

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

## **Precious Capital Global Mining & Metals Fund**

Investment fund under Swiss law of the type  
"other funds for traditional investments"

Prospectus with integrated fund contract  
September 2024

Fund Management Company: LLB Swiss Investment Ltd, Zurich  
Custodian Bank: Bank J. Safra Sarasin AG, Basel

**LLB Swiss Investment Ltd**

# Contents

<b>Part 1: Prospectus</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1 Information on the investment fund</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Establishment of the investment fund in Switzerland	3
1.2 Term of investment fund	3
1.3 Tax regulations relevant to the investment fund	3
1.4 Financial year	4
1.5 Auditors	4
1.6 Fund units	4
1.7 Listing and trading	5
1.8 Terms for the issue and redemption of fund units	5
1.9 Use of income	6
1.10 Investment objective and investment policy	6
1.11 Net asset value	9
1.12 Fees and incidental costs	9
1.13 Detailed regulations	12
1.14 Legal form of the investment fund	12
1.15 Significant risks	12
1.16 Liquidity risks management	15
<b>2 Information on the fund management company</b>	<b>16</b>
2.1 General information on the fund management company	16
2.2 Further information on the fund management company	16
2.3 Management	16
2.4 Subscribed and paid-in capital	16
2.5 Delegation of investment decisions and other tasks	16
2.6 Exercise of shareholder and creditors' rights	17
<b>3 Information on the custodian bank</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>4 Information on third parties</b>	<b>17</b>
4.1 Paying agent	17
4.2 Distributors	17
4.3 Delegation of investment decisions and other tasks	17
<b>5 Further information</b>	<b>18</b>
5.1 Key data	18
5.2 Publication of official notices of the investment fund	18
5.3 Sales restrictions	19
<b>6 Further investment information</b>	<b>19</b>
6.1 Historic performance	19
6.2 Profile of the typical investor / Definition of target market within the meaning of MiFID II	19
<b>7 Detailed regulations</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Part 2: Fund contract</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>I. Basic principles</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>II. Rights and obligations of the parties to the contract</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>III. Investment policy guidelines</b>	<b>23</b>
A Investment principles	23
B Investment techniques and instruments	25
C Investment restrictions	27
<b>IV. Details on valuation of fund assets and units and on issue and redemption of units</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>V. Fees and incidental expenses</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>VI. Financial statements and audits</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>VII. Appropriation of net income</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>VIII. Publication of official notices by the investment fund</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>IX. Restructuring and dissolution</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>X. Amendments to the fund contract</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>XI. Applicable law and jurisdiction and venue</b>	<b>34</b>

## Part 1: Prospectus

This prospectus, together with the integrated fund contract, the key information document and the most recent annual or semi-annual report (if published after the latest annual report), serves as the basis for all subscriptions of units in this investment fund.

Only the information contained in this prospectus, the key information document or in the fund contract shall be deemed to be valid.

### 1 Information on the investment fund

#### 1.1 Establishment of the investment fund in Switzerland

The fund contract of the Precious Capital Global Mining & Metals Fund was submitted by LLB Swiss Investment Ltd. (formerly LB(Swiss) Investment AG), Zurich, Switzerland, in its capacity as the fund management company, and Liechtensteinische Landesbank (Schweiz) AG in its capacity as the custodian bank, to the Swiss Federal Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) (formerly Swiss Federal Banking Commission, SFBC) and first approved by FINMA on 20. Januar 2006.

As per January 1, 2011 the function of the fund management company was transferred to Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Kapitalanlagen SGK AG, Zurich and the function of the custodian bank to Clariden Leu, Zurich. Effective July 6, 2012 Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Kapitalanlagen SGK AG, Zürich, was merged with Credit Suisse Funds AG, Zurich, pursuant to the Swiss Merger Act. Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Kapitalanlagen SGK AG, Zürich, was liquidated and all rights and duties were transferred (universal succession) to Credit Suisse Funds AG, Zurich. As from July 6, 2012 Credit Suisse Funds AG, Zürich, was acting as the fund management company. As from April 2, 2012 Credit Suisse AG, Zürich, was acting as custodian bank. As per January, 1 2014 the functions of the fund management as well as the custodian bank were transferred again to LLB Swiss Investment AG (formerly LB(Swiss) Investment AG), Zurich (hereinafter the „fund management company“) resp. bank J. Safra Sarasin AG, Basel (hereinafter the „custodian“).

#### 1.2 Term of investment fund

The investment fund has an unlimited term.

#### 1.3 Tax regulations relevant to the investment fund

The investment 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 withholding tax imposed by the country of investment. Insofar as is possible, these taxes will be reclaimed by the fund management company on behalf of investors domiciled in Switzerland under the terms of double taxation treaties or other such agreements.

Distributions of income made by the investment fund to investors domiciled in Switzerland are subject to Swiss federal withholding tax (source tax) at 35%, irrespective of whether they are reinvested or distributed. Any capital gains distributed by a separate coupon are not subject to withholding tax.

Investors domiciled in Switzerland may reclaim withholding tax deducted from their distributions by filing tax returns or by submitting a separate refund application.

Investors domiciled outside Switzerland may reclaim withholding tax deducted under the terms of double taxation treaties between Switzerland and their country of domicile. If no such treaty exists, the withholding tax may not be reclaimed.

Distributions of income to Investors domiciled outside Switzerland are made free of Swiss withholding tax, provided at least 80% of the Fund's income originates from foreign sources. This is 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 (bank declaration / affidavit). No guarantee can be given that at least 80% of the Fund's income originates from foreign sources.

If withholding tax is charged to an Investor domiciled outside Switzerland owing to a 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, may, depending on the person who holds the units directly or indirectly, be subject in full or in part 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.llbswiss.ch](http://www.llbswiss.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.

This tax information is based on the current legal situation and practice. It is subject to changes in legislation, the decisions of the courts and the ordinances and practices 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:

International automatic exchange of information in tax matters (automatic exchange of information)

For the purposes of the automatic exchange of information in accordance with the Common Standard on Reporting and Due Diligence for Financial Account Information (CRS) of the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), the Fund qualifies as a non-reporting financial institution.

FATCA:

The investment fund has been registered with the tax authorities in the United States as a Registered Deemed-Compliant Financial Institution under a Model 2 IGA as provided for by Sections 1471 – 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including related ordinances, 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 Ltd.  
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.

Pursuant to 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.

There are currently the following unit classes which are equally suitable for all investors:

The unit classes differ in terms of the minimum initial investment, the maximum rates of management commission stated in § 19 ciph. 1, the reference currency and the currency hedging.

- „class 1 (CHF)": distributing class, denominated in Swiss Francs CHF, which is at the same time the reference currency of the fund. No minimum investment is required. Retrocessions and/or rebates may be paid in respect of the class 1 (CHF).
- "class 2 (USD)": distributing class, denominated in US Dollar (USD). No minimum investment is required. Retrocessions and/or rebates may be paid in respect of the class 2 (USD).

- „class 3 (CHF)“: distributing class, denominated in Swiss Francs (CHF), which is at the same time the reference currency of the fund. A minimum investment of CHF 1 000 000 is required for the first subscription per investor or per trustee. Retrocessions and/or rebates may be paid in respect of the class 3 (CHF).
- „class 4 (USD)“: distributing class, denominated in US Dollar (USD). A minimum initial investment of USD 1 000 000 is required per investor or per trustee. Retrocessions and/or rebates may be paid in respect of the class 4 (USD).
- „class 5 (CHF partial hedge)“: distributing class, denominated in Swiss Francs (CHF), which is at the same time the reference currency of the fund. At least 50% of the currency of the investments of the fund (incl. liquid assets) will be hedged against the reference currency of the share class (CHF). No minimum investment is required. Retrocessions and/or rebates may be paid in respect of the class 5 (CHF partial hedge).

At the moment there is no minimum subsequent investment amount required for all unit classes.

Unitholders may request on any dealing day to switch shares of any unit class to shares of another unit class based on the net asset value of the unit classes, if they meet the contractual requirements for participation in the unit class they want to switch in.

The investor participates only in the assets and in the earnings of the unit class, in which he is invested. All unit classes are entitled to participate in the undivided assets of the fund. This participation may be different due to specific costs of these particular unit classes or specific income distributions of these particular unit classes. Therefore, the NAV per unit may be different for each unit class.

The individual unit classes do not constitute segregated pools of assets. Although, as a general rule, expenses are charged only to the unit class for which the service in question was rendered, the possibility cannot be ruled out that a unit class may be charged with the liabilities of another unit class.

The reference currency of all currently issued unit classes as well as the unit of account of the fund is not necessarily the currency in which the direct or indirect investments of the fund are denominated. Investments may be made in any freely convertible currency. The currency designation of a unit class merely indicates the reference currency of the relevant unit class in which performance is measured.

For all unit classes, the risks of investments not denominated in the reference currency of the respective unit class may be hedged in whole or in part. As there is no need for comprehensive hedging, a loss of value due to exchange rate fluctuations cannot be ruled out.

### **1.7 Listing and trading**

The units of classes 1 (CHF) and 2 (USD) are listed on the stock exchange. There is secondary trading of these unit certificates on the SIX Swiss Exchange (Sponsored Funds segment / sponsor and market maker is Bank Julius Baer & Co. AG).

The units of the remaining unit classes 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 of units 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 respectively if 50% or more of the fund's investments cannot be adequately valued or under the exceptional circumstances defined under § 18 prov. 4 of the fund contract. The fund management company and the custodian bank may reject applications for the subscription at their own discretion.

Subscription and redemption orders received by the custodian bank by 4.00 pm CET at the latest on a Monday (order day/T) or the next bank working day, if Monday falls on a holiday, will be settled on the day after next bank working day (valuation day T+2) 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 on the basis of 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 units of a given class corresponds to the net asset value of that class calculated on the valuation day, plus the issuing commission. The amount of the issuing commission is specified in 1.12 below.

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

Incidental costs incurred by the fund on the purchase of investments (brokerage fees in line with the market, commissions, taxes and duties) as a result of its investment of amounts paid into the fund, will be debited to the fund's assets.

The issue and redemption prices are rounded in each case to the smallest common unit of the reference currency of the respective unit class in accordance with the principles of commercial rounding. Payment will be made four bank working days after the order day (value date is trade date plus four).

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

Overview	T	T+1	T+2	T+3	T+4
1. Subscription and redemption orders received by the custodian bank by 4:00 PM CET (order day)	X				
2. closing prices for the valuation 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 = Trade date / T+1 = closing prices / T+2 = 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 of the respective unit class 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

#### 1.10.1 Investment objective

The investment objective of Precious Capital Global Mining & Metals Fund is principally to achieve capital growth together with reasonable returns by investing globally in securities of companies from the mining sector worldwide.

#### 1.10.2 Investment policy

Companies in the mining sector concentrate in the development and the extraction of raw materials and precious metals. The individual companies are categorized according to their operative level and progress as follows:

„Exploration companies“ are at an early stage and focus on exploration and exploitation of minerals and metal occurrence;

„Junior Producers“ have completed the exploration phase and feasibility studies regarding the economic exploitation of the resources and are at an early stage of exploitation and production;

The actual producers „Major Producers“ have a portfolio of various operative mines and normally develop further projects with the objective, to bring them to the production stage.

The exploration companies raise funds for the exploration and probing of occurrences usually via equity or capital increases. As these companies have no production they do not generate any return and cash flow. The exploration companies are connected with high entrepreneurial and financial risks. On the other hand, such companies have an above-average potential, when they prove occurrence, which can later be economically exploited.

For the junior producers, the focus is on expanding the capacity of mine projects. Capacity expansion is ensured by means of current cash flow or specific project financing by means of equity or debt capital. Compared to the exploration companies, the junior producers therefore have a much smaller risk profile.

The actual producers („major producers“) are large-cap companies that operate globally and have several mining projects. These companies usually pay dividends and have a lower operational risk profile due to geographic and project diversification. The potential of these companies lies mainly in higher metal prices and the expansion of the production, when new mines are put into operation or existing projects in production are expanded.

The physical gold is invested in curante form. The custody of the assets of the fund in the form of physical gold is ensured by the custodian bank or by sub-custodians exclusively in Switzerland, whereby the segregation of the assets in favour of the fund (non-fungibility) is guaranteed. The gold is held in minted bars of the standard unit of 12.5 kg or 1 kg with the fineness 995/1000 or better. The market price is determined by the fineness multiplied by the weight.

- a) The fund management company invests, after deduction of the liquid assets, subject to lit. c, at least two thirds of the fund assets into
  - aa) equities and other equity-type securities and rights (stocks, dividend-right certificates, shares in cooperatives, participation certificates, etc.) issued by companies of the mining sector worldwide;
  - ab) debt securities and claims (bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant issues, etc.), issued by companies of the mining sector worldwide denominated in a freely convertible currency;
  - ac) physical gold;
  - ad) precious metals in metal accounts.

- ae) structured products denominated in a freely convertible currency such as certificates of issuers worldwide on equities and other equity-type securities of the mining sector worldwide (as stated in lit. aa) above) and on indices of companies of the mining sector worldwide (e.g. HUI, XAU, Goldman Sachs, etc.) as well as on precious metals and indices on precious metals;
  - af) units in collective investment schemes (target funds) which are investing in precious metals and precious metals indices as well as equities and other equity-type securities of companies of the mining sector worldwide (as stated in lit. aa) above) and on indices of companies of the mining sector worldwide;
  - ag) derivatives (incl. warrants) on above mentioned investments and on financial indices on investments which are permitted according to this lit. a or which are derived directly from such investments.
- b) The fund management company invests, after deduction of the liquid assets, subject to lit. c, up to one third of the fund assets into:
- ba) equities and other equity-type securities and rights (stocks, dividend-right certificates, shares in cooperatives, participation certificates, etc.) of companies worldwide, that do not conform with the requirements concerning the sector as stated in lit. aa) above;
  - bb) debt securities and claims (bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant issues, etc.), issued by private and public borrowers worldwide, that do not conform with the requirements concerning the sector as stated in a);
  - bc) money market instruments, issued by debtors in Switzerland and abroad in a freely convertible currency;
  - bd) structured products denominated in a freely convertible currency such as certificates of issuers worldwide on investments and on financial indices on investments which are permitted according to this fund contract or which may be derived directly from such investments;
  - be) units in collective investment schemes (target funds), which invest their assets or parts of them according to the guidelines of this investment fund;
  - bf) derivatives (including warrants) on investments mentioned above and on financial indices on investments, which are permitted according to this fund contract or which may be derived directly from such investments.
- c) In addition the fund management company shall comply with the following restrictions:
- ca) units in collective investment schemes (target funds) are limited to 10% of the fund assets;
  - cb) structured products are limited to 30% of the fund assets, investments in structured products which are traded only OTC, are limited to 10% of the fund assets;
  - cc) convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant issues are limited to 25% in total of the fund assets;
  - cd) investments in gold directly and indirectly, totally maximum 30%.

The fund's asset management currently does not explicitly take environmental/social criteria into account or explicitly target sustainable investments.

### **1.10.3 Investment restrictions**

Including derivatives and structured products, the Fund Management Company may invest up to a maximum of 20% 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 10% of the fund assets are invested may not exceed 60% of the fund assets.

The fund management company may invest up to 30% of fund assets in physical gold, which is stored at the custodian bank. In this case, up to 30% of fund assets will be invested with the same bank (custodian or sub-custodian bank). The custody of the fund's assets in the form of physical gold is ensured by the custodian bank or sub-custodians exclusively in Switzerland, with segregation of assets in favor of the fund (non-fungibility).

#### 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 § 16 item 12 of the fund contract. Due to its investment policy, this fund has a focus on a "narrow market" and is therefore allocated to the investment segment "**Gold mining companies worldwide**".

Detailed information on the investment restrictions can be found in the fund contract (see Part 2 § 16).

#### **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 collateralization 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 Use of derivatives**

The fund management company may use derivatives. However, even under extreme market conditions, the use of derivatives is not permitted to give rise to a deviation from the fund's investment goals or cause a change in the investment character of the investment fund. The Commitment II approach will be applied for risk assessment purposes.

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 clearly.

Basic derivative forms may be used, as described in more detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract), provided that their underlyings are permissible as investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivative transactions may be effected either on a stock 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 effectively constitute a short sale. The total exposure of this Investment Fund in derivatives may not exceed 100% of its net assets and the investment fund's total exposure may thus be up to 200% of its net assets.

#### **1.10.6 Liquid assets**

Given extraordinary market conditions, the fund management company may temporarily hold up to 49% of total fund assets in liquid assets.



### 1.10.7 Short sales

1. The fund management company may engage in short sales, respectively in derivatives transactions that are the economic equivalent of a short sale (synthetic short sales). In respect of synthetic short sales, i.e. transactions in derivatives §12 is applicable.
2. The fund management company may do direct short selling under the following conditions:
  - a) securities, i.e., equities issued in large quantities and non-securitized rights with the same function that are traded on a stock exchange or another market open to the public with a high market liquidity may be the subject of short selling
  - b) the total liabilities from short sales respectively positions that are the economic equivalent of a short sale may not exceed 30% of the total fund assets. The liabilities arising from shorted shares of a single company may not exceed 3% of total fund assets and. In addition, the fund management company must lend securities in connection with physical short sales pursuant to § 10 as borrower.
3. The short sale of securities bears a theoretical unlimited risk of loss. The securities or derivatives sold short must be borrowed from a lender and repurchased at a later stage in order to be returned to the lender. The repurchase price on that date may theoretically rise without limitation compared to the selling price obtained. The use of derivatives which correspond to a short sale from the economic point of view can either entail an unlimited potential loss or the loss can be limited to the amount of premium paid or to the value of the underlying asset of the derivative. The fund management company controls the overall risk involved with physical and synthetic short selling by an overall balanced risk spread and continued monitoring of risk.

Detailed information on the fund's 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, §§ 7-16 of the fund contract).

### 1.11 Net asset value

The net asset value of unit of a given class is determined by the proportion of the market value of the fund assets attributable to that unit class, less any of the fund liabilities that are attributed to that unit class, divided by the number of units of that class in circulation. It shall be rounded in each case to the smallest common unit of the reference currency of the respective unit class in accordance with the principles of commercial rounding.

### 1.12 Fees and incidental costs

#### 1.12.1 Fees and incidental costs charged to the fund's assets (excerpt from § 20 of the fund contract)

Management fee charged by the fund management company

„Class 1 (CHF)“:	max. 1.70% p.a.
„Class 2 (USD)“:	max. 1.70% p.a.
„Class 3 (CHF)“:	max. 1.20% p.a.
„Class 4 (USD)“:	max. 1.20% p.a.
„Class 5 (CHF partial hedge)“:	max. 1.70% p.a.

This covers the management (incl. fund administration), asset management and where applicable, the distribution activities relating to the investment fund.

In addition the fund management company and its agents may pay retrocessions and or rebates according to para. 1.12.3 of this prospectus.

Custodian bank's fee (for all unit classes)	max. 0.20% p.a.
---	-----------------

The fee covers the tasks of the custodian bank such as the safekeeping of the fund assets, the handling of payment transactions, and the performance of the other tasks listed under § 4 of the fund contract.

No commission will be charged for the distribution of the annual income to the investors.

In addition, the costs listed in § 20 of the fund contract may also be charged to the investment fund.

Information on the rates currently charged can be found in the annual and semi-annual reports.

### 1.12.2 Total expense ratio (TER)

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

#### TER, exklusiv performance fee:

Year	Class 1 (CHF)	Class 2 (USD)	Class 3 (CHF)	Class 4 (USD)	Class 5 (CHF partial hedge)
31.12.2021	1.69%	1.69%	1.25%	1.24%	n/a
31.12.2022	1.73%	1.73%	1.28%	1.28%	n/a
31.12.2023	1.75%	1.75%	1.30%	1.30%	n/a

#### TER-Zahlen, inklusive Performance Fee:

Year	Class 1 (CHF)	Class 2 (USD)	Class 3 (CHF)	Class 4 (USD)	Class 5 (CHF partial hedge)
31.12.2021	1.69%	1.69%	1.25%	1.24%	n/a
31.12.2022	1.73%	1.73%	1.28%	1.28%	n/a
31.12.2023	1.75%	1.75%	1.30%	1.30%	n/a

### 1.12.3 Payment of retrocessions and rebates

#### Retrocession

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 publicity material
- instruction of distribution agents.

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.

At the request of the Investor, the fund management company must disclose the amounts of such rebates free of charge.

### 1.12.4 Fees and incidental costs charged to the investor (excerpt from § 19 of the fund contract)

Issuing commission in favor of the custodian bank and/or the distributor in Switzerland and abroad

- classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 max. 3.00%
- class 5 (CHF partial hedge) max. 5.00%

No redemption commission is charged on redemptions of units.

The switch from one share class to the other is free of charge.

### 1.12.5 Performance fee

In addition, the fund management company charges a performance fee which is calculated according to the following table:

<b>Performance Fee</b>		10% per year	A performance-based commission of 10% 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.
<b>period under review</b>		annual	The period under review for the calculation of the performance fee is the financial year of the fund
<b>Interval of performance calculation</b>		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).
<b>Consideration of costs and fees</b>		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.
<b>Share-by Share basis</b>	<b>Fee per unit</b>	High Watermark	The performance-based commission per unit will be calculated by taking into account the currently applicable High Watermark.
	<b>Total Fee</b>	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 the actual financial year will be taken into account.
<b>high watermark principle</b>		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
<b>"High Watermark"- Reset-Interval</b>	<b>Performance Fee</b>	after payment	The High Watermark for a new financial year will only be adjusted, if a performance-based commission has been paid out at the end of the previous quarter.
	<b>Fund distributions</b>		If distributions of income and capital gains are made to the investors, the High Watermark will be adjusted by these amounts.
<b>„Hurdle Rate“- principle</b>		5% per financial year	A minimum return of 5% per year is required to allow a performance-based commission to be accrued.
<b>Interval of accrual</b>		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
<b>Interval of payment</b>		annually	A performance-based commission will be paid out at the end of a financial year.

### 1.12.6 Commission sharing agreements and soft commissions

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

### 1.12.7 Investments in related collective investment schemes

No issuing and redemption commissions are charged in the case of investments in other collective investment schemes that are managed directly or indirectly by the fund management company itself or a company with which it is related by virtue of common management or control or by way of a significant direct or indirect interest.

### **1.13 Availability of fund 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 "other funds for traditional investments" pursuant to the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006.

The investment fund is based upon a collective investment agreement (fund contract), under which the fund management company undertakes to provide investors with a stake in the investment fund in proportion to the fund units acquired by those investors, and to manage this investment fund in its own discretion and for its own account in accordance with applicable law and the terms of the fund contract. The custodian bank is a party to the fund contract and performs such duties as are ascribed to it by law and the fund contract.

### **1.15 Significant risks**

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

The investment fund has an increased risk due to its thematic focus on securities of companies in the mining sector, which mainly concentrate on the development and mining of raw materials or precious metals. The opportunities for profit and return as well as the risks of investments in securities may be increased by the thematic focus on the mining sector. The profit and return opportunities or risks of the investments of the investment fund are also influenced in particular by changes in commodity prices, whose price developments tend to fluctuate strongly.

The fund management company seeks to create a diversified fund portfolio by investing in instruments from a large number of issuers. However, the investments of the investment fund can be invested in individual economic sectors. Moreover, the investments can focus on individual areas of this sector and individual regions. This investment behavior can increase the risk of loss if the chosen investment strategy does not meet expectations.

A substantial proportion of the investments in the fund assets is invested in small caps and mid caps, which requires a certain level of risk appetite for the investor. The financial market in relation to small and medium-sized companies is partly liquid. Depending on market conditions, this can make the trading of these secondary values significantly more difficult, as well as lead to above-average price changes.

It should be noted that the market development of precious metals and commodities may deviate from that of securities without a precious metal and commodity reference.

Changes in laws and fiscal conditions may adversely affect the fund's investments and affect the purchase or sale of gold. In addition, in the past, monetary policies were also adopted in developed countries, which restricted the freedom of trade and the transferability of gold. However, such measures seem less likely today due to the reduced monetary importance of gold.

The main risks of the investment fund are changes in the market values of the respective investments. Depending on the general stock market trend and the performance of the securities held in the fund's assets, the net asset value may fluctuate significantly. It cannot be ruled out that the value may fall over a longer period of time. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the fund will be achieved or that investors will get back all the capital they have invested, achieve a specific return or interest rate, or return the units to the fund management company at a specific price. The value of the assets depends mainly on the general economic development, as well as on the demand and supply situation, which in turn is strongly influenced by the expectations of the market participants. 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 physical gold

The fund management may invest up to 30% of the fund's assets in physical gold in curante form. The custody of the fund's assets in the form of physical gold is ensured by the custodian bank or by sub-custodians exclusively in Switzerland, whereby the segregation of assets in favor of the fund (non-fungibility) is guaranteed.

The gold is held in minted bars of the standard unit of 12.5 kg or 1 kg with the fineness 995/1000 or better. The market price is determined by the fineness multiplied by the weight.

In case of possible concentration of the fund's assets in physical gold, there is no risk diversification as it characterizes securities investment funds. In this case, the value of the fund units essentially depends solely on the value of the gold, whose price is subject to fluctuations and whose development is difficult to predict. This may entail a risk of loss, regardless of whether investments in the fund are made on a short, medium or long-term basis.

#### *Changes in the legal environment*

Changes in laws and the fiscal environment may adversely affect the Fund's investments and may affect the purchase or sale of gold.

Furthermore, in the past, even in developed countries, there have been monetary policy measures restricting the freedom to trade and the transferability of gold. However, such measures appear unlikely today due to the reduced monetary importance of gold.

#### *Political risks of producing countries*

Gold is mainly produced in emerging market countries, namely in South Africa. The political, legal and economic situation of such countries is generally more unstable than that of developed countries and can be subject to rapid and unforeseen changes. Various developments may adversely affect the value of gold, namely export restrictions, import restrictions, civil unrest, international sanctions, etc.

#### *Currency risks*

The unit of account of the fund is the Swiss franc, while the international gold markets are predominantly quoted in US dollars.

### Indirect investments in precious metals

The markets for investments in precious metals may develop differently from the equity markets. In addition to the demand for these commodities, there are at times significant speculative exposures that increase the volatility of the markets. Moreover, the prices of precious metals depend in advance on global demand or anticipated demand for precious metals. For the most part, production can only be adjusted with a time lag. Precious metals are often mined in countries whose political and social situation is unstable, which can have a negative impact on the production of the corresponding precious metals and thus on price formation. In the case of rare metals in particular, price spikes can occur due to irrational market behaviour.

### 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.

### High-yield or lower-than-investment-grade debt securities and rights

High-yield or lower-than-investment-grade securities generally involve a higher credit or default risk than higher-quality securities. The lower the credit rating, the greater the likelihood that an issuer or guarantor will be unable to meet its principal and/or interest payments. Such securities are generally more volatile than better quality securities, so that adverse economic and political events may have a greater impact on the prices of such securities. The market for such securities generally has less liquidity and activity than the market for better quality securities, and the ability of the Investment fund to dispose of its holdings as a result of changes in the economic and political situation or as a result of changes in the situation in the financial markets may be more limited by such factors.

### Investments in stocks

The price of stocks 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 stocks and stock-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 capitalization 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.

### Emerging markets

Investments in emerging markets are investments in countries which, according to the World Bank's classification, do not fall into the "high gross national income per capita" category, i.e. are not classified as "developed". Investments in securities of issuers from emerging markets are subject to special risks due to the early stage of development of these markets.

Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher degree of risk than investments in developed country markets. Emerging market securities markets are generally smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than developed market securities markets. In certain emerging markets, there is a risk of expropriation of assets, expropriatory taxation, political and social unrest and diplomatic developments that may affect investments in such countries. There may be less publicly available information about certain financial instruments than investors typically expect and companies in such countries may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those in developed countries. Certain financial markets have significantly lower market volumes than more developed markets. Securities of many companies may be less liquid and their prices more volatile. Emerging markets also have varying degrees of government supervision and regulation of stock exchanges, financial institutions and issuers. Local restrictions may affect the fund's investment activities. Investments in local currency may be adversely affected by exchange rate fluctuations, foreign exchange regulations and tax regulations. Settlement systems in emerging markets may be less well organized than in developed markets. Therefore, there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and cash or securities of the Fund may be at risk as a result of failures or deficiencies in the systems.

### 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 risks 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**

LLB Swiss Investment Ltd. is the fund management company. The fund management company, which is domiciled in Zurich, Switzerland, has been active in the fund business since its formation as a public limited company in 1995.

### **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.llbswiss.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 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2023 the subscribed share capital of the fund management company amounted to CHF 8,000,000 millions.

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

### **2.5 Delegation of investment decisions and other tasks**

Investment decisions in respect of the fund have been delegated to SSI Asset Management AG („Asset Manager“), Balzers, Liechtenstein.

Address of the asset manager:

SSI Asset Management AG  
Landstrasse 8  
LI-9496 Balzers

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 Exercise of shareholder and creditors' rights**

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

In the case of scheduled routine transactions, the fund management company is free to exercise shareholder and creditors' rights itself or to delegate their exercise to the custodian bank or a third party, or to waive the exercise of shareholder and creditors' 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 shareholder and creditors' rights that 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 asset manager, the company, third parties or the press.

## **3 Information on the custodian bank**

### **3.1 General Information on the custodian bank**

The Custodian Bank is Bank J. Safra Sarasin Ltd., Basel.

The Bank was founded in Basel in 1841.

### **3.2 Further Information on the custodian bank**

The custodian is a Swiss private bank with locations in Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. Its main activities include investment advisory services, asset management for private and institutional clients, custody, lending, execution of securities transactions and investment fund business. Investment foundations, corporate finance and market making complement the range of services.

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. Financial instruments may only be transferred to supervised third-party custodians or central securities depositories. This does not apply to mandatory custody at a location where the transfer to supervised 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. This is accompanied by the following risks:

The use of third-party custodians and central securities depositories means that deposited securities are no longer owned solely by the Fund Management Company, which instead becomes only a co-owner. Furthermore, if the third-party custodians and collective securities depositories are not subject to supervision, they are unlikely to meet the organizational requirements imposed on Swiss banks.

In the case of third-party custody abroad, the legal provisions and practices of the respective place of custody are also applicable.

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 custodian bank is registered with the US tax authorities as Participating Foreign Financial Institution (PFFI) pursuant to sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including the corresponding rulings, "FATCA") (GIIN: IPRKWG.00000.LE.756).

#### Address of the custodian bank

Bank J. Safra Sarasin AG  
Depotbankkontrolle  
Elisabethenstrasse 62  
CH-4002 Basel

## **4 Information on third parties**

### **4.1 Paying agent**

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

### **4.2 Distributors**

The following institution has been appointed as the distributor for the fund:

SSI Asset Management AG, Balzers (see item. 2.5)

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

### **4.3 Delegation of investment decisions and other tasks**

Investment decisions in respect of the fund have been delegated to SSI Asset Management AG („Asset Manager“), Balzers, Liechtenstein.

The asset manager is an asset management company established under Liechtenstein law and as such is subject to supervision in Liechtenstein by the Financial Market Authority Liechtenstein ("FMA").

The asset manager intends to provide financial services in the form of asset management for the fund management company on the basis of the present agreement.

The exact execution of the mandate is governed by an asset management agreement concluded between the fund management company and the asset manager.

#### 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 numbers	Class 1 (CHF)	2333575
	Class 2 (USD)	11744720
	Class 3 (CHF)	27202522
	Class 4 (USD)	30168711
	Class 5 (CHF partial hedge)	30168716
ISIN	Class 1 (CHF)	CH0023335752
	Class 2 (USD)	CH0117447208
	Class 3 (CHF)	CH0272025229
	Class 4 (USD)	CH0301687114
	Class 5 (CHF partial hedge)	CH0301687163
FATCA-GIIN	2TQQF7.99999.SL.756	
Accounting currency of the fund	Swiss Franc (CHF)	
Reference currency of the unit classes	Class 1 (CHF)	Swiss Franc (CHF)
	Class 2 (USD)	US Dollar (USD)
	Class 3 (CHF)	Swiss Franc (CHF)
	Class 4 (USD)	US Dollar (USD)
	Class 5 (CHF partial hedge)	Swiss Franc (CHF)

### 5.2 Publication of official notices of 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.llb.ch](http://www.llb.ch)

In the event of an amendment to the fund contract, a change of the fund management company or of the custodian bank, or the dissolution of the investment fund, a corresponding notice will be published by the fund management company on the homepage of Swiss Fund Data AG ([www.swissfunddata.ch](http://www.swissfunddata.ch)).

Prices are published daily (except on days, when the fund is closed for subscriptions and redemptions) on the homepage of Swiss Fund Data AG ([www.swissfunddata.ch](http://www.swissfunddata.ch)). In addition the fund management company may decide to publish prices in other media, like newspapers, journals or electronic media and price information systems.

### 5.3 Sales restrictions

With respect to the issue and redemption of units of this investment fund outside Switzerland, the laws applicable in the country in question shall be deemed to govern.

- a) The investment fund has been authorized for sale in the following countries:
  - Switzerland (domicile)
- b) Units of this investment fund may not be offered, sold or delivered to the USA or US persons (as defined under Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933 and/or Rule 4.7 of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission, in the respective valid versions).

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.

## 6 Further investment information

### 6.1 Historic performance

Performance of the last three financial years

Reporting Date	Class 1 (CHF)	Class 2 (USD)	Class 3 (CHF)	Class 4 (USD)	Class 5 (CHF partial hedge)
31.12.2021	-9.07%	-8.93%	-8.71%	0.20% <sup>1)</sup>	n/a
31.12.2022	-30.78%	-28.39%	-30.45%	-28.23%	n/a
31.12.2023	-5.35%	5.58%	-4.91%	5.99%	n/a

<sup>1)</sup> 2.2.-31.12.2021

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

The investment fund is suitable for investors with a long-term investment horizon, whose primary goal is to achieve capital growth. These investors are able to tolerate significant fluctuations and reductions in the net asset value of their units in the fund, and such fluctuations and reductions may prevail for a longer period of time. The fund is particularly suitable as a complement to a portfolio of equities and bonds unrelated to commodities and precious metals. The investors are familiar with the main risks of investing in stocks. Because the fund also invests in bonds, these investors must be willing to accept fluctuations in the net asset value of their units arising from interest rate movements. With respect to investments in gold, investors are referred to the risk advice remarks set forth above. 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 be dependent on the realization of the investment on a specific date.

The target market definition of this investment fund respectively of the unit classes can be found in the corresponding key information document in the section "What kind of products are we talking about? These key information document have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Delegated Regulation 2017/653 of the EU Commission and in addition to the relevant fund documents under Swiss law. Current key information document for this fund or the unit classes can be found on the website [www.llbsswiss.ch](http://www.llbsswiss.ch). For retail clients from the EU or EEA countries, these key information document together with this prospectus with integrated fund contract and the last annual or semi-annual report (if published after the last annual report) form the basis for all subscriptions to units of the investment fund.

## 7 Detailed regulations

All further information on the fund, such as the method used for the valuation of the fund 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

### I. Basic principles

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

1. A contractual investment fund of the type "other funds for traditional investments" has been established under the name of Precious Capital Global Mining & Metals Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "investment fund") in accordance with Art. 25 et. seq. in conjunction with Art. 68 of the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006 (CISA).
2. The fund management company is LLB Swiss Investment Ltd., Zurich.
3. The custodian bank is Bank J. Safra Sarasin AG, Basel.
4. The asset manager is SSI Asset Management AG, Balzers, Liechtenstein.

### 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, is 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 investment fund in its own discretion and in its own name for the account of 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 and the 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 efficient management. It shall only engage 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.

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 its approval (cf. § 27).
5. The fund management company may dissolve the investment fund pursuant to the provisions in § 26.
6. The fund management company is entitled to receive the fees stipulated in §§ 19 and 20. It is further entitled to be released from any liabilities assumed in the proper performance of its duties, 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 payment transfers 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 transfer the safekeeping of the fund 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 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 §§19 and 20. It is further entitled to be exempt from any 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.

Restrictions are possible for individual classes in accordance with § 6.4.
2. On concluding the contract and making a payment in cash, the investor acquires a claim against the fund management company in respect of participation in the investment fund's assets and income. The investor's claims are evidenced in the form of fund units.
3. Investors are obliged only to remit payment for the units of the fund they subscribe. They are not 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 assert 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 before the courts of the registered office of the fund management company that the audit firm or another expert investigate the matter which requires clarification and furnish the Investors with a report.
5. The investors may terminate the fund contract at any time 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 or in a unit class. 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, and specifically to combat money laundering;
  - b) the Investor no longer meets the statutory or contractual conditions 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 additional 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 expenses or distributions or class-specific income, and the various classes may therefore have different net asset values per unit. Class-specific expenses are covered by the assets of the investment fund as a whole.
2. Notification of the establishment, dissolution or merger of unit classes shall be published in the media of publication. Only mergers shall be deemed a change to the fund contract pursuant to § 27.
3. The various unit classes may differ from one another in terms of their expense structure, reference currency, currency hedging, policy with regard to distribution or reinvestment of income, minimum investment required and investor eligibility.

Fees and expenses are only charged to the unit class for which the respective service is performed. Fees and expenses that cannot be unequivocally allocated to a unit class shall be charged to the individual unit classes on a pro rata basis in relation to their share of the fund's assets.
4. There are currently the following unit classes which are equally suitable for all investors:

The unit classes differ in terms of the minimum investment on first subscription, the maximum rates of management commission stated in § 19 ciph. 1, the reference currency and the currency hedging.

  - „class 1 (CHF)": distributing class, denominated in Swiss Francs (CHF), which is at the same time the reference currency of the fund. No minimum investment is required. Retrocessions and/or rebates may be paid in respect of the class 1 (CHF).
  - "class 2 (USD)": distributing class, denominated in US Dollar (USD). No minimum investment is required. Retrocessions and/or rebates may be paid in respect of the class 2 (USD).
  - „class 3 (CHF)": distributing class, denominated in Swiss Francs (CHF), which is at the same time the reference currency of the fund. A minimum initial investment of CHF 1 000 000 is required per investor or per trustee. Retrocessions and/or rebates may be paid in respect of the class 3 (CHF).
  - „class 4 (USD)": distributing class, denominated in US Dollar (USD). A minimum initial investment of USD 1 000 000 is required per investor or per trustee. Retrocessions and/or rebates may be paid in respect of the class 4 (USD).
  - „class 5 (CHF partial hedge)": distributing class, denominated in Swiss Francs CHF, which is at the same time the reference currency of the fund. At least 50% of the currency of the investments of the fund (incl. liquid assets) will be hedged against the reference currency of the share class (CHF). No minimum investment is required. Retrocessions and/or rebates may be paid in respect of the class 5 (CHF partial hedge).
5. Units will not take the form of actual certificates but exist purely as book entries. Investors are not entitled to demand the delivery of a registered or bearer unit certificate.
6. The Fund Management Company and the Custodian Bank are obliged to instruct Investors who no longer meet the conditions for holding a unit class that, within 30 calendar days, they must redeem their units pursuant to § 17, transfer them to a person who does meet the aforementioned conditions, or convert them into units of another unit class whose conditions they do meet. If an Investor fails to comply with this demand, the Fund Management Company must, in cooperation with the Custodian Bank, make an enforced conversion into another unit class of this Investment Fund or, should this not be possible, enforce the redemption of the units in question pursuant to § 5 ciph. 8.

### III. Investment policy guidelines

#### A Investment principles

##### § 7 Compliance with investment rules

1. When 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 market value of fund assets 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 time, taking due account of investors' interests. If the limits relating to derivatives pursuant to § 12 below are exceeded due to a change in delta, this is to be rectified within three bank working days at the latest, taking due account of investors' interests.

##### § 8 Investment policy

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

- a) securities, i.e., equities issued in large quantities and non-securitized rights with the same function (uncertificated 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 uncertificated securities by way of subscription or exchange, for example warrants;

Investments in securities from initial public offerings are only permitted if their terms of issue contemplate their admission to a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public. 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 forth in sec. 1(i);

- b) derivatives, if (i) the underlying securities are securities pursuant to (a) hereof, derivatives pursuant to (b) hereof, physical gold pursuant to (d), precious metals pursuant to (e), units in collective investment schemes pursuant to (f) hereof, money market instruments pursuant to (g), financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates 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.

Investments in derivatives 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 may be traded daily or returned to the issuer 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 f); money market instruments as defined in g); financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates, currencies and precious metals; 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) physical gold in marketable form (in the form of unembossed bars, in standard units of 12.5 Kg or 1 Kg, at a purity of 995/1,000 or better);

- e) precious metals in metal accounts;

- f) units of other collective investment schemes (target funds), provided that (i) their documents restrict investments by the target fund 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, issue and redemption of fund units and 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 international judicial assistance is ensured.

Subject to the provisions of § 20, the Fund Management Company may 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.

- g) 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 be acquired only 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.

- h) 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 a country whose supervision is equivalent to that of Switzerland;
- i) investments other than those specified in (a) through (h) above, up to a total of 10% of the fund's assets (investments in commodities and mercantile paper, private equity and unquoted are not permitted).

## 2. Investment objective

The investment goal of this fund is principally to achieve capital growth together with reasonable returns by investing in securities of companies from the global mining sector.

### Investment policy

- a) The fund management company invests, after deduction of the liquid assets, subject to lit. c, at least two thirds of the fund assets into
  - aa) equities and other equity-type securities and rights (stocks, dividend-right certificates, shares in cooperatives, participation certificates, etc.) issued by companies of the mining sector worldwide;
  - ab) debt securities and claims (bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant issues, etc.), issued by companies of the mining sector worldwide denominated in a freely convertible currency;
  - ac) physical gold;
  - ad) precious metals in metal accounts.
  - ae) structured products denominated in a freely convertible currency such as certificates of issuers worldwide on equities and other equity-type securities of the mining sector worldwide (as stated in lit. aa) above) and on indices of companies of the mining sector worldwide (e.g. HUI, XAU, Goldman Sachs, etc.) as well as on precious metals and indices on precious metals;
  - af) units in collective investment schemes (target funds) which are investing in precious metals and precious metals indices as well as equities and other equity-type securities of companies of the mining sector worldwide (as stated in lit. aa) above) and on indices of companies of the mining sector worldwide;
  - ag) derivatives (incl. warrants) on above mentioned investments and on financial indices on investments which are permitted according to this lit. Bst. a or die sich direkt von solchen Anlagen ableiten lassen.
- b) The fund management company invests, after deduction of the liquid assets, subject to lit. c, up to one third of the fund assets into:
  - ba) equities and other equity-type securities and rights (stocks, dividend-right certificates, shares in cooperatives, participation certificates, etc.) of companies worldwide, that do not conform with the requirements concerning the sector as stated in a);
  - bb) debt securities and claims (bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant issues, etc.), issued by private and public borrowers worldwide, that do not conform with the requirements concerning the sector as stated in a);
  - bc) money market instruments, issued by debtors in Switzerland and abroad in a freely convertible currency;
  - bd) structured products denominated in a freely convertible currency such as certificates of issuers worldwide on investments and on financial indices on investments which are permitted according to this fund contract or which may be derived directly from such investments;
  - bd) units in collective investment schemes (target funds), which invest their assets or parts of them according to the guidelines of this investment fund;
  - be) derivatives (including warrants) on investments mentioned above and on financial indices on investments, which are permitted according to this fund contract or which may be derived directly from such investments.
- c) In addition the fund management company shall comply with the following restrictions:
  - ca) units in collective investment schemes (target funds) are limited to 10% of the fund assets;
  - cb) structured products are limited to 30% of the fund assets, investments in structured products which are traded only OTC, are limited to 10% of the fund assets;
  - cc) convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant issues are limited to 25% of the fund assets;
  - cd) investments in gold directly and indirectly, totally maximum 30%.
- 3. The currency designation in the name of a unit class indicates the reference currency and not the investment currencies. Investments may be made in any freely convertible currency.  
For all unit classes, the currency risks of investments not denominated in the reference currency of the respective unit class may be hedged in whole or in part.
- 4. 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 of up to twelve months.

Given extraordinary market conditions, the fund management company may temporarily hold up to 49% of total fund assets in liquid assets.

## **B Investment techniques and instruments**

### **§ 10 Securities lending**

The fund management company does not engage in either securities lending transactions. In connection with short selling (see § 15) the fund management company will lend out securities as a borrower.

### **§ 11 Securities repurchase agreements**

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

### **§ 12 Derivatives**

1. The fund management company uses derivatives. It ensures that, even under extreme market conditions the financial effect of the use of derivatives does not result in a deviation from the investment objectives set forth in this fund contract, the prospectus and the Key Investor Information Document, 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 that is associated with derivatives may therefore not exceed 100% of its net assets, and overall exposure may not exceed a total of 200% of its net assets. Taking into account the possibility of temporary borrowing amounting to no more than 25% of the Fund's net assets pursuant to § 13 ciph. 2, the overall exposure of the Investment Fund may be up to 225% of the Fund's net 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; 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; and future and forward transactions, whose value is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying. However, it does not use combinations of basic derivative forms as well as derivatives whose economic mode of action cannot be described either by a basic derivative form or by a combination of basic derivative forms (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 may conclude transactions in derivative financial instruments on an exchange or other 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 minimum high credit rating.
  - b) It must be possible reliably and verifiably to 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 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 investment restrictions (maximum and minimum limits), derivatives must be factored in in accordance with the legislation on collective investment schemes.
8. The prospectus contains 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 attached to derivatives;
  - any leverage effect which may result;
  - 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 25% of the net fund assets on a temporary basis. The maximum repayment term is 3 months. Securities lending transactions pursuant to § 10 (including the lending of securities as a borrower in connection with the short selling according to § 10 Ciph. 9) are not deemed to be granting loans within the meaning of this paragraph.

### **§ 14 Encumbrance of the fund's assets**

1. No more than 60% 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.

## § 15 Short selling

1. The fund management company may engage in short sales, respectively in derivatives transactions that are the economic equivalent of a short sale (synthetic short sales). In respect of synthetic short sales, i.e. transactions in derivatives §12 is applicable.
2. Direct short selling may be effected under the following conditions:
  - a) Securities, i.e., equities issued in large quantities and non-securitized rights with the same function that are traded on a stock exchange or another market open to the public with a high market liquidity may be the subject of short selling
  - b) the total liabilities from short sales respectively positions that are the economic equivalent of a short sale may not exceed 30% of the total fund assets. The liabilities arising from shorted shares of a single company may not exceed 3% of total fund assets. In addition, the fund management company must lend securities in connection with physical short sales pursuant to § 10 as borrower.
3. The short sale of securities bears a theoretical unlimited risk of loss. The securities or derivatives sold short must be borrowed from a lender and repurchased at a later stage in order to be returned to the lender. The repurchase price on that date may theoretically rise without limitation compared to the selling price obtained. The use of derivatives which correspond to a short sale from the economic point of view can either entail an unlimited potential loss or the loss can be limited to the amount of premium paid or to the value of the underlying asset of the derivative. The fund management company controls the overall risk involved with physical and synthetic short selling by an overall balanced risk spread and continued monitoring of risk.

## C Investment restrictions

### § 16 Risk diversification

#### Investment restrictions concerning the investment fund

1. The rules 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 (only currency hedging transactions).
2. Companies which form a group in accordance with international accounting rules are deemed to be a single issuer.
3. The fund management company may invest up to 30% of the fund assets in physical gold. In the case of investments in physical gold, up to 30% of the investments are deposited with the same bank (custodian bank or sub-custodian bank). The custody of the fund's assets in the form of physical gold is ensured by the custodian bank or sub-custodian banks exclusively in Switzerland, whereby the segregation of assets in favor of the fund (non-fungibility) is guaranteed.
4. Including derivatives and structured products, the Fund Management Company may invest up to a maximum of 20% 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 10% of the fund assets are invested may not exceed 60% of the fund assets.
5. 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. Both liquid assets pursuant to § 9 and investments in bank deposits pursuant to § 8 must be included in this limit.
6. 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 is 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.
7. Investments, deposits and claims pursuant to secs. 4 to 6 above and issued by the same issuer/borrower may not in total exceed 20% of the fund's assets. This is without prejudice to the higher limits for investment in physical gold pursuant to sec. 3 above.
8. Investments pursuant to point 4 above with the same group of companies may not, in total, exceed 20% of the fund assets.
9. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 10% of the fund's assets in units of the same collective investment scheme.
10. The fund management company may acquire for the fund's assets less than 10% of the non-voting equity and debt instruments of the same issuer as well as a maximum of 10% of the units of other collective investment schemes.

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

11. The restrictions in points 10 and 12 do not apply in the case of securities and money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by a country or 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.

#### Investment restrictions concerning the fund management company

#### 12. **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 "**Gold mining companies worldwide**". The classification of a fund may be adjusted in the event of changing circumstances.

## IV. Details on valuation of fund assets and units and on issue and redemption of units

### § 17 Calculation of the net asset value

1. The net asset value of the investment fund and the share of assets attributable to the individual classes [prorated shares] are calculated in the respective reference currency of the corresponding unit class. at their 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 investment 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 upon 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 may value such funds in accordance with sec. 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 redemption 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 credit balances are valued on the basis of the amount due plus accrued interest. If there are significant changes in the market conditions, the valuation principles for time deposits will be adjusted in line with the new circumstances.
6. The net asset value of units of a given class is determined by the proportion of the fund's assets as valued at the market value attributable to the given unit class, minus any of the investment fund's liabilities that are attributed to the given unit class, divided by the number of units of the given class in circulation. It will be rounded to one centime.
7. The percentages of the market value of the Fund's net assets (fund assets less liabilities) attributable to the individual unit classes is determined for the first time at the initial issue of more than one class of units (if this occurs simultaneously) or the initial issue of a further unit class. The calculation is made on the basis of the assets accruing to the Fund for each unit class. The percentage is recalculated when one of the following events occurs:
  - a) when units are issued and redeemed;
  - b) on the relevant date for distributions, provided that (i) such distributions are only made for individual unit classes (distribution classes); (ii) the distributions of the various unit classes differ when expressed as a percentage of the respective net asset values; or (iii) different commission or expenses are charged on the distributions of the various unit classes when expressed as a percentage of the distribution;
  - c) when the net asset value is calculated, as part of the allocation of liabilities (including due or accrued expenses and commissions) to the various unit classes, provided that the liabilities of the various unit classes are different when expressed as a percentage of the respective net asset value, especially if (i) different commission rates are applied for the various unit classes or (ii) class-specific expenses are charged;
  - d) when the net asset value is calculated, as part of the allocation of income or capital gains to the various unit classes, provided the income or capital gains stem from transactions made solely in the interests of one unit class or several unit classes but disproportionately to their share of the net fund assets.

## **§ 18 Issue and redemption of units**

1. Subscription and redemption orders for units will be accepted on the order day up to a certain cut-off time specified in the prospectus.
2. Orders received by the custodian bank in time on the order day according to the prospectus will be traded on the valuation day stated in the prospectus on the basis of the net asset value calculated on that day. The net asset value of the units is calculated on the valuation day on the basis of the closing prices or the valuation prices of the bank business day preceding the valuation day. The net asset value to be settled is therefore not yet known at the time the order is placed (forward pricing). Orders, which have not been received by the custodian bank at the cut-off time, as defined in the prospectus, will be traded on the next order day. The prospectus regulates the details.
3. The issue and redemption price of units is based on the net asset value per unit, calculated pursuant to § 17 on the valuation day on the basis of the closing prices from the previous day. In the case of unit issues, an issuing commission may be added to the net asset value pursuant to § 19.  
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.
4. The fund management company may suspend the issue of units at any time, and may reject applications for the subscription or exchange of units.
5. 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 investment 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.
6. The Fund Management Company will immediately inform the audit firm and the supervisory authority of any decision to defer redemptions. It must also inform the Investors in a suitable manner.
7. No units will be issued for as long as repayments in respect of units are deferred for the reasons stipulated under point 5 a) to c).

## **V. Fees and incidental expenses**

### **§ 19 Fees and incidental expenses charged to the investor**

1. On the issue of fund units, the investors may be charged an issuing commission in favour of the custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland and abroad for „Class 1 (CHF)“, „Class 2 (USD)“, „Class 3 (CHF)“ and „Class 4 (USD)“ of a maximum of 3% in total, or for „Class 5 (CHF partial hedge)“ of a maximum of 5% in total of the net asset value. The currently applicable maximum rate is stated in the Prospectus.
2. No commission is charged on redemptions of units.
3. No charges are applied for the switch from one share class to the other by the fund management company and its delegated parties.

### **§ 20 Fees and incidental expenses charged to the fund's assets**

1. For the management (incl. fund administration), asset management and distribution activities relating to the investment fund, the fund management company shall charge the investment fund a commission of a maximum of 1.70% of the net fund assets of the investment fund per annum, which shall be debited pro rata temporis to the fund assets each time the net asset value is calculated and paid out at the end of each month (management commission, incl. distribution commission).

The maximum rates of management commission for the individual shares classes differ as follows:

„Class 1 (CHF)“:	max. 1.70% p.a.
„Class 2 (USD)“:	max. 1.70% p.a.
„Class 3 (CHF)“:	max. 1.20% p.a.
„Class 4 (USD)“:	max. 1.20% p.a.
„Class 5 (CHF partial hedge)“:	max. 1.70% p.a.

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

2. In addition, the fund management company charges a performance fee which is calculated according to the following table:

<b>Performance Fee</b>		10% per year	A performance-based commission of 10% 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 i.
<b>period under review</b>		annual	The period under review for the calculation of the performance fee is the financial year of the fund
<b>Interval of performance calculation</b>		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).
<b>Consideration of costs and fees</b>		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.
<b>Share-by Share basis</b>	<b>Fee per unit</b>	High Watermark	The performance-based commission per unit will be calculated by taking into account the currently applicable High Watermark.
	<b>Total Fee</b>	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 the actual financial year will be taken into account.
<b>high watermark principle</b>		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
<b>“High Watermark”- Reset-Interval</b>	<b>Performance Fee</b>	after payment	The High Watermark for a new financial year will only be adjusted, if a performance-based commission has been paid out at the end of the previous quarter.
	<b>Fund distributions</b>		If distributions of income and capital gains are made to the investors, the High Watermark will be adjusted by these amounts.
<b>„Hurdle Rate“- principle</b>		5% per financial year	A minimum return of 5% per year is required to allow a performance-based commission to be accrued.
<b>Interval of accrual</b>		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
<b>Interval of payment</b>		annually	A performance-based commission will be paid out at the end of a financial year.

3. For the safekeeping of the fund assets, the handling of the fund's payment transactions and the performance of the other tasks of the Custodian Bank listed under § 4, the Custodian Bank will charge the investment fund a commission of 0.20% p.a. of the net fund assets, which is applied at the end of each month on a pro rata temporis basis (custodian bank fee).

The rate of the custodian bank fee actually charged is stated in the annual and semi-annual reports.

4. The custodian bank does not charge the investment fund any commission for distributing annual earnings to investors.

5. Furthermore, the fund management company and the custodian bank are entitled to reimbursement of the following costs incurred in executing the fund contract:
  - a) Costs for the purchase and sale of investments, namely customary brokerage fees, commissions, 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 annual auditing as well as certification in the case of 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) the cost of publishing the net asset value of the fund, together with all the costs of providing notices to Investors, including translation costs, provided such costs cannot be ascribed to any failure on the part of the fund management company;
  - g) the cost of printing legal documents, as well as the fund's annual and semi-annual reports;
  - 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 incurred through any extraordinary steps taken to safeguard the interests of investors by the fund management company, asset manager of collective investment schemes or custodian bank.
6. The 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 remunerations 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.
8. No issuing and redemption commissions are charged in the case of investments in other collective investment schemes that are managed directly or indirectly by the fund management company itself or a company with which it is related by virtue of common management or control or by way of a significant direct or indirect interest.

## **VI. Financial statements and audits**

### **§ 21 Financial statements**

1. The fund's accounting currency is the Swiss Franc (CHF).
2. The financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December.
3. The fund management company publishes an audited annual report for the investment fund within four months of the end of the financial year.
4. The fund management company publishes a semi-annual report for the investment fund within two months following the end of the first half of the financial year.
5. The investor's right to obtain information under § 5.4 is reserved.

### **§ 22 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**

### **§ 23**

1. The net income of the investment fund shall be distributed annually per unit class to the investors in the accounting currency of the respective unit class within four months of the end 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. Realized capital gains from the sale of assets and rights may either be distributed by the fund management company or retained for reinvestment.

## **VIII. Publication of official notices by the investment fund**

### **§ 24**

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; and 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 the redemption prices or the net asset value together with a note stating "excluding commissions" for all unit classes on the electronic platform Swiss Fund Data AG ([www.swissfunddata.ch](http://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 fund management company may decide to publish prices in other media, like newspapers, journals or electronic media and price information systems.
4. The prospectus, including the fund contract, the key information document and the 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**

### **§ 25 Merger**

The fund contract does not foresee for this investment fund the merger with another investment fund.

### **§ 26 The 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 investment fund by terminating the fund contract without observing any notice period.
3. The investment fund may be dissolved by order of the supervisory authority, in particular if it does not have net assets of at least 5 million Swiss francs (or the equivalent) at the latest one year after the expiry of the subscription period (flotation) or at the end of such longer extended period as the supervisory authority has approved at the request of the custodian bank and the fund management company.
4. The fund management company shall inform the supervisory authority of the dissolution immediately and shall publish notice thereof 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. Payment may be made in installments if the liquidation proceedings are protracted. The fund management company must obtain authorization from the supervisory authority prior to the final payment.

## **X. Amendments to the fund contract**

### **§ 27**

If amendments are 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 publication to this effect. In the event of amendments to the fund contract (including the merger of unit classes), investors may also demand the redemption of their units in cash subject to the contractual notice period. Excepted herefrom are cases pursuant to § 24(2) that have been exempted from mandatory publication by the approval of the supervisory authority.

## **XI. Applicable law and jurisdiction and venue**

### **§ 28**

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 Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on Collective Investment Schemes of 27 August 2014.

Jurisdiction and venue shall lie with the courts at the fund management company's registered office.

2. For purposes of interpreting the present fund contract, the German version shall be deemed to prevail.
3. The effective date of the present fund contract is July 26, 2022.
4. The present fund contract replaces and supersedes the fund contract dated November 15, 2021.
5. When approving the fund contract, FINMA exclusively assesses compliance with Article 35a (1) a to g Ordinance on Collective Investment Schemes (CISO).

#### **The fund management company:**

LLB Swiss Investment Ltd.

#### **The custodian bank:**

Bank J. Safra Sarasin AG