be clearly documented, as must the conclusion of the contract and pricing.
- d) As part of OTC transactions, the Fund Management Company and its agents may only accept collateral that satisfies the requirements set down in Art. 51 CISO-FINMA. The issuer of the collateral must have a high credit rating, and the collateral may not be issued by the counterparty or by a company that belongs to or is dependent on the counterparty's group. The collateral must be highly liquid, traded at a transparent price on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, and must be valued at least on each trading day. In managing the collateral, the Fund Management Company and its agents must comply with the duties and requirements under Art. 52 CISO-FINMA. In particular, they must diversify the collateral appropriately in terms of countries, markets, and issuers. Appropriate diversification of issuers is deemed to have been achieved if the collateral of a single issuer held does not correspond to more than 20% of the net asset value. Deviation from this rule is permitted for publicly guaranteed or issued investments pursuant to Art. 83 CISO. The Fund Management Company and its agents must further be able to obtain power of disposal over, and authority to dispose of, the collateral received at any time in the event of default by the counterparty, without involving the counterparty or obtaining its consent. The collateral received must be kept at the Custodian Bank. The collateral received may be held in safekeeping by a supervised third-party custodian on behalf of the Fund Management Company provided that ownership of the collateral is not transferred and the third-party custodian is independent of the counterparty.
7. In complying with the statutory and contractual restrictions (maximum and minimum limits), derivatives shall be factored in accordance with the legislation on collective investment schemes.
8. The prospectus shall contain further information on:
- the importance of derivatives as part of the investment strategy;
 - the effect of the use of derivatives on the risk profile of the investment fund;
 - the counterparty risks of derivatives;
 - possible leverage effect resulting from the use of derivatives;
 - the collateral strategy.

§ 13 Raising and granting loans

1. The fund management company may not grant loans for the fund's account.
2. The fund management company may borrow the equivalent of up to 10% of the net fund assets on a temporary basis. The term of the loan is limited to 12 months.

§ 14 Encumbrance of the fund assets

1. No more than 25% of the net fund assets may be pledged or ownership thereof transferred as collateral by the fund management company at the expense of the investment fund.
2. The fund's assets may not be encumbered with guarantees.

C. Investment restrictions

§ 15 Risk diversification

Investment restrictions concerning the investment fund

1. The regulations on risk diversification include the following:
 - a) investments pursuant to § 8, with the exception of index-based derivatives, provided the index is sufficiently diversified, is representative of the market it relates to and is published in an appropriate manner;
 - b) liquid assets pursuant to § 9;
 - c) claims against counterparties arising from OTC transactions.
2. Companies which form a group in accordance with international accounting regulations are deemed to be a single issuer.
3. Including the derivatives and structured products, the fund management company may invest up to 10% of the fund assets in securities and money market instruments from the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 5% of the fund assets are invested may not exceed 40% of the fund assets. This is subject to the terms and conditions in sections 4 and 5.
4. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 20% of the fund's assets in sight and term deposits with the same bank. This limit includes both liquid assets pursuant to § 9 as well as investments in bank assets pursuant to § 8.
5. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 5% of the fund's assets in OTC transactions with the same counterparty. If the counterparty is a bank domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or another country in which it is subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland, this limit shall be increased to 10% of the fund's assets.

If the claims arising from OTC transactions are hedged using collateral in the form of liquid assets pursuant to Art. 50 to 55 CISO-FINMA, such claims are not included in the calculation of counterparty risk.
6. Investments, deposits and claims pursuant to provs. 3 to 5 above and issued by the same issuer/borrower may not in total exceed 20% of the fund's assets.
7. Investments pursuant to prov. 3 above of the same group of companies may not in total exceed 20% of the fund's assets.
8. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 10% of the fund's assets in units of the same target fund.
9. The fund management company may acquire for the fund's assets up to a maximum of 10% of the non-voting equity and debt instruments and/or money market instruments of the same issuer as well as a maximum of 25% of the units of other collective investment schemes.

These restrictions do not apply if the gross amount of the debt instruments, money market instruments or the units of other collective investment schemes cannot be calculated at the time of the acquisition.

Investment restrictions concerning the fund management company

10. **Basic regulation**

The fund management company may not acquire any equity securities that in total account for more than 10% of the voting rights or that allow it to exercise a significant influence on the management of an issuer ("basic rule").

Exemption

In deviation from the basic regulation above, the fund management may apply the following limits to funds with an investment policy focus on equity securities in "Swiss small & mid cap companies" or "gold mining companies worldwide":

a) Investment segment: "Swiss Small & Mid Cap Companies"

For funds with an investment policy focus on equity securities in "Swiss Small & Mid Cap Companies" (as defined by SIX Swiss Exchange AG as well as all unlisted Swiss companies), the fund management company may not acquire more than 20% of the equity securities of an issuer from this investment segment, consolidated across all funds with this investment policy focus, whereby the exercise of voting rights is limited to a maximum of 17% in total.

For all other issuers which are not allocated to the investment segment "Swiss Small & Mid Cap Companies", the basic regulation above applies.

b) Investment Segment: "Gold Mining Companies Worldwide"

For funds with an investment policy focus on equity securities in "gold mining companies worldwide", the fund management may not acquire more than 20% of the equity securities of an issuer from this investment segment, consolidated across all funds with this investment policy focus, whereby the exercise of voting rights is limited to a maximum of 17% in total.

For all other issuers which are not allocated to the investment segment "Gold mining companies worldwide", the basic regulation above applies.

c) Investment segment: "Others"

For all funds that have neither an investment policy focus on equity securities in "Swiss small & mid cap companies" (as defined by SIX Swiss Exchange AG as well as all unlisted Swiss companies) nor on equity securities in "gold mining companies worldwide", the fund management company may not acquire equity securities of issuers from these two investment segments that in total account for more than 6% of the voting rights.

For all other issuers that are not allocated to either of the two investment segments "Swiss Small & Mid Cap Companies" and "Gold Mining Companies Worldwide", the basic rule above applies.

Maximum limit per issuer (cumulative at fund management level)

Irrespective of the above rules, the fund management company may under no circumstances hold or exercise more than 20% of the participation rights or 17% of the voting rights of an issuer, cumulated across all funds managed by it and across all investment segments.

Classification of the fund

Based on its investment policy, this fund has been allocated to the investment segment "Other". The classification of a fund may be adjusted in the event of changing circumstances.

IV. Calculation of the net asset value, and the issue and redemption of units

§ 16 Calculation of the net asset value

1. The net asset value of the investment fund and the proportions attributable to the individual classes (percentages) is calculated in reference currency of the individual classes at the market value as of the end of the financial year and for each day on which units are issued or redeemed. The fund assets will not be calculated on days when the stock exchanges / markets in the fund's main investment countries are closed (e.g. bank and stock exchange holidays).
2. Securities traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public shall be valued at the current prices paid on the main market. Other investments or investments for which no current market value is available shall be valued at the price which would probably be obtained in a diligent sale at the time of the valuation. In such cases, the fund management company shall use appropriate and recognized valuation models and principles to determine the market value.
3. Open-ended collective investment schemes are valued at their redemption price / net asset value. If they are regularly traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public, the fund management company can value such funds in accordance with prov. 2.
4. The value of money market instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public is determined as follows: the valuation price of such investments is successively adjusted in line with the repayment price, taking the net purchase price as the basis and ensuring that the investment returns calculated in this manner are kept constant. If there are significant changes in the market conditions, the valuation principles for the individual investments will be adjusted in line with the new market returns. If there is no current market price in such instances, the calculations are as a rule based on the valuation of money market instruments with the same characteristics (quality and domicile of the issuer, issuing currency, term to maturity).
5. Bank deposits are valued on the basis of the amount due plus accrued interest. If there are significant changes in the market conditions or the credit rating, the valuation principles for time deposits will be adjusted in line with the new circumstances.
6. The net asset value of unit is determined by the proportion of the fund's assets as valued at the market value, minus any of the investment fund's liabilities, divided by the number of units in circulation. It will be rounded up to 1 cent.

§ 17 Issue and redemption of units

1. Subscription and redemption orders for units are accepted once a week up to a certain cut-off time specified in the prospectus on the day the orders are placed. The definitive price of the units for the issues and redemptions is determined at the earliest on the bank working day following the day the order is placed (valuation day). This is referred to as 'forward pricing'. The detailed modalities are governed by the prospectus.
2. The issue and redemption price of units is based on the net asset value per unit calculated on the valuation day on the basis of the closing prices from the previous day as defined under § 16.
Incidental costs (specifically standard brokerage charges, commissions, taxes, and fees) incurred by the Investment Fund in connection with the investment of the amount paid in, or with the sale of that portion of investments corresponding to the redeemed unit(s), will be charged to the fund assets.
3. The fund management company may suspend the issue of units at any time, and may reject applications for the subscription or switching of units.
4. The fund management company may temporarily and by way of exception suspend the redemption of fund units in the interests of all investors:
 - a) if a market which is the basis for the valuation of a significant proportion of the fund's assets is closed, or if trading on such a market is restricted or suspended;
 - b) in the event of a political, economic, military, monetary or other emergency;
 - c) if, owing to exchange controls or restrictions on other asset transfers, the fund can no longer transact its business;
 - d) in the event of large-scale redemptions that could significantly affect the interests of the remaining investors.
5. The fund management company shall immediately apprise the auditors and the supervisory authority of any decision to suspend redemptions. It shall also notify the investors in a suitable manner.
6. No units shall be issued as long as the redemption of units is suspended for the reasons stipulated under prov. 4 lit. a to c.

V. Fees and incidental costs

§ 18 Fees and incidental costs charged to the investor

No issuing or redemption commission is charged on subscriptions and redemptions of units.

§ 19 Fees and incidental costs charged to the fund's assets

1. For the management (incl. fund administration), the asset management and distribution activities relating to the investment fund, the fund management company shall charge the investment fund a commission not exceeding 2.00% p.a. of the fund's net asset value, to be charged to the fund's assets on a pro rata basis every time the net asset value of the fund's assets is calculated and paid out at the end of each month (management fee, incl. distribution fee).

For the access of the fund to distribution platforms the fund management company will charge the fund with a commission of max. 0.05% p.a. on the net asset value of the fund, to be charged to the fund's assets on a pro rata basis every time the net asset value of the fund's assets is calculated and paid out at the end of each month (Service fee).

The rate of the management fee and the service fee actually charged shall be stated in the annual and semi-annual reports.

2. In addition, the fund management company charges the investment fund a performance fee. As from January 1, 2018 that fee is calculated according to the following table:

Performance Fee		12%	A performance-based commission of 12% per year will be calculated on the arithmetic difference between the cumulated performance of the Fund and the cumulated Hurdle Rate during the period under review .
period under review		quarter	The period under review for the calculation of the performance fee is each quarter of the year.
Interval of performance calculation		weekly	The basis of the performance-based commission is the weekly performance of the net asset value per unit. No performance fee will be determined on days where the net asset value of the fund is not calculated (Sundays and holidays).
Consideration of costs and fees		net	The performance-based commission will be calculated on the net asset value per unit <i>after</i> deduction of all costs and fees but <i>before</i> deduction of the accrued performance-based commission until that date.
Share-by Share basis	Fee per unit	high watermark	The performance-based commission per unit will be calculated by taking into account the currently applicable high watermark.
	Total Fee	average of outstanding units	For the calculation of the total amount of the performance-based commission to be accrued the average of outstanding units since the beginning of each quarter will be taken into account.
high watermark principle		yes	The net asset value per unit must have reached a new historic high since the launch of the fund, to allow a performance-based commission to be accrued
"High Watermark"- Reset-Interval	Performance Fee	after payment	The High Watermark for a new quarter will only be adjusted, if a performance-based commission has been paid out at the end of the previous quarter.
	Fund distributions		If distributions of income and capital gains are made to the investors, the High Watermark will be adjusted by these amounts.
„Hurdle Rate“- principle		0.75% per quarter	The minimum return is required to allow a performance-based commission to be accrued.
Interval of accrual		valuation day	The performance-based commission will be

		calculated and accrued on each valuation day and accrual will be increased or liquidated in part or in full according to the development of the net asset value
Interval of payment	quarterly	A performance-based commission will be paid out at the end of a quarter.

3. For the safekeeping of the fund's assets, the handling of the fund's payment transactions and performance of the other tasks of the custodian bank listed under § 4, the custodian bank shall charge the investment fund an annual commission not exceeding 0.2% of the fund's net asset value, to be charged to the fund's assets on a pro rata basis every time the net asset value of the fund's assets is calculated and paid out at the end of each month (custodian bank fee). The rate of the custodian bank fee actually charged shall be stated in the annual and semi-annual reports.

4. The custodian bank does not charge the investment fund any commission for the payment of the annual income to the investors.

5. Furthermore, the fund management company and the custodian bank shall be entitled to reimbursement of the following costs incurred in the course of executing the fund contract:

- a) Costs in connection with the purchase and sale of investments including hedging transactions, namely standard market brokerage fees, commissions, clearing and settlement costs, bank charges, taxes and duties, as well as costs for the review and maintenance of quality standards for physical investments;
- b) the supervisory authority's fees in relation to the establishment, amendment, liquidation or merger of the Fund;
- c) the supervisory authority's annual fees;
- d) the audit firm's fees for the audit and for certificates in connection with the establishment, amendments, liquidation or mergers of the Fund;
- e) fees for legal and tax advisors in connection with the establishment, amendment, liquidation or merger of the Fund, as well as generally upholding the interests of the Fund and its Investors;
- f) Costs for the publication of the net asset value of the fund and all costs for notifications to investors that are not attributable to misconduct on the part of the fund management company, including translation costs;
- g) the costs of printing and translating legal documents and the annual and semi-annual reports of the fund;
- h) the cost of any registration of the Fund with a foreign supervisory authority, and specifically the commissions levied by the foreign supervisory authority, translation costs, and remuneration for the representative or paying agent abroad;
- i) costs relating to the exercising of voting rights or creditors' rights by the Fund, including the cost of fees paid to external advisors;
- j) costs and fees relating to intellectual property registered in the name of the Fund or with rights of use for the Fund;
- k) all costs, which are incurred through the taking of extraordinary steps to protect investor interests by the fund management company, the asset manager of collective capital investments or the custodian bank;
- l) Costs for the registration or renewal of a legal entity identifier with domestic and foreign registration offices;
- m) costs and fees for the purchase and use of data and data licences, insofar as they can be attributed to the fund and do not constitute research costs;
- n) costs and fees for the use and verification of independent labels.

6. These costs according to ciph.5 lit a are added directly to the cost value or deducted from the sales value.

7. The fund management company and its agents may, in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus, pay retrocessions as remuneration for distribution activity in respect of fund units, and rebates to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the Investor and charged to the fund.

VI. Financial statements and audits

§ 20 Financial statements

1. The fund's accounting currency is the Swiss Franc (CHF).
2. The financial year shall run from the 1st of January to the 31st of December.
3. The fund management company shall publish an audited annual report for the investment fund within four months of the end of the financial year.
4. The fund management company shall publish a semi-annual report for the fund within two months following the end of the first half of the financial year.
5. The investor's right to obtain information under § 5 prov. 4 is reserved.

§ 21 Audits

The auditors shall examine whether the fund management company and the custodian bank have complied with the statutory and contractual provisions as well as with the code of conduct of the Asset Management Association Switzerland AMAS as it may apply. The annual report shall contain a short report by the auditors on the published annual financial statements.

VII. Appropriation of net income

§ 22

1. The net income of the investment fund is distributed annually to the investors in Swiss francs (CHF) within four months of the close of the financial year.

The Fund Management Company may make additional interim distributions from the income.

Up to 30% of the net income of a unit class may be carried forward to the new account. A distribution may be waived and the entire net income may be carried forward to the new account if

- the net income in the current financial year and income carried forward from previous financial years of the collective investment scheme or a unit class is less than 1% of the net asset value of the collective investment scheme or unit class, and
 - the net income in the current financial year and income carried forward from previous financial years of the collective investment scheme or a unit class is less than one unit of the accounting currency of the collective investment scheme or unit class.
2. Capital gains realized on the sale of assets and rights may be distributed by the Fund Management Company or retained for the purpose of reinvestment.

VIII. Publication of official notices by the investment fund

§ 23

1. The medium of publication of the investment fund is the print medium or electronic medium specified in the prospectus. Notification of any change in the medium of publication must be published in the medium of publication.
2. The following information must in particular be published in the medium of publication: summaries of material amendments to the fund contract, indicating the offices from which the amended wording may be obtained free of charge, any change of fund management company and/or custodian bank, the creation, dissolution or merger of unit classes, as well as the liquidation of the investment fund. Amendments that are required by law that do not affect the rights of investors or are of an exclusively formal nature may be exempted from the duty to publish subject to the approval of the supervisory authority.
3. Each time units are issued or redeemed, the fund management company will publish the issue and redemption prices or the net asset value for all unit classes together with a note stating "excluding commissions" for all unit classes on the homepage of the Swiss Fund Data AG (www.swissfunddata.ch). Prices must be published at least twice each month. The weeks and weekdays on which publications are made must be specified in the Prospectus. In addition the prices may be published in newspapers, magazines electronic media or price information systems as defined by the management company.
4. The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the key information document, and the latest annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank and all distributors.

IX. Restructuring and dissolution

§ 24 Mergers

The fund contract does not foresee the merger with another fund.

§ 25 Duration of the investment fund and dissolution

1. The investment fund has been established for an indefinite period.
2. The fund management company or the custodian bank may dissolve the fund by terminating the fund contract without observing a period of notice.
3. The investment fund may be dissolved by order of the supervisory authority, in particular if at the latest one year after the expiry of the subscription period (launch) or a longer ex-extended period approved by the supervisory authority at the request of the custodian bank and the fund management company it does not have net assets of at least 5 million Swiss francs (or the equivalent).
4. The fund management company shall inform the supervisory authority of the dissolution immediately and shall publish notification in the media of publication.
5. Once the fund contract has been terminated, the fund management company may liquidate the fund forthwith. If the supervisory authority has ordered the dissolution of the investment fund, it must be liquidated forthwith. The custodian bank is responsible for the payment of liquidation proceeds to the investors. If the liquidation proceedings are protracted, payment may be made in installments. The fund management company must obtain authorization from the supervisory authority prior to the final payment.

X. Amendments to the fund contract

§ 26

If any amendments are to be made to the present fund contract, or if the merger of unit classes or a change of the fund management company or of the custodian bank is planned, the investors may lodge objections with the supervisory authority within 30 days after the last corresponding publication. In the event of a change to the fund contract (including the merger of unit classes) the investors can also demand the redemption of their units in cash subject to the contractual period of notice. Exceptions in this regard are cases pursuant to § 24 prov. 2 that have been exempted from the duty to publish with the approval of the supervisory authority.

XI. Applicable law and place of jurisdiction

§ 27

1. The investment fund is subject to Swiss law, in particular the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006, the Ordinance on Collective Investment Schemes of 22 November 2006 and the Ordinance of the Swiss Federal Banking Commission on Collective Investment Schemes of 27 August 2014. The court of jurisdiction is the court at the fund management company's registered office.
2. The German version is binding for the interpretation of the present fund contract.
3. The present fund contract shall take effect on September 10, 2024.
4. The present fund contract replaces the fund contract dated April 21, 2023.
5. When approving the fund contract, the FINMA verifies all of the provisions of the Fund Contract and ensures their compliance with the law.

The fund management company:

LLB Swiss Investment Ltd.

The custodian bank:

Frankfurter Bankgesellschaft (Schweiz) Ltd.

Annex: Pre-contractual information according to EU regulation SFDR

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

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

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

Product name:
Wydler Global Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier:
5067009SJ93FL56Z1794

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

with a social objective

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



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

No reference value has been named to achieve the environmental or social characteristics advertised with the fund. Rather, the two approaches "ESG integration" and "exclusion principle" described below are considered for this purpose.

ESG integration

Companies are also systematically screened for environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects using an ESG integration approach as part of the fundamental financial analysis. The integration of the ESG analysis takes place at company level and aims to identify sustainability risks and opportunities at an early stage and to take them into account accordingly in the investment decision. Companies with increased sustainability risks are likely to experience higher share price volatility and possibly weaker share performance in the medium to long term.

The ESG analysis is based on data from the third-party provider LSEG (formerly Refinitiv)(<https://www.lseg.com/en/data-analytics/sustainable-finance/esg-scores>). LSEG's ESG score measures a company's relative ESG performance, engagement and effectiveness based on

publicly reported data. The underlying metrics are based on considerations of comparability, impact, data availability and industry relevance, which vary by industry group. To calculate the ESG score, over 630 data points or key figures are used for each company, grouped into 10 categories (environment: resource use, emissions, innovation / social: labour, human rights, society, product responsibility / governance: management, shareholders, corporate social responsibility). The ESG score ranges from 0 (poor) to 100 (excellent) and is assigned to quartiles. The 1st quartile (score range up to 25 points) indicates poor relative ESG performance and an insufficient level of ESG transparency in public reporting. The 2nd quartile (score range > 25 to 50 points) indicates a satisfactory relative ESG performance and a moderate level of ESG transparency in public reporting. The 3rd quartile (value range > 50 to 75 points) indicates a good relative ESG performance and an above-average level of ESG transparency in public reporting. The 4th quartile (score range > 75 to 100 points) indicates an excellent relative ESG performance and a high level of ESG transparency in public reporting.

The fund invests in companies with an LSEG ESG score of over 25 (2nd-4th quartile). According to LSEG, this ensures at least a 'satisfactory relative ESG performance' for the investments.

The average weighted ESG score of the portfolio is always above 50 (3rd-4th quartile). All companies for which an ESG score of LSEG is available are included in the calculation of this average rating.

As not the entire investment universe has an ESG score from LSEG and some companies have their own deviating ESG assessment results, the fund can invest up to a maximum of 20% of the relevant fund assets in companies that do not have an ESG score from LSEG or that fall below the ESG score threshold at the time of purchase or thereafter. In both cases, various ESG aspects (e.g. management structure and remuneration, compliance with human rights, personnel policy, environmental targets and behaviour) are included in the fund's own assessment, depending on the sector to which the company belongs and the availability of publicly accessible ESG data, whereby the result must not contradict the basic idea of this fund's sustainability strategy (at least a 'satisfactory relative ESG performance').

Exclusion principle

The fund assets follow the recommendations of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss Association for Responsible Investment). Investments in manufacturers of controversial weapons are thus excluded. The excluded companies from the arms sector are companies whose products violate Swiss laws and internationally recognized conventions, namely the Ottawa and Oslo Conventions and the International Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. These agreements, ratified by Switzerland, prohibit the development, production, stockpiling and distribution of cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines and nuclear weapons. Further information on the SVVK-ASIR can be found on its website <https://www.svvk-asir.ch/ueber-uns/>. This exclusion is complied with at all times.

In addition, the governance score (part of the ESG score) of LSEG must also be above 25 for the companies. Topics such as corporate social responsibility strategy, management structure and remuneration or shareholder rights are assessed. This ensures at least 'satisfactory governance'. As not the entire investment universe has an LSEG ESG score and some companies have their own differing governance assessment results, the fund can invest up to a maximum of 20% of the relevant fund assets (these companies are counted towards the 20% quota under 'ESG integration') in companies that do not have an LSEG governance score or fall below the governance score threshold at the time of purchase or thereafter. In both cases, various governance aspects (e.g. management structure and remuneration, compliance with human rights, shareholder rights, personnel policy) are included in the fund's own assessment, depending on the sector to which the company belongs and the availability of publicly accessible governance data, whereby the result must not contradict the basic idea of this fund's sustainability strategy (at least a 'satisfactory relative governance performance').

Investments in units of other collective investment schemes (target funds)

If investments are made in target funds that exclusively apply exclusion or ESG integration as a sustainability approach, these do not qualify as target funds with a sustainability reference.

Target funds without sustainability reference are added to the 20% limit of issuers without rating.

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

a) ESG integration

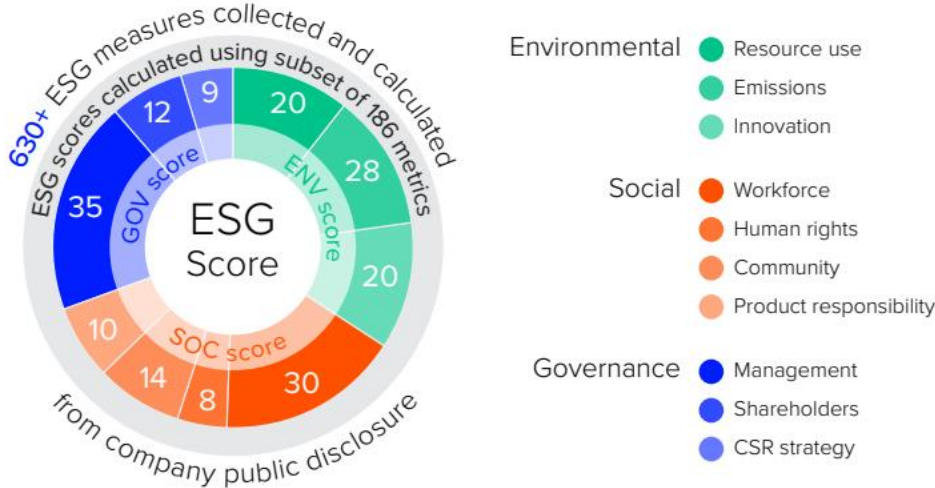
Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

With regard to sustainability indicators, the asset manager relies primarily on quantitative and qualitative analyses by LSEG (formerly Refinitiv).

LSEG collects and calculates over 630 company-related ESG indicators, with the 186 most important indicators per industry being incorporated into the company's overall ranking using a scoring process. These are grouped into 10 categories, which are assigned to the areas of environment, social affairs and corporate governance.

This makes it possible to compare the commitment and effectiveness of companies in achieving sustainability goals on the basis of publicly reported information.

In the case of the environmental and social areas, a relative analysis is carried out by sector. The area of corporate governance compares all the companies considered.



Source Refinitiv

The value range of the ESG score ranges from 0 to 100.

0 to 25	First quartile	Values in this range indicate poor relative ESG performance and an insufficient level of transparency in public reporting of material ESG data.
>25 to 50	Second quartile	Values in this range indicate satisfactory relative ESG performance and a moderate level of transparency in public reporting of material ESG data.
>50 to 75	Third quartile	Values in this range indicate good relative ESG performance and an above-average level of transparency in public reporting of material ESG data.
>75 to 100	Fourth quartile	Values in this range indicate excellent relative ESG performance and a high level of transparency in public reporting of material ESG data.

b) Exclusion principle

SVVK-ASIR recommends the exclusion of companies from the arms sector that violate Swiss laws and internationally recognized conventions, namely the Ottawa and Oslo Conventions and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. These conventions, ratified by Switzerland, prohibit the development, production, stockpiling and distribution of cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines and nuclear weapons.

In addition, the governance score (part of the ESG score) of LSEG must also be above 25 for the companies . Topics such as corporate social responsibility strategy, management

structure and remuneration or shareholder rights are assessed. This ensures at least 'satisfactory governance'. As not the entire investment universe has an LSEG ESG score and some companies have their own differing governance assessment results, the fund can invest up to a maximum of 20% of the relevant fund assets in companies that do not have an LSEG governance score or that fall below the governance score threshold at the time of purchase or thereafter. In both cases, various governance aspects (e.g. management structure and remuneration, compliance with human rights, shareholder rights, personnel policy) are included in the fund's own assessment, depending on the sector to which the company belongs and the availability of publicly accessible governance data, whereby the result must not contradict the basic idea of this fund's sustainability strategy (at least a 'satisfactory relative governance performance').



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

Yes

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment objective of this investment fund is to achieve capital appreciation by investing in the global financial markets. A sustainable investment strategy is also pursued.

With a flexible strategy and strict risk management, potential losses from negative market developments are reduced. The assessment of the development of the economic, capital market and stock market situation is based on fundamental and technical analysis. When selecting investments, the aspects of creditworthiness, value growth and return are weighed up.

ESG factors are taken into account in the financial analysis of companies, which means that a holistic approach is adopted. For this reason, sector-specific ESG factors (companies from the same sector are compared with each other) are included when recording the opportunity and risk profiles of companies, which makes it easier to assess the medium to long-term risk/return profiles of companies.

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

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

In order to fulfil the advertised environmental or social objectives, the asset manager applies the two aforementioned approaches "ESG integration" and "exclusion principle". The following mandatory elements apply to the selection of investments:

- a) **Exclusion of companies** that violate international and national standards such as the **Ottawa and Oslo Conventions** or the **International Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty**;
- b) Investments must have a **governance score (part of the ESG-Score) from LSEG of over 25**. In addition, **the portfolio must have a weighted average LSEG ESG score of at least 50**. All investments for which an ESG score from LSEG is available are included in the calculation of this average rating;
- c) Investments without an **"ESG rating"** are limited to **20% of the fund assets**.

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

The fund does not have access to around a quarter of the investable universe. The asset manager expects the investable universe to grow steadily.

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

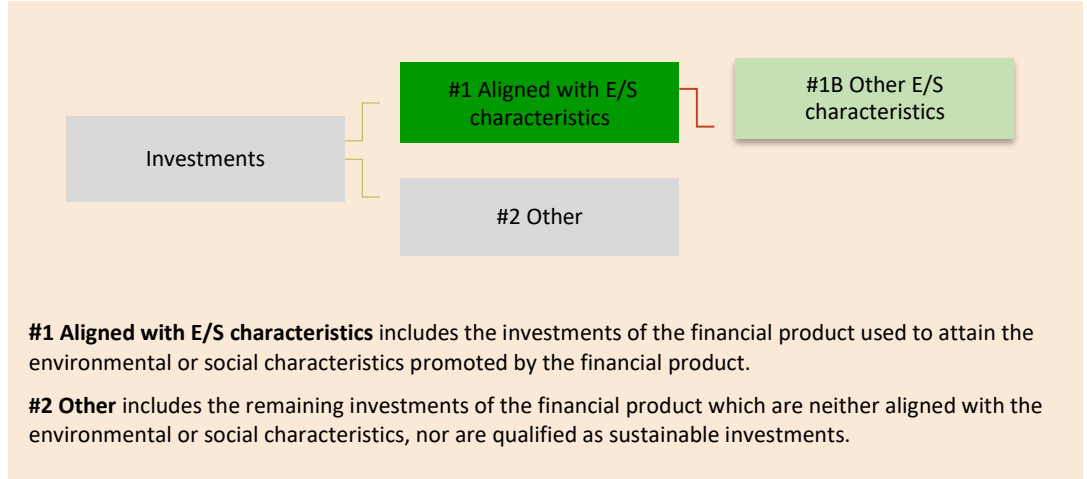
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



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



*Environmental protection, human rights, labour standards and, above all, **corporate governance** are important components of sustainability. Therefore, these topics are firmly **integrated into the sustainable investment process**. Investments are only made in companies that, in addition to the two ESG topic areas (environment and social), also give substantial consideration to the analysis area of governance ("corporate governance").*

*Governance issues can be identified very promptly via ongoing controversy monitoring. Good governance practices are assessed by means of the **Governance Pillar Score from Refinitiv**. The financial product does not invest in a company with an insufficient Governance Pillar Score and a maximum of 20% of the investment-weighted shares may not have a governance rating.*

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

*At least 80% of the fund's investments comply with the aforementioned "ESG integration" and "exclusion principle" requirements on an ongoing basis and therefore promote the corresponding environmental and social characteristics (in **graph #1** below). The fund does not hold "sustainable investments" as defined by the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), which is why only environmental or social characteristics are pursued with the fund (in **graph #1B** below).*

*Finally, the fund can invest up to a maximum of 20% of the fund assets in investments that do not have an "ESG Score" from "LSEG". Nevertheless, these are grouped as investments that are not aligned with either environmental or social characteristics (in **chart #2** below). These investments, even if they are not aligned with environmental and social characteristics, have to meet minimum requirements. These are expressed in the form that compliance with conventions and standards (Ottawa Anti-Personnel Mines Convention, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, controversial weapons according to SVVK-ASIR) is always applied to the investments. Finally, cash holdings and investments in derivatives, which are generally used for hedging purposes, also fall under "#2 Other investments".*

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

*As a matter of principle, **no derivatives with a strategic objective** are used in this fund and thus also not for the promotion of ecological or social characteristics.*



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

This fund does not make sustainable investments. The fund invests in investments that promote certain environmental and social characteristics.

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

- Yes:

 In fossil gas

 In nuclear energy

 No

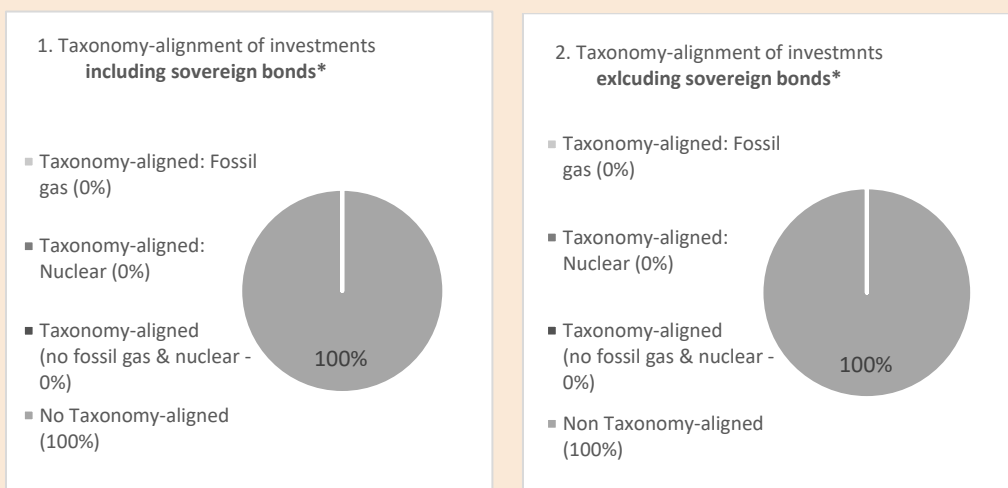
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emission and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

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

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

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



* For the purposes of these charts, the term "sovereign bonds" includes all risk positions vis-à-vis sovereigns.

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

No minimum percentage of investment in transitional and enabling activities is foreseen.



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

In the section "What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?", the investments classified in "#2 Other investments" are described.

These investments are intended to achieve better diversification, for example in terms of the number of companies invested in or the management of generic portfolio risks.

These investments meet the following **minimum protection**:

- Exclusion of companies that violate the guidelines of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss Association for Responsible Investment).

¹ Activities related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy only comply with the EU taxonomy if they contribute to climate change mitigation ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly affect the objectives of the EU Taxonomy - see explanation in the left margin. The full criteria for economic activities related to fossil gas and nuclear energy that comply with the EU taxonomy are set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



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

No index was determined as a reference value.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.llbswiss.ch. For the "Private Label Funds" in the subchapter "Fund Documentation" you will find further product-specific information under the heading "Sustainability Related Disclosure".