

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

RM Smart Strategy Fund

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

Prospectus with integrated fund contract
November 2023

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

LLB Swiss Investment Ltd

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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 RM Smart Strategy Fund was submitted by LLB Swiss Investment Ltd. (formerly LB(Swiss) Investment AG), Zurich, Switzerland, in its capacity as the fund management company, and Bank J. Safra Sarasin AG, Basel in its capacity as the custodian bank, to the Swiss Federal Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA and first approved by FINMA on 21st November 2014.

The launch of the investment fund took place through an exchange of units in the context of the repatriation of the RM Strategic Fund (EUR), lux. A subfund of Sarasin Multi Label SICAV, a Luxembourg umbrella fund ("UCITS").

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). 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 at least 25% 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. 2 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 a mixed fund pursuant to Article 2 para. 7 InvStG. The daily capital participation ratios are published as required via WM Datenservice.

Status certificate:

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

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 reference currency.

- „EUR“-class: Accumulation class denominated in the reference currency euro (EUR), which is also the fund's unit of account. There is no required minimum investment.
- „CHF“-class: Accumulation class denominated in the reference currency Swiss Franc (CHF). The fund's unit of account (EUR) is hedged against the Swiss franc (CHF) by at least 90%. There is no required minimum investment.

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.

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 the classes are not admitted to trading in a secondary market. No listing is planned.

1.8 Terms for the issue and redemption of fund units

Fund units will be issued and redeemed on every bank working day (Monday to Friday). 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 § 17 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 2.00 pm CET on a bank working day (order day) will be settled on the next bank working day (valuation day) 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 on the order day. Orders which arrive at the custodian bank after 2.00 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. No issuing commission or other commissions are charged.

The redemption price of the units of a class is calculated as follows: the net asset value of a unit of a class calculated on the valuation day, less the incidental costs incurred by the investment fund on average from the sale of a portion of the investments corresponding to the redeemed unit. The amount of the incidental costs can be seen from the following para. 1.12.

The issue and redemption prices are rounded to one centime. Payment will be made two bank working days after the order day (T+2).

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

Overview	T	T+1	T+2
1. Subscription and redemption orders received by the custodian bank by 2:00 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 = Order and trade date / T+1 = Valuation date

1.9 Use of income

The net income of the investment fund shall be added annually per unit class to the assets of the corresponding unit class for reinvestment (reinvestment) within four months of the close of the accounting year at the latest.

The fund management company may also decide to reinvest the income of each unit class on an interim basis. Any taxes and duties levied on the reinvestment remain reserved.

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 RM Smart Strategy Fund is mainly to achieve an appropriate return by means of (direct and indirect) investments mainly in equity and debt securities worldwide denominated in a freely convertible currency.

1.10.2 Investment policy

The OECD countries are the main investment regions, with a focus on Europe (including Switzerland) and North America. The objective is to achieve long-term asset growth through a flexible strategy and targeted risk management.

- a) The fund management company invests, after deduction of the liquid assets, as follows
 - aa) in equities and other equity-type securities and rights (stocks, dividend-right certificates, shares in cooperatives, participation certificates, etc.) issued by companies worldwide;
 - ab) in bonds, notes and other fixed- or floating-rate debt securities and rights denominated in a freely convertible currency issued by private, public-sector and mixed-economy borrowers worldwide, including convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants issued by issuers worldwide;
 - ac) in money market instruments of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in a freely convertible currency;
 - ad) indirect investments in precious metals via units in other collective investment schemes pursuant to § 8 sec. 1 let. d) and/or structured products pursuant to § 8 sec. 1 let. c);
 - ae) in units of other collective investment schemes pursuant to § 8 sec. 1 letter d) which, according to their documents, invest their assets in accordance with the guidelines of this investment fund or parts thereof (including units of other collective investment schemes which are directly or indirectly based on precious metals);
 - af) in derivatives (including warrants) on the above-mentioned investments (excluding derivatives directly or indirectly based on precious metals) and on financial indices denominated in investments whose acquisition is permitted under the fund contract or which can be derived directly from such investments;
 - ag) in structured products of issuers worldwide on the above-mentioned investments and on financial indices, denominated in investments whose acquisition is permitted under the fund contract or which can be derived directly from such investments.
- b) The fund's assets invested in accordance with a) above must additionally comply with the following investment restrictions relating to the fund's assets:
 - ba) in equities and other equity-type securities according to item aa), no more than 100%
 - bb) debt securities and debt securities rights incl. convertible securities pursuant to item ab) not more than 40% in total, whereby the share of investments without a recognized rating or with a rating lower than investment grade shall not exceed 10%;
 - bc) money market instruments in accordance with item ac) up to a maximum of 33% in total;
 - bd) indirect investments in precious metals pursuant to item ad) not exceeding 20% in total;
 - be) units of other collective investment schemes pursuant to item ae) not exceeding 20% in total;
 - bf) structured products pursuant to item ag) not more than 20% in total;
 - bg) derivatives pursuant to subparagraph af) a maximum of 30%.

In the event of extraordinary market conditions, the fund management company may temporarily hold up to 100% of the fund assets in liquid assets.

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's assets are invested may not exceed 60% of the fund's assets.

The fund management company may invest up to 35% of fund's assets in securities or money market instruments of the same issuer if these are issued or guaranteed by a state or a public-law entity from the OECD or by international organisations of a public-law nature to which Switzerland or a Member State of the European Union belong.

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 of the fund contract. Due to its investment policy, this fund has not focus on a "narrow market" and is therefore allocated to the investment segment "**Others**".

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

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.

Only basic forms of derivatives may be used, as described in more detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of fund contract), provided that the investment policy would permit investment in the underlying securities. 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.

Detailed information on the investment policy and its restrictions, the permissible investment techniques and instruments (in particular derivative financial instruments and their scope) can be found in the fund contract (cf. Part 2, §§ 7-15 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 will be rounded to one centime.

1.12 Fees and incidental costs

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

Management fee charged by the fund management company (for all unit classes): max. 1.75% 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.

In addition, the costs listed in § 19 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:

Year	EUR class	CHF class
2020	1.83%	1.84%
2021	1.71%	1.71%
2022	1.74%	1.73%

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: none

Redemption commission in favor of the custodian bank and/or the distributor in Switzerland and abroad: none

Incidental costs for the benefit of the fund's assets that incur to the fund from the investment of the paid-in amount or the sale of investments (§ 17 sec. 2 of the fund contract)

Surcharge on the net asset value (when units are issued): none

Deduction from the net asset value (for redemptions of units): 0.40%.

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

1.12.5 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.

1.12.6 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 base information document are not exhaustive. There may be other risks that a potential investor should consider as relevant to its own particular circumstances or as relevant generally.

General risk factors

General risks

Due to its global orientation towards mainly equities or equity securities as well as investments in debt securities of various sectors and companies of different sizes, the investment fund essentially exhibits such risks that are associated with investments in equities and debt securities. The market risk, interest rate risks, liquidity risks and company-specific risks as well as possible foreign currency risks from investments in currencies other than the reference currency of a unit class, insofar as these are not fully hedged, are of particular relevance.

The main risks of the investment fund consist of 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 assets, the net asset value may fluctuate considerably. It cannot be ruled out that the value will fall over a longer period of time. There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved or that the investor will get back all the capital he has invested, achieve a specific return or interest rate or return the units to the Fund management company at a specific price. Past performance is not indicative of future investment results.

Market risk

Market risk is a general risk associated with all investments. A deterioration in market conditions or general uncertainty regarding economic markets may result in a decline in the market value of existing or potential investments or increased illiquidity of investments. Such declines or illiquidity could result in losses and reduced investment opportunities for the fund, prevent the fund from successfully achieving its investment objective or require the fund to dispose of investments

at a loss during adverse market conditions. Causes of market risks may include, in particular, political uncertainties, currency export restrictions, changes in laws and fiscal framework conditions, economic factors and changes in investor confidence or behavior.

Currency risk

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

Liquidity risk

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

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk denotes the probability of insolvency of the debtor, a counterparty to a pending transaction or the issuer or guarantor of a security or structured product. 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 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.

Interest rate risk

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

Credit risk

Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of the inability of the issuer or a guarantor to make principal and/or interest payments on its obligations. Issuers or guarantors that have higher credit risk generally offer higher yields for this additional risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or guarantor, changes in economic and political circumstances generally, or changes in economic and political circumstances affecting a particular issuer or guarantor are factors that may have an adverse effect on an issuer's or guarantor's credit quality.

Concentration risks

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

Derivatives risk

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

Investments in structured products / certificates

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

Investments in target funds

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

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.

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 shall ensure appropriate liquidity risk management. The fund management company shall assess the liquidity of the investment funds for which it is responsible at least quarterly under various scenarios and document these.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an investment fund cannot sell or liquidate an asset at the quoted price or fair market value. In this context, reduced liquidity in the trading of the assets held may have an adverse impact on the ability of the investment fund to service redemption requests or to meet liquidity needs in response to a specific economic event in a timely manner.

The fund management monitors this liquidity risk by assessing the liquidity of the assets held in the investment fund in relation to the fund assets. A liquidity ratio has been defined for each investment fund, which reflects the expected minimum liquidity. The fund management monitors compliance with this liquidity ratio and has defined procedures in the event that it is not met.

Depending on the asset, the assessment of liquidity is based on a quantitative or qualitative analysis. In the case of exchange-traded securities such as equities, a quantitative approach is used in which liquidity is assessed by means of historical trading volumes. In the case of non-exchange-traded securities and bonds, the fund management pursues a qualitative approach, whereby various criteria such as the remaining term to maturity, the credit rating, the share of an issue held, the country of domicile or the currency are used to assess liquidity.

In monitoring liquidity risks, the fund management also uses the results of various calculated scenarios. In doing so, changed conditions on the asset side of the investment fund are simulated by worsening the liquidity in the assets. 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 unit certificates.

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, 2022, the fund management company administers a total of 60 collective investment schemes in Switzerland, with assets under management totaling CHF 5.2 billion.

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

Address of the fund management company:

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

2.3 Management

Board of directors of the fund management company

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

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

Markus Fuchs

Executive board

Dominik Rutishauser

Ferdinand Buholzer

2.4 Subscribed and paid-in capital

On the 31st of December 2022 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 Rossier, Mari & Associates AG („Asset Manager“), Zurich, Switzerland.

Address of the asset manager:

Rossier, Mari & Associates AG
Claridenstrasse 22
8002 Zurich
Switzerland

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:

Rossier, Mari & Associates AG, Zurich (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 Rossier, Mari & Associates AG („Asset Manager“), Zurich, Switzerland.

The asset manager is an asset management company established under Swiss law and as such is subject to supervision in Switzerland by the Swiss Federal Market Supervisory Authority ("FINMA").

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	"EUR"-class	25657497
	"CHF"-class	29741752
ISIN	"EUR"-class	CH0256574978
	"CHF"-class	CH0297417526
FATCA-GIIN	ZFIGSK.99999.SL.756	
Accounting currency of the fund	Euro (EUR)	
Reference currency of the unit classes	"EUR"-class	Euro (EUR)
	"CHF"-class	Swiss Franc (CHF)
Unit classes	The units are made out to the bearer. The units are not securitised, but are kept in book entry form.	

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.llbsswiss.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).

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)." 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	EUR-class	CHF-class
31.12.2020	5.97%	5.89%
31.12.2021	22.85%	22.11%
31.12.2022	-10.83%	-11.13%

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. These 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 documents 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. For retail clients from the EU or EEA countries, these key information documents 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 RM Smart Strategy 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 Rossier, Mari & Associates AG, Zurich.
5. The investment fund was launched as part of the repatriation of the "RM Strategic Fund (EUR)", lux. Sub-fund of Sarasin Multi Label SICAV, a Luxembourg umbrella fund ("UCITS"), through an exchange of units.

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. § 26).
5. The fund management company may merge the investment fund with other investment funds in accordance with the provisions of § 24 or dissolve it in accordance with the provisions of § 25.
6. The fund management company is entitled to receive the fees stipulated in §§ 18 and 19. 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 §§18 and 19. 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 sec. 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 § 26.
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 sec. 1, the reference currency and the currency hedging.
 - „EUR“-class: Accumulation class denominated in the reference currency euro (EUR), which is also the fund's unit of account. There is no required minimum investment.
 - „CHF“-class: Accumulation class denominated in the reference currency Swiss Franc (CHF). The fund's unit of account (EUR) is hedged against the Swiss franc (CHF) by at least 90%. There is no required minimum investment.
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.

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 letter g);

- b) derivatives, if (i) the underlying securities are securities pursuant to (a) hereof, derivatives pursuant to (b), units in collective investment schemes pursuant to (d) hereof, money market instruments pursuant to (e), financial indices, 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); structured products as defined in c), units in collective investment schemes as defined in d); money market instruments as defined in e); precious metals and financial indices; and (ii) the underlyings are permitted as investments under the fund contract. Structured products are either traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, or are traded OTC;

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

- d) units of other collective investment schemes (target funds), provided that (i) their documents restrict investments by the target fund in other target funds to a total of 20%; (ii) these target funds are subject to provisions equivalent to those pertaining to funds of the type "other fund for traditional investments" 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.

the fund management company may invest a maximum of 20% of the fund assets in units of target funds that are neither securities funds nor other funds for traditional investments, nor do they comply with the relevant European Union directives (UCITS or AIFM), but are equivalent to these or to Swiss funds of the type "securities funds" (Art. 53 CISA) or "other funds for traditional investments" (Art. 70 CISA).

Subject to the provisions of § 19, 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.

- e) money market instruments, provided these are liquid, can be readily valued and are traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public. Money market instruments which are not traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public may 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.
- f) sight or time deposits with terms to maturity not exceeding twelve months with banks domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or in another country, provided that the bank is subject to supervision in a country whose supervision is equivalent to that of Switzerland;
- g) Investments other than those referred to in points a) to f) above up to a maximum of 10% of the Fund's assets in total; not permitted are (i) direct investments in precious metals, investments in commodities and commodity securities and (ii) genuine short sales of investments of any kind.

2. Investment objective

The investment objective of the investment fund is mainly to achieve an appropriate return by means of (direct and indirect) investments mainly in equity and debt securities worldwide denominated in a freely convertible currency.

Investment policy

The OECD countries are the main investment regions, with a focus on Europe (including Switzerland) and North America. The objective is to achieve long-term asset growth through a flexible strategy and targeted risk management.

- a) The fund management company invests, after deduction of the liquid assets, as follows
 - aa) in equities and other equity-type securities and rights (stocks, dividend-right certificates, shares in cooperatives, participation certificates, etc.) issued by companies worldwide;
 - ab) in bonds, notes and other fixed- or floating-rate debt securities and rights denominated in a freely convertible currency issued by private, public-sector and mixed-economy borrowers worldwide, including convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants issued by issuers worldwide;
 - ac) in money market instruments of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in a freely convertible currency;
 - ad) indirect investments in precious metals via units in other collective investment schemes pursuant to sec. 1 letter d) and/or structured products pursuant to sec. 1 letter c);
 - ae) in units of other collective investment schemes pursuant to sec. 1 letter d) which, according to their documents, invest their assets in accordance with the guidelines of this investment fund or parts thereof (including units of other collective investment schemes which are directly or indirectly based on precious metals);
 - af) in derivatives (including warrants) on the above-mentioned investments (excluding derivatives directly or indirectly based on precious metals) and on financial indices denominated in investments whose acquisition is permitted under the fund contract or which can be derived directly from such investments;
 - ag) in structured products of issuers worldwide on the above-mentioned investments and on financial indices, denominated in investments whose acquisition is permitted under the fund contract or which can be derived directly from such investments.
- b) The fund's assets invested in accordance with a) above must additionally comply with the following investment restrictions relating to the fund's assets:
 - ba) in equities and other equity-type securities according to item aa), no more than 100%
 - bb) debt securities and debt securities rights incl. convertible securities pursuant to item ab) not more than 40% in total, whereby the share of investments without a recognized rating or with a rating lower than investment grade shall not exceed 10%;
 - bc) money market instruments in accordance with item ac) up to a maximum of 33% in total;
 - bd) indirect investments in precious metals pursuant to item ad) not exceeding 20% in total;
 - be) units of other collective investment schemes pursuant to item ae) not exceeding 20% in total;
 - bf) structured products pursuant to item ag) not more than 20% in total;
 - bg) derivatives pursuant to subparagraph af) a maximum of 30%.
3. The fund management company shall ensure appropriate liquidity management. The details shall be disclosed in the prospectus.

§ 9 Liquid assets

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

Given extraordinary market conditions, the fund management company may temporarily hold up to 100% of total fund assets in liquid assets.

B Investment techniques and instruments

§ 10 Securities lending

The fund management company does not engage in securities lending.

§ 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 and the prospectus, and that it does not change the investment character of the investment fund. Furthermore, the underlyings of the derivatives must be permitted as investments according to the present fund contract.

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

2. Commitment Approach II is applied to the assessment of risk. The overall exposure of this Investment fund 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 10% of the fund's net assets pursuant to § 13 sec. 2, the overall exposure of the Investment fund may be up to 210% 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.
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 10% of the net fund assets on a temporary basis. The maximum repayment term is 12 months.

§ 14 Encumbrance of the fund's assets

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

C Investment restrictions

§ 15 Risk diversification

Investment restrictions concerning the investment fund

1. The 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. Including derivatives and structured products, the fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 20% of the fund's 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. This is subject to sec. 4 and 5.
4. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 20% of the fund's assets in sight and term deposits with the same bank. Both liquid assets pursuant to § 9 and investments in bank deposits pursuant to § 8 must be included in this limit.
5. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 5% of the fund's assets in OTC transactions with the same counterparty. If the counterparty is a bank domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or another country in which it is subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland, this limit 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.
6. Investments, deposits and claims pursuant to secs. 3 to 5 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 according to sec. 11.
7. Investments pursuant to point 3 above with the same group of companies may not, in total, exceed 20% of the fund assets.
8. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 20% of the fund's assets in units of the same collective investment scheme.
9. 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.

10. The restrictions in points 9 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.
11. The limit of 10% mentioned in sec. 3 is raised to 35% if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an OECD state, a public-law entity from the OECD or by international organisations of a public-law nature to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belong. The aforementioned securities or money market instruments shall not be taken into account when applying the limit of 40% pursuant to sec. 3. However, the individual limits of sec. 3 and 5 may not be cumulated with the present limit of 35%.

The issuers or guarantors admitted above are: The European Union (EU), OECD countries and their member states (e.g. cantons), the Council of Europe, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Eurofima.

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 "**others**". 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

§ 16 Calculation of the net asset value

1. The net asset value of the investment fund and the share of the individual classes (quotas) shall be calculated at the market value at the end of the accounting year and for each day on which units are issued or redeemed in the respective reference currency of the corresponding unit class. The fund's assets shall not be calculated for days on which the stock exchanges or markets of 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.

§ 17 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. The price of the units applicable to the issue and redemption shall be determined at the earliest on the bank working day (valuation day) following the order day (forward pricing). The details are set out in the prospectus.
2. The issue and redemption price of units is based on the net asset value per unit, calculated pursuant to § 16 on the valuation day on the basis of the closing prices from the previous day.

On redemption, the incidental costs (customary brokerage fees, commissions, taxes and duties) incurred by the investment fund on average from the sale of a portion of the investments corresponding to the terminated unit shall be deducted from the net asset value. The rate applied in each case is shown in the prospectus.
3. The fund management company may suspend the issue of units at any time, and may reject applications for the subscription or exchange of units.
4. The fund management company may temporarily and by way of exception suspend the redemption of fund units in the interests of all investors:

- a) if a market which is the basis for the valuation of a significant proportion of the fund's assets is closed, or if trading on such a market is restricted or suspended;
 - b) in the event of a political, economic, military, monetary or other emergency;
 - c) if, owing to exchange controls or restrictions on other asset transfers, the 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.
5. 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.
 6. No units will be issued for as long as repayments in respect of units are deferred for the reasons stipulated under sec. 4 a) to c).

V. Fees and incidental expenses

§ 18 Fees and incidental expenses charged to the investor

1. No issue or redemption commission shall be charged to the investor on the issue and redemption of units.
2. When redeeming units, the fund management company shall charge to the fund assets the incidental costs incurred by the investment fund on average from the investment of the amount paid in or from the sale of a portion of the investments corresponding to the unit redeemed (cf. § 17 clause 2). The rate applied in each case can be seen from the prospectus.
3. The fund management company does not issue any charges for changing between the unit classes.

§ 19 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 fee of a maximum of 1.75% 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 fee, incl. distribution fee).

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

2. 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.

3. 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 though any extraordinary steps taken to safeguard the interests of investors by the fund management company, asset manager of collective investment schemes or custodian bank.
4. The costs according to sec. 3 letter a) are added directly to the cost value or deducted from the sales value.

5. 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.
6. 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

§ 20 Financial statements

1. The fund's accounting currency is the Euro (EUR).
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 sec.4 is reserved.

§ 21 Audits

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

VII. Appropriation of net income

§ 22

1. The net income of the investment fund shall be added annually per unit class to the assets of the corresponding unit class fund assets for reinvestment (reinvestment) within four months of the end of the accounting year at the latest.
The fund management company may also decide to reinvest the income of each unit class on an interim basis. Any taxes and duties levied on the reinvestment remain reserved.
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

§ 23

1. The medium of publication of the investment fund is the print medium or electronic medium specified in the prospectus. Notification of any change in the medium of publication must be published in the medium of publication.
2. The following information must, in particular, be published in the medium of publication: summaries of material amendments to the fund contract, indicating the offices from which the amended wording may be obtained free of charge; any change of fund management company and/or custodian bank; the creation, dissolution or merger of unit classes; 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). 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

§ 24 Merger

1. With the consent of the custodian bank, the fund management company may merge investment funds by transferring the assets and liabilities of the investment fund(s) to be transferred to the acquiring investment fund at the time of the merger. The investors of the transferring investment fund shall receive units in the acquiring investment fund in the corresponding amount. At the time of the merger, the transferring investment fund shall be dissolved without liquidation and the fund contract of the acquiring investment fund shall also apply to the transferring investment fund.

2. Investment funds may only be merged if:
 - a) the corresponding fund contracts provide for this;
 - b) they are administered by the same fund management company;
 - c) the corresponding fund contracts basically concur with regard to the following terms and conditions:
 - the investment policy, the risk distribution as well as the risks related to the investment,
 - the application of the net income and the capital gains from the sale of goods and rights,
 - the type, amount and calculation of all compensation, fees and redemption commissions as well as incidental costs for the purchase and sale of investments (brokerage fees, fees, expenses), which may be charged to the fund assets or the investors,
 - the redemption terms and conditions,
 - the duration of the contract and the terms for dissolution;
 - d) on the same day the assets of the investment funds are valued, the exchange relationship is calculated and the net asset value and the liabilities are assumed;
 - e) neither the investment fund nor the investors incur costs through this. The provisions referred to in article 19 point. 3. b). remain reserved.
3. If the merger is likely to take more than one day, the supervisory authorities may permit a limited deferral of repayments of the units of the participating investment fund.
4. The fund management company shall present the intended changes to the fund contract as well as the intended merger together with the merger plan to the supervisory authority for review at least one month before the planned publication. The merger plan contains information about the reasons for the merger, the investment policy of the involved investment funds and the possible differences between the receiving and the transferred investment funds, the calculation of the exchange ratio, possible differences in compensations, possible tax consequences for the investment funds as well as a statement from the responsible auditors in accordance with the CISA.
5. The fund management company publishes the intended changes to the fund contract according to § 23 section 2 as well as the intended merger and its date together with the merger plan in the publication medium of the participating investment funds at least two months before the established effective date. When doing so, it informs the investors that they can file objections with the supervisory authorities against the intended changes to the fund contract within 30 days of the publication or they may request the redemption of their units.
6. The audit firm must check directly that the merger is being carried out correctly, and must submit a report containing its comments in this regard to the fund management company and the supervisory authority.
7. The fund management company must inform the supervisory authority of the conclusion of the merger, and publish notification of the completion of the merger, confirmation from the audit firm of the proper execution of the merger, and the exchange ratio, without delay in the medium of publication of the funds involved.
8. The fund management company must make reference to the merger in the next annual report of the acquiring fund, and in the semi-annual report if published prior to the annual report. If the merger does not take place on the last day of the usual financial year, an audited closing statement must be produced for the fund(s) being acquired

§ 25 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

§ 26

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 sec. 2 that have been exempted from mandatory publication by the approval of the supervisory authority.

XI. Applicable law and jurisdiction and venue

§ 27

1. The investment fund is subject to Swiss law, in particular the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006, the Ordinance on Collective Investment Schemes of 22 November 2006 and the Ordinance of the Swiss 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 25, 2022.
4. The present fund contract replaces and supersedes the fund contract dated November 18, 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