

WHITE FLEET

Investment Company with Variable
Capital under Luxembourg Law

Prospectus

November 2023

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1. Information for Prospective Investors

This prospectus ("Prospectus") is valid only if accompanied by the latest key information document ("Key Information Document" or "KID"), the latest annual report, and also the latest semi-annual report if this was published after the latest annual report. These documents shall be deemed to form part of this Prospectus. Prospective investors shall be provided with the latest version of the Key Information Document in good time before their proposed subscription of shares ("Shares") in White Fleet (the "Company"). This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation to subscribe Shares in the Company by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Information which is not contained in this Prospectus, or in the documents mentioned herein which are available for inspection by the public, shall be deemed unauthorized and cannot be relied upon.

Prospective investors should inform themselves as to the possible tax consequences, the legal requirements and any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, holding, conversion, redemption or disposal of Shares. Further tax considerations are set out in Chapter 8, "Expenses and Taxes".

Information about distribution in various countries is set out in Chapter 21, "Distribution of Shares".

Prospective investors who are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus should consult their bank, broker, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser.

This Prospectus may be translated into other languages. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the English-language Prospectus and a version in another language, the English-language Prospectus shall prevail, unless stipulated otherwise by the laws of any jurisdiction in which the Shares are sold.

Investors should read and consider the risk description in Chapter 6, "Risk Factors", before investing in the Company.

Some of the Shares may be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The management company will not disclose any confidential information about investors unless it is required to do so by the applicable laws or regulations.

The Shares being offered hereby have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the "1933 Act"), any of the securities laws of any of the states of the United States. The Company has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, nor under any other US federal laws. Therefore, the Shares may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly in the United States of America, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act.

Further, the board of directors of the Company (the "Board of Directors") has decided that the Shares shall not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to any ultimate beneficial owner that constitutes a U.S. Person. As such, the Shares may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold to or for the benefit of a "U.S. Person", which shall be defined as and include (i) a "United States Person" as described in section 7701(a)(30) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), (ii) a "U.S. person" as such term is defined in Regulation S of the 1933 Act, (iii) a person that is "in the United States" as defined in Rule 202(a)(30)-1 under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or (iv) a person that does not qualify as a "Non-United States Person" as such term is defined in U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission Rule 4.7.

The Board of Directors has the right to refuse any transfer, assignment or sale of Shares in its sole discretion if the Board of Directors reasonably determines that it would result in a Prohibited Person holding Shares, either as an immediate consequence or in the future.

Any transfer of Shares may be rejected by the Central Administration and the transfer shall not become effective until the transferee has provided the required information under the applicable know your customer and anti-money laundering rules.

The term "Prohibited Person" means any person, corporation, limited liability company, trust, partnership, estate or other corporate body, if in the sole opinion of the Management Company, the holding of Shares of the relevant Subfund may be detrimental to the interests of the existing Shareholders or of the relevant Subfund, if it may result in a breach of any law or regulation, whether Luxembourg or otherwise, or if as a result thereof the relevant Subfund or any subsidiary or investment structure (if any) may become exposed to tax or other legal, regulatory or administrative disadvantages, fines or penalties that it would not have otherwise incurred or, if as a result thereof the relevant Subfund or any subsidiary or investment structure (if any), the Management Company and/or the Company, may become required to comply with any registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply. The term "Prohibited Person" includes (i) any investor which does not meet the definition of Eligible Investors as defined for the respective Subfund in Chapter 22., "Subfunds", (if any). (ii) any U.S. Person or (iii) any person who has failed to provide any information or declaration required by the Management Company or the Company within one calendar month of being requested to do so. The term "Prohibited Person" moreover includes natural persons or entities acting, directly or indirectly, in contravention of any applicable AML/CTF Rules or who are the subject of sanctions, including those persons or entities that are included on any relevant lists maintained by the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Financial Action Task Force, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, all as may be amended from time to time.

The Company will not accept investments by or on behalf of Prohibited Persons. No subscription for Shares may be made on behalf of Prohibited Person whether on the subscriber's own behalf or, if applicable, as an agent, trustee, representative, intermediary, nominee, or in a similar capacity on behalf of any other beneficial owner). Any subscriber must promptly notify the Company of any change in its status or the status of any underlying beneficial owner(s) with respect to its representations and warranties regarding Prohibited Person.

No application has been submitted or will be submitted, nor any registration has been or will be sought, by the Company to or from any of the Indian governmental or regulatory authorities in connection with the advertising, offer, distribution or sale of the Shares in or from India and the Company does not intend to or will not, directly or indirectly, advertise, offer, distribute or sell the Shares to persons resident in India. Subject to certain limited exceptions, the Shares may not be purchased by persons resident in India and purchase of the Shares by such persons are subject to legal and regulatory restrictions. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus or any Shares may come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions.

The Company shall not divulge any confidential information concerning investors unless required to do so by applicable laws or regulations to the Company.

2. Company

The Company is an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities in the legal form of an investment company with variable capital (société d'investissement à capital variable, SICAV) subject to Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment ("Law of 17 December 2010") transposing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities. The Company is managed by MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. ("Management Company") in accordance with the articles of incorporation of the Company (the "Articles of Incorporation"). The Company was established on 17 October 2005.

In this capacity, the Management Company acts as investment manager and central administration, and as the distributor of the Company's Shares. The Management Company has delegated the above-mentioned tasks as follows:

Tasks relating to investment management are performed by the investment managers ("Investment Managers") described in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", and administrative tasks are performed by Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A. as central administration ("Central Administration"). The distributors ("Distributors") described in Chapter 22, "Subfunds" are responsible for the distribution of the Company's Shares.

The Company is registered with the Trade and Companies Register of Luxembourg (registre de commerce et des sociétés) under number B 111381. Its Articles of Incorporation were first published in the "Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations" ("Mémorial") on 31 October 2005. The Articles of Incorporation were amended the last time on 22 March 2022 and published in the Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations ("RESA") on 8 April 2022. The Articles of Incorporation are filed in their consolidated, legally binding form for public reference with the Trade and Companies Register of Luxembourg. All amendments of the Articles of Incorporation will be announced in accordance with Chapter 13 "Information for Shareholders" and become legally binding for all shareholders of the Company (the "Shareholders") subsequent to their approval by the general meeting ("General Meeting") of Shareholders. The initial capital of the Company amounted to CHF 50,000 and thereafter will correspond to the total net asset value of the Company. The minimum capital of the Company amounts to EUR 1,250,000. The capital of the Company shall be expressed in Swiss francs.

The Company has an umbrella structure and therefore consists of at least one subfund ("Subfund"). Each Subfund represents a portfolio containing different assets and liabilities and is considered to be a separate entity in relation to the Shareholders and third parties. The rights of Shareholders and creditors concerning a Subfund or which have arisen in relation to the establishment, operation or liquidation of a Subfund are limited to the assets of that Subfund. No Subfund will be liable with its assets for the liabilities of another Subfund.

The Board of Directors may at any time establish new Subfunds with Shares having similar characteristics to the Shares in the existing Subfunds. The Board of Directors may at any time create and issue new classes ("Classes") or types of Shares within any Subfund. If the Board of Directors establishes a new Subfund and/or creates a new Class or type of Shares, the corresponding details shall be set out in this Prospectus. A new Class or type of Shares may have different features than the currently existing Classes. The terms of any offering of new Shares shall be set out in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

The characteristics of each possible Share Class are further described in this Prospectus and in particular in Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", and in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

The individual Subfunds shall be denominated as indexed in Chapter 22, "Subfunds". The reference currency ("Reference Currency"), as well as the currency in which the net asset value ("Net Asset Value") of the corresponding Shares of a Subfund is expressed is also provided for in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

Information about the performance of the individual Subfunds and Share Classes of the Subfunds is contained in the Key Information Document.

3. Investment Policy

The primary objective of the Company is to provide investors with an opportunity to invest in professionally managed portfolios. The assets of the Subfunds shall be invested, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, in transferable securities and other assets as specified in Article 41 of the Law of 17 December 2010 and set out in this Prospectus in Chapter 5, "Investment Restrictions".

The investment objective for each Subfund is to maximize the appreciation of the assets invested. In order to achieve this, the Company shall assume a fair and reasonable degree of risk. However, in consideration of market fluctuations and other risks (see Chapter 6, "Risk Factors") there can be no guarantee that the investment objective of the relevant Subfunds will be achieved. The value of investments may go down as well as up and investors may not recover the value of their initial investment.

Reference Currency

The Reference Currency is the currency in which the performance and the Net Asset Value of the Subfunds are calculated. The Reference Currencies of the relevant Subfunds are specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

Ancillary Liquid Assets

The Subfunds may hold ancillary liquid assets (as defined below) within a limit of 20% of its Net Assets Value.

The above mentioned 20% limit may only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having

regard to the interests of the investors, for instance in highly serious circumstances. Liquid assets held to cover exposure to financial derivative instruments do not fall under this restriction. Bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds that meet the criteria of Article 41(1) of the Law of 17 December 2010 are not considered to be included in the ancillary liquid assets under Article 41(2) b) of the Law of December 17, 2010. Ancillary liquid assets are limited to bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided under Article 41(1) of the Law of 17 December 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions. A Subfund may not hold more than 20% of its Net Asset Value in bank deposits at sight made with a same body.

Subject to conditions set out in Chapter 5, "Investment Restrictions" and unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", the Subfunds can also invest in other liquid assets such as time deposits and money market instruments, in any convertible currency.

Moreover, each Subfund may, on an ancillary basis, hold units/shares in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities which are subject to Directive 2009/65/EC and which in turn invest in short-term time deposits and money market instruments and whose returns are comparable with those for direct investments in time deposits and money market instruments. These investments, together with any investments in other undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities and/or other undertakings for collective investment, must not exceed 10% of the total net assets of a Subfund.

Securities Lending Transactions

If specifically mentioned in Chapter 22, "Subfunds" and in accordance with the investment restrictions set out below in Chapter 5, "Investment Restrictions", a Subfund may from time to time enter into securities lending transactions for the purpose of efficient portfolio management. In particular, those securities lending transactions should not result in a change of the investment objective of the relevant Subfund or add substantial supplementary risks in comparison to the stated risk profile of such Subfund.

Securities lending transactions consist in transactions whereby a lender transfers securities to a borrower, subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities on a future date or when requested to do so by the lender, such transaction being considered as securities lending for the counterparty transferring the securities and being considered as securities borrowing for the counterparty to which they are transferred.

As securities lending transactions consist of a transfer of ownership of securities to the borrower, these securities are no longer subject to safekeeping and oversight by the depositary of the Company ("Depositary"). However, collateral received by the Company in a securities lending transaction under a title transfer arrangement will become subject to the usual safekeeping and oversight by the Depositary.

Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the actual percentage of the assets held by a Subfund that may be subject to securities lending transactions at any time range between 0 and 30 % of such Subfund's net assets. In exceptional circumstances and unless specified otherwise for the respective Subfund in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", such percentage may be increased up to a maximum of 100 % of the Subfund's net assets. The actual percentage depends on factors including but not limited to, the amount of relevant transferable securities held by such Subfund and the market demand for such securities at any given time. The Company will ensure that the volume of the securities lending transactions of a Subfund is kept at an appropriate level or that it is entitled to request the return of the securities lent in a manner that enables it, at all times, to meet its redemption obligations.

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

1. The counterparty in a securities lending transaction will be selected based on qualitative criteria and operational considerations;
2. The Company may only lend securities to a borrower either directly or through a standardized system organized by a recognized clearing institution or through a lending system organized by a financial institution subject to

prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those provided by EU law and specialized in this type of transaction;

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

The risk exposure to a counterparty arising from securities lending transactions and OTC financial derivatives must be combined when calculating counterparty risk limits referred to under Chapter 5, "Investment Restrictions". The counterparty risk may be disregarded provided that the value of the collateral valued at market price, taking into account appropriate haircuts, exceeds the value of the amount exposed to risk.

The Subfunds will ensure that their counterparty delivers collateral in a form compliant with applicable Luxembourg law and regulations and in line with the requirements of section "Management of Collateral and Collateral Policy" below. Appropriate haircuts on the collateral value are applied in accordance with the Company's haircut policy.

Revenues arising from securities lending transactions, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the respective Subfund. In particular, fees and costs may be paid to agents of the Company and other intermediaries providing services in connection with securities lending transactions as compensation for their services. In respect to securities lending revenues, the income generated by these transactions is credited for 70 % to the participating Subfund and for 30 % to the securities lending principle in these transactions. The Management Company does not receive any of the securities lending revenue.

The securities lending principal is a member of the Credit Suisse Group.

Use of Derivatives

In addition to direct investments, all Subfunds may acquire financial derivative instruments (such as, without being limited to, futures, forward or options) as well as swap transactions (such as, without being limited to, interest-rate swaps, but excluding total return swaps) for the purpose of hedging, the efficient management of the portfolio and implementing its investment strategy, provided due account is taken of the investment restrictions set out in the Prospectus.

Furthermore, the Subfunds may actively manage their currency exposure through the use of currency futures, currency, forwards, currency options and swap transactions (excluding total return swaps).

The risk exposure to a counterparty generated through OTC financial derivatives must be combined when calculating counterparty risk limits referred to under Chapter 5, "Investment Restrictions".

Management of Collateral and Collateral Policy

General

In the context of OTC financial derivative transactions, the Company may receive collateral with a view to reduce its counterparty risk. This section sets out the collateral policy applied by the Company in such case. All assets received by the Company in the context of OTC financial derivative transactions shall be considered as collateral for the purpose of this section.

Eligible Collateral

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

- (i) Any collateral received other than cash should be of high quality, highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation;
- (ii) It should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
- (iii) It should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;

- (iv) It should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure of 20% of the respective Subfund's net asset value to any single issuer on an aggregate basis, taking into account all collateral received; deviating from the aforementioned diversification requirement, a Subfund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the EU, one or more of its local authorities, by any other state which is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD"), by Brazil or Singapore or a public international body to which one or more Member States of the EU belong. Such Subfund should receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the Subfund's Net Asset Value. A Subfund may accept as collateral for more than 20% of its Net Asset Value securities which are issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the EU, one or more of its local authorities, by any other state which is a member of the OECD, by Brazil or Singapore or a public international body to which one or more Member States of the EU belong
- (v) Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, should be identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management process;
- (vi) Where there is a title transfer, the collateral received should be held by the Depositary. For other types of collateral arrangement with respect to OTC financial derivative transactions, the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral;
- (vii) It should be capable of being fully enforced by the Company at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

Reinvestment of Collateral

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

Cash collateral received by the Company can only be:

- (i) placed on deposit with credit institutions which have their registered office in an EU Member State or, if their registered office is located in a third-country, are subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;
- (ii) invested in high-quality government bonds; and/or
- (iii) invested in short-term money market funds as defined in the ESMA-Guidelines 2010/049 on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (in accordance with the opinion issued by ESMA in relation thereto on 22 August 2014 (ESMA/2014/1103).

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

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

Subject to the abovementioned conditions, collateral received by the Company may consist of:

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents, including short-term bank certificates and money market instruments;
- (ii) Bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with EU, regional or worldwide scope, each with a minimum rating of A+ (S&P) or A1 (Moody's);
- (iii) Bonds issued or guaranteed by issuers rated at least A- (S&P) or equivalent and offering adequate liquidity
- (iv) Shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a Member State of the EU or on a stock exchange of a Member State of the OECD.

Level of Collateral

The Company will determine the required level of collateral for OTC financial derivatives transactions by reference to the applicable counterparty risk limits set out in this Prospectus and taking into account the nature and characteristics of transactions, the creditworthiness and identity of counterparties and prevailing market conditions. At least the following level of collateral will be required by the Company for the different types of transactions:

Type of Transaction	Level of collateral (in relation to volume of transaction concerned)
OTC financial derivative transactions	100%

Haircut Policy

Collateral will be valued, on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account appropriate discounts which will be determined by the Company for each asset class based on its haircut policy. The policy takes into account a variety of factors, depending on the nature of the collateral received, such as the issuer's credit standing, the maturity, currency, price volatility of the assets and, where applicable, the outcome of liquidity stress tests carried out by the Company under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions.

According to the Company's haircut policy the following discounts will be made, in respect of different types of transactions:

Type of Transactions	Type of Collateral	Discount
OTC financial derivatives transactions and securities lending transactions	Cash and cash equivalents (only in currencies of G10 member states), including short-term bank certificates and money market instruments; a discount may be made if the currency of the collateral is different from the currency of the OTC derivative to which the collateral relates to	0% - 1%
OTC financial derivatives transactions	Bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with EU, regional or worldwide scope, each with a minimum rating of A+ (S&P) or A1 (Moody's)	0,5% - 5%
OTC financial derivatives transactions	Bonds issued or guaranteed by issuers rated at least A- (S&P) or equivalent offering adequate liquidity	1% - 8%
OTC financial derivatives transactions	Shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a Member State of the EU or on a stock exchange of a Member State of the OECD	5% -15%

Securities lending transactions	All of the types of securities collateral listed above	5%
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Techniques and Instruments for Managing Credit Risk

Subject to the investment restrictions set out below, the Company may use securities (credit linked notes) as well as techniques and instruments (credit default swaps) for the purpose of managing the credit risk of each Subfund.

Since the assets of each Subfund are subject to normal price fluctuations, no guarantee can be given that all Subfunds will achieve their investment objective.

4. Investment in White Fleet**i. General Information on the Shares**

Within each Subfund one or more Share Classes may be offered which may differ in various respects, e.g. management fee, sales charge, commissions, appropriation of income, currency or regarding the intended circle of investors.

The Share Classes which are issued within each Subfund, in addition with the related fees and sales charges as well as the Reference Currency and/or Classes, are stated in Chapter 22, "Subfunds". A redemption fee will not be charged.

In addition, certain other fees, charges and expenses shall be paid out of the assets of the relevant Subfunds. For further information, see Chapter 8, "Expenses and Taxes".

All Shares are only available in uncertificated form and will exist exclusively as book entries.

The Shares which make up each such Class of Shares will either be capital-growth Shares or distribution Shares.

The initial issue price and initial offering date of Shares which are being issued for the first time are stated in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

Investors may, at the discretion of the Central Administration, pay the subscription monies for Shares in a convertible currency other than the currency in which the relevant Share Class is denominated. As soon as the receipt is determined by the Depositary ("Depositary"), such subscription monies shall be automatically converted by the Depositary into the currency in which the relevant Shares are denominated. Further details are set out below in Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", Section ii, "Subscription of Shares".

The Company may at any time issue, within a Subfund, one or more Share Classes denominated in a currency other than the Subfund's Reference Currency ("Alternate Currency Class"). The issue of each further or Alternate Currency Class is specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

Where explicitly mentioned in the Subfund related part of Chapter 22, "Subfunds", of this Prospectus, the Company enters into certain currency related transactions in order to hedge the exchange rate risk between the Reference Currency of such Subfund and the currency in which Shares of such Class are designated. Any financial instruments used to implement such strategies with respect to one or more Class(es) shall be assets and liabilities of a Subfund as a whole but will be attributable to the relevant Class and the gains and losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instrument will accrue solely to the relevant Class.

Transactions will be clearly attributable to a specific Class, therefore any currency exposure of a Class may not be combined with, or offset against, that of any other Class of a Subfund. The currency exposure of the assets attributable to a Class may not be allocated to other Classes.

Where there is more than one hedged Class in a Subfund denominated in the same currency and it is intended to hedge the foreign currency exposure of such Classes into another currency, the Subfund may aggregate the foreign exchange transactions entered into on behalf of such hedged Classes and apportion the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments pro rata to each such hedged Class in the relevant Subfund.

Where the Company seeks to hedge against currency fluctuations at Class level, while not intended, this could result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the Company. However, over-hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value

of the Class and under-hedged positions shall not fall short of 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the Class which is to be hedged against currency risk. Hedged positions will be reviewed daily to ensure that over-hedged or under-hedged positions do not fall short of or exceed the permitted levels outlined above and will be rebalanced on a regular basis.

To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Class, the performance of the Class is likely to move directionally with the performance of the underlying assets with the result that investors in that Class will not gain if the Class currency falls against the currency in which the assets of the particular Subfund are denominated.

The Net Asset Value of the Shares of the Alternate Currency Classes may not develop in the same way as that of the Share Classes issued in the Reference Currency.

Investors' attention is drawn to the risk factor entitled "Share Currency Designation Risk" in Chapter 6, "Risk Factors".

However, no assurance can be given that the hedging objective will be achieved.

Shares may be held through collective depositories. In such cases, Shareholders shall receive a confirmation in relation to their Shares from the depository of their choice (for example, their bank or broker), or Shares may be held by Shareholders directly in registered account kept for the Company and its Shareholders by the Company's Central Administration. These Shareholders will be registered by the Central Administration. Shares held by a depository may be transferred to an account of the Shareholder with the Central Administration, or to an account with other depositories approved by the Company or – with other depositories participating in the Euroclear or Clearstream Banking System S.A. clearing systems. Conversely, Shares held in a Shareholder's account kept by the Central Administration may at any time be transferred to an account with a depository.

The Board of Directors may divide or merge the Shares in the interest of the Shareholders.

ii. Subscription of Shares

Unless stated otherwise in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", Shares may be subscribed on any day on which banks are normally open for business in Luxembourg ("Banking Day") at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class of the Subfund, which is calculated on the next Valuation Day (as defined in Chapter 7, "Net Asset Value") following such Banking Day according to the method described in Chapter 7, "Net Asset Value", plus the applicable initial sales charges and any taxes. The applicable maximum sales charge levied in connection with the Company's Shares is indicated in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", subscription applications must be submitted in written form to the Central Administration or a Distributor, and subscription applications must be received by the Central Administration before 3 p.m. (Central European Time) on a Banking Day (cut-off time). Earlier cut-off times may apply for applications submitted to Distributors. Investors are advised to contact their Distributor to find out which cut-off time is applicable to them.

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", subscription applications shall be settled before 3 p.m. (Central European Time) on the Valuation Day following the Banking Day on which receipt of the subscription application is determined by the Central Administration .

Subscription applications received by the Central Administration after 3 p.m. (Central European Time) on a Banking Day shall be deemed to have been received prior to 3 p.m. (Central European Time) on the following Banking Day.

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", payment must be received within two Banking Days after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of such Shares was determined.

Charges to be paid due to the subscription of Shares shall accrue to the banks and other financial institutions engaged in the distribution of the Shares. Any taxes incurred on the issue of Shares shall also be charged to the investor. Subscription amounts shall be paid in the currency in which the relevant Shares are denominated or, if requested by the investor and at the sole discretion of the Central Administration, in another convertible currency. Payment shall be effected by bank transfer to the Company's bank accounts. Further details are set out in the subscription application form.

The Company may in the interest of the Shareholders accept transferable securities and other assets permitted by Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 as payment for subscription ("contribution in kind"), provided, the offered transferable securities and assets correspond to the investment policy and restrictions of the relevant Subfund. Each payment of Shares in return for a contribution in kind is part of a valuation report issued by the auditor of the Company. The Board of Directors may at its sole discretion, reject all or several offered transferable securities and assets without giving reasons. All costs caused by such contribution in kind (including the costs for the valuation report, broker fees, expenses, commissions, etc.) shall be borne by the contributing investor.

The Shares shall be issued upon the receipt of the issue price with the correct value date by the Depository. Notwithstanding the above, the Company may, at its own discretion, decide that the subscription application will only be accepted once these monies are received by the Depository.

If the payment is made in a currency other than the one in which the relevant Shares are denominated, the proceeds of conversion from the currency of payment to the currency of denomination less fees and exchange commission shall be allocated to the purchase of Shares.

The minimum value or number of Shares which must be held by a Shareholder in a particular Share Class, if any, is set out in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", if applicable. Such minimum initial investment and holding requirement may be waived in any particular case at the sole discretion of the Company.

Subscriptions of fractions of Shares shall be permitted up to three decimal places. Fractional Shares shall not be entitled to voting rights. A holding of fractional Shares shall entitle the Shareholder to proportional rights in relation to such Shares. It might occur that clearing institutions will be unable to process holdings of fractional Shares. Investors should verify whether this is the case.

The Company is entitled to refuse at its own discretion subscription applications and temporarily or permanently suspend or limit the sale of new Shares. In particular, the Company, Management Company and the Central Administration are entitled to refuse any subscription application in whole or in part for any reason, and may in particular prohibit or limit the sale of Shares to individuals or corporate bodies in certain countries or regions if such sales might be detrimental to the Company or if a subscription in the country concerned is in contravention of applicable laws.

Further, the Central Administration is entitled to refuse any subscription, transfer or conversion application in whole or in part for any reason, and may in particular prohibit or limit the sale, transfer or conversion of Shares to individuals or corporate bodies in certain countries if such transaction might be detrimental to the Company or result in the Shares being held directly or indirectly by a Prohibited Person (included but not limited to any U.S. Person) or if such subscription, transfer or conversion in the relevant country is in contravention of the local applicable laws. The subscription, transfer or conversion for Shares and any future transactions shall not be processed until the information required by the Central Administration, included but not limited to know your customer and anti-money laundering checks, is received.

iii. Redemption of Shares

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", the Company shall in principle redeem Shares on any Banking Day at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class of the Subfund (based on the calculation method as described in Chapter 7, "Net Asset Value"), calculated on the Valuation Day following such Banking Day, less any redemption charge, if applicable.

Redemption applications must be submitted to the Central Administration or a Distributor. Redemption applications for Shares held through a depository must be submitted to the depository concerned. Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", redemption applications must be received by the Central Administration before 3 p.m. (Central European Time) on a Banking Day (cut-off time). Earlier cut-off times may apply for applications submitted to Distributors. Investors are advised to contact their Distributor to find out which cut-off time is applicable to them.

Redemption applications received by the Central Administration after 3 p.m. (Central European Time) on a Banking Day shall be dealt with on the following Banking Day.

If the execution of a redemption application would result in the relevant investor's holding in a particular Share Class falling below the minimum

holding requirement (if any) for that Class as set out in the relevant special section, the Company may, without further notice to the Shareholders, treat such redemption application as though it were an application for the redemption of all Shares of that Class held by the Shareholder.

Unless stated otherwise in the relevant special section, Shares shall be redeemed at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the Valuation Day immediately following such Banking Day. Whether and to what extent the redemption price is lower or higher than the purchase price paid depends on the development of the Net Asset Value of each Share Class.

Redemptions of fractions of Shares shall be permitted up to three decimal places.

Payment of the redemption price of the Shares shall be made within two Banking Days following calculation of the redemption price, unless stated otherwise in Chapter 22, "Subfunds". This does not apply where specific statutory provisions, such as foreign exchange or other transfer restrictions or other circumstances beyond the Depository's control, make it impossible to transfer the redemption amount.

In the case of large redemption applications, the Company may decide to settle redemption applications once it has sold corresponding assets without undue delay. Where such a measure is necessary, and if not otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", all redemption applications received on the same day shall be settled at the same price.

Payment shall be made by means of remittance to a bank account or, if possible, by cash in the currency that is legal tender in the country where payment is to be made, after conversion of the amounts in question. If payment is to be made in a currency other than that the one in which the relevant Shares are denominated, the amount to be paid shall be the proceeds of conversion from the currency of denomination to the currency of payment less all fees and exchange commission.

Upon payment of the redemption price, the corresponding Share shall cease to be valid.

If the Board of Directors discovers at any time that any beneficial owner of Shares is a Prohibited Person either alone or in conjunction with any other person, whether directly or indirectly, the Board of Directors may at its discretion and without liability, compulsorily redeem the Shares in accordance with the rules set out in the Articles of Incorporation, and upon redemption, the Prohibited Person will cease to be the owner of those Shares. The Board of Directors may require any Shareholder to provide it with any information that it may consider necessary for the purpose of determining whether or not such owner of Shares is or will be a Prohibited Person. Further, Shareholders shall have the obligation to immediately inform the Company to the extent the ultimate beneficial owner of the Shares held by such Shareholder becomes or will become a Prohibited Person.

iv. Conversion of Shares

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", Shareholders in a particular Share Class of a Subfund may at any time convert all or part of their Shares into Shares of the same Class of another Subfund or into Shares of another Class of the same or another Subfund, provided that the requirements for the Share Class into which such Shares are converted are complied with. The fee charged for such conversions shall not exceed half the initial sales charge of the Class into which the Shares are converted. Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", conversion applications must be completed and submitted to the Central Administration or a Distributor. Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", conversion applications must be received by the Central Administration before 3 p.m. (Central European Time) on a Banking Day (cut-off time). Earlier cut-off times may apply for applications submitted to Distributors. Investors are advised to contact their Distributor to find out which cut-off time is applicable to them. Conversion applications received after 3 p.m. shall be dealt with on the following Banking Day. Conversion shall take place on the basis of the applicable Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the Valuation Day following the Banking Day on which receipt of the conversion application is determined by the Central Administration before 3 p.m. (Central European Time). Conversions of Shares will only be made on a Valuation Day, if the Net Asset Value in both relevant Share Classes is calculated.

Where processing an application for the conversion of Shares would result in the relevant Shareholder's holding in a particular Share Class falling below the minimum holding requirement for that Class set out in Chapter 22,

"Subfunds", the Company may, without further notice to the Shareholder, treat such conversion application as though it were an application for the conversion of all Shares held by the Shareholder in that Share Class.

Where Shares denominated in one currency are converted into Shares denominated in another currency, the foreign exchange and conversion fees incurred will be taken into consideration and deducted.

v. Suspension of the Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares and/or the Calculation of the Net Asset Value

The Company may suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value and/or the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares of a Subfund where a substantial proportion of the assets of the Subfund:

- a) cannot be valued because a stock exchange or market is closed on a day other than a usual public holiday, or when trading on such stock exchange or market is restricted or suspended; or
- b) is not freely disposable because a political, economic, military, monetary or any other event beyond the control of the Company does not permit the disposal of the Subfund's assets, or such disposal would be detrimental to the interests of Shareholders; or
- c) cannot be valued because of disruption to the communications network or any other reason makes a valuation impossible; or
- d) is not available for transactions because restrictions on foreign exchange or other types of restrictions make asset transfers impracticable or it can be objectively demonstrated that transactions cannot be effected at normal foreign exchange rates; or
- e) following or anticipating a decision to liquidate or dissolve one or several Class(es) or a Subfund.

Investors applying for, or who have already applied for, the subscription or redemption or conversion of Shares in the relevant Subfund shall be notified of the suspension without delay so that they are given the opportunity to withdraw their application. Notice of the suspension shall be published as described in Chapter 13, "Information for Shareholders", and in the publications listed in Chapter 22, "Subfunds" if, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, the suspension is likely to last for longer than one week.

Suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value of one Subfund shall not affect the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the other Subfunds if none of the above conditions apply to such other Subfunds.

vi. Measures to Combat Money Laundering

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of Luxembourg laws and regulations in relation to the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing ("AML/CFT"), obligations have been imposed on the Company as well as on other professionals of the financial sector to prevent the use of funds for money laundering and financing of terrorism purposes.

The Company and the Management Company will ensure their compliance with the applicable provisions of the relevant Luxembourg laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Luxembourg law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing (the "2004 AML/CFT Law"), the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 1 February 2010 providing detail on certain provisions of the 2004 AML/CFT Law (the "2010 AML/CFT Regulation"), CSSF Regulation N°12-02 of 14 December 2012 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing ("CSSF Regulation 12-02") and relevant CSSF Circulars in the field of AML/CFT, including but not limited to CSSF Circular 18/698 on the authorization and organization of investment fund managers incorporated under Luxembourg law ("CSSF Circular 18/698", and the above collectively referred to as the "AML/CTF Rules").

In accordance with the AML/CTF Rules, the Company and the Management Company are required to apply due diligence measures on the investors (including on their ultimate beneficial owner(s)), their delegates and the assets of the Company in accordance with their respective policies and procedures put in place from time to time.

Among others, the AML/CTF Rules require a detailed verification of a prospective investor's identity. In this context, the Company and the Management Company, or the Central Administration or any Distributor, nominee or any other type of intermediary (as the case may be), acting under the responsibility and supervision of the Company and the Management

Company will require prospective investors to provide them with any information, confirmation and documentation deemed necessary in their reasonable judgment, applying a risk-based approach, to proceed such identification.

The Company and the Management Company reserve the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of a prospective or current investor. In the event of delay or failure by a prospective investor to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Company and the Management Company are entitled to refuse the application and will not be liable for any interest, costs or compensation. Similarly, when Shares are issued, they cannot be redeemed or converted until full details of registration and anti-money laundering documents have been completed.

The Company and the Management Company moreover reserve the right to reject an application, for any reason, in whole or in part in which event the application monies (if any) or any balance thereof will, to the extent permissible, be returned without unnecessary delay to the prospective investor by transfer to the prospective investor's designated account or by post at the prospective investor's risk, provided the identity of the prospective investor can be properly verified pursuant to the AML/CTF Rules. In such event, the Company and the Management Company will not be liable for any interest, costs or compensation.

In addition, the Company and the Management Company, or the Central Administration or any Distributor, nominee or any other type of intermediary (as the case may be), acting under the responsibility and supervision of the Company and the Management Company, may request investors to provide additional or updated identification documents from time to time pursuant to on-going client due diligence requirements under the AML/CTF Rules, and investors shall be required and accept to comply with such requests.

Failure to provide proper information, confirmation or documentation may, among others, result in (i) the rejection of subscriptions, (ii) the withholding of redemption proceeds by the Company or (iii) the withholding of outstanding dividend payments. Moreover, prospective or current investors who fail to comply with the above requirements may be subject to additional administrative or criminal sanctions under applicable laws, including but not limited to the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. None of the Company the Management Company, the Central Administration or any Distributor, nominee or any other type of intermediary (as the case may be) has any liability to an investor for delays or failure to process subscriptions, redemptions or dividend payments as a result of the investor providing no or only incomplete documentation. The Company and the Management Company moreover reserve all rights and remedies available under applicable law to ensure their compliance with the AML/CTF Rules.

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

That being said, the Company or a beneficial owner may however, on a case by case basis and in accordance with the provisions of the RBO Law, formulate a motivated request with the administrator of the RBO to limit the access to the information relating to them, e.g. in cases where such access could cause a disproportionate risk to the beneficial owner, a risk of fraud, kidnapping, blackmail, extortion, harassment or intimidation towards the beneficial owner, or where the beneficial owner is a minor or otherwise incapacitated. The decision to restrict access to the RBO does, however, not apply to the Luxembourg national authorities, nor to credit institutions, financial institutions, bailiffs and notaries acting in their capacity as public officers, which can thus always consult the RBO.

In light of the above RBO Law requirements, any persons willing to invest in the Company and any beneficial owner(s) of such persons (i) are required to

provide, and agree to provide, the Company and the case being the Management Company the Central Administration or their Distributor, nominee or any other type of intermediary (as the case may be), with the necessary information in order to allow the Company to comply with its obligations in terms of beneficial owner identification, registration and publication under the RBO Law (regardless of applicable rules regarding professional secrecy, banking secrecy, confidentiality or other similar rules or arrangements), and (ii) accept that such information will be made available among others to Luxembourg national authorities and other professionals of the financial sector as well as to the public, with certain limitations, through the RBO.

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

vii. Market Timing

The Company does not permit practices related to "Market Timing" (i.e. a method through which an investor systematically subscribes and redeems or converts Shares of Classes within a short time period, by taking advantage of time differences and/or imperfections or deficiencies in the method of determination of the Net Asset Value). It therefore reserves the right to reject subscription and conversion applications from an investor who the Company suspects of using such practices and to take, if appropriate, the necessary measures to protect the other investors of the Company.

5. Investment Restrictions

For the purpose of this Chapter, each Subfund shall be regarded as a separate UCITS within the meaning of Article 40 of the Law of 17 December 2010.

The following provisions shall apply to the investments made by each Subfund:

- 1) The Subfunds' investments may comprise only one or more of the following:
 - a) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market; for these purposes, a regulated market is any market for financial instruments within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments as amended;
 - b) transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on another market in a Member State which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public; for the purpose of this Chapter "Member State" means a Member State of the European Union ("EU") or the States of the European Economic Area ("EEA") other than the Member States of the EU;
 - c) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-Member State of the European Union or dealt in on another market in a non-Member State of the European Union which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public, and is established in a country in Europe, America, Asia, Africa or Oceania;
 - d) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on stock exchanges or markets as per paragraphs a), b) or c) above and provided such admission takes place within one year of issue;
 - e) units or Shares of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities authorized according to Directive 2009/65/EC ("UCITS") and/or other undertakings for collective investment within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph 2, points a) and b) of Directive 2009/65/EC ("UCI"), whether or not established in a Member State, provided that:
 - these other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, to be equivalent to that required by EU Community law and that cooperation between the supervisory authorities is sufficiently ensured,
 - the level of protection for share-/unit holders of the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for share-/unit holders in a UCITS,

- and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC,
- the business activities of the other UCIs are reported in semi-annual and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period,
 - the UCITS or other UCIs whose units/shares are to be acquired, may not, pursuant to their management regulations or instruments of incorporation, invest more than 10% of their total net assets in units/shares of other UCITS or other UCIs;
- f) deposits with a credit institution which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, as equivalent to those laid down in EU Community law;
- g) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments which are dealt in on a regulated market referred to under paragraphs a), b) and c) above and/or financial derivative instruments which are dealt in over-the-counter (“OTC derivatives”), provided that:
- the underlying consists of instruments within the meaning of Article 41, paragraph (1) of the Law of 17 December 2010, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Company may invest according to its investment objectives,
 - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, and
 - the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company’s initiative;
- h) money market instruments other than those dealt in on a regulated market and which are normally traded on the money market and are liquid, and whose value can be precisely determined at any time, provided the issuer or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that these investments are:
- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-Member State or, in case of a federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong, or
 - issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on regulated markets referred to in paragraphs a), b) or c) above, or
 - issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU Community law, or issued or guaranteed by an establishment that is subject to and complies with supervisory rules considered by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, to be at least as stringent as those required by EU Community law, or
 - issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent of this paragraph h) and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million euro (EUR 10,000,000) and which presents and publishes its annual financial statements in accordance with the fourth Directive 78/660/EEC or is an entity, which within a group of companies comprising one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group, or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of
- securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.
- 2) The Subfunds shall not, however, invest more than 10% of their total net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments other than those referred to in section 1). The Subfunds may hold ancillary liquid assets in different currencies, subject to the conditions set out in Chapter 3 “Investment Policy”.
- 3) The Management Company applies a risk management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the investment positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio and a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivatives.
- Each Subfund may, for the purpose of (i) hedging, (ii) efficient portfolio management and/or (iii) implementing its investment strategy, use all financial derivative instruments within the limits laid down by Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010, with the exception of securities financing transactions in the meaning of the SFTR and total return swaps.
- The global exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions. This shall also apply to the following subparagraphs.
- As part of its investment policy and within the limits laid down in section 4) paragraph e), each Subfund may invest in financial derivative instruments, provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in section 4). If a Subfund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits laid down in section 4). When a transferable security or a money market instrument embeds a derivative instrument, the derivative instrument shall be taken into account when complying with the requirements of this section.
- The global exposure may be calculated through the commitment approach or the Value-at-Risk (VaR) methodology as specified for each Subfund in Chapter 22, “Subfunds”.
- The standard commitment approach calculation converts the financial derivative position into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative. When calculating global exposure using the commitment approach, the Company may benefit from the effects of netting and hedging arrangements.
- VaR provides a measure of the potential loss that could arise over a given time interval under normal market conditions, and at a given confidence level. The Law of 17 December 2010 provides for a confidence level of 99% with a time horizon of one month.
- Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, each Subfund shall ensure that its global exposure to financial derivative instruments computed on a commitment basis does not exceed 100% of its total net assets or that the global exposure computed based on a VaR method does not exceed either (i) 200% of the reference portfolio (benchmark) or (ii) 20% of the total net assets.
- The risk management of the Management Company supervises the compliance of these provision in accordance with the requirements of applicable circulars or regulation issued by the Luxembourg supervisory authority (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, CSSF) or any other European authority authorized to issue related regulation or technical standards.
- 4) a) No more than 10% of the total net assets of each Subfund may be invested in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer. In addition, the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments issued by those issuers in which the Subfund invests more than 5% of its total net assets, shall not exceed 40% of the value of its total net asset. No Subfund may invest more than 20% of its total net assets in deposits made with the same body. The risk exposure to a counterparty of a Subfund in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed the following percentages:
- 10% of total net assets if the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in Chapter 5, “Investment Restrictions”, section 1) paragraph f), or
 - 5% of total net assets in other cases.

- b) The 40% limit specified in section 4) paragraph a) is not applicable to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision. Irrespective of the limits specified in section 4) paragraph a), each Subfund shall not combine, where this would lead to investing more than 20% of its total net assets in a single body, any of the following:
- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by that body, or
 - deposits made with that body, or
 - exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions undertaken with that body.
- c) The limit of 10% stipulated in section 4) paragraph a) is raised to a maximum of 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its public local authorities, by a non-Member State or by public international bodies to which one or more Member States belong.
- d) The 10% limit stipulated in section 4) paragraph a) is raised to 25% for bonds issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds must be invested in accordance with the legal requirements in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in case of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest. If a Subfund invests more than 5% of its total net assets in bonds referred to in this paragraph which are issued by a single issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the Subfund's total net assets.
- e) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs c) and d) of this section 4) shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to under paragraph a) of this section. The limits specified under paragraphs a), b), c) and d) shall not be combined; thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer or in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with paragraphs a), b), c) and d) shall not exceed in total 35% of a Subfund's total net assets. Companies which belong to the same group for the purposes of the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC as amended or restated or in accordance with internationally recognized accounting rules, shall be regarded as a single issuer for the purpose of calculating the investment limits specified in the present section 4). A Subfund may cumulatively invest up to a limit of 20% of its total net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
- f) **The limit of 10% stipulated in section 4) paragraph a) is raised to 100% if the transferable securities and money market instruments involved are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, by any other state which is a member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD"), by Brazil or Singapore or by a public international body to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong. In such case, the Subfund concerned must hold securities or money market instruments from at least six different issues, and the securities or money market instruments of any single issue shall not exceed 30% of the Subfund's total assets.**
- g) Without prejudice to the limits laid down in section 6), the limits laid down in the present section 4) are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in Shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body, when the aim of the Subfund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index which is recognized by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, on the following basis:
- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,
 - the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it relates,
 - it is published in an appropriate manner.
- The aforementioned limit of 20% may be raised to a maximum of 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in regulated markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.
- 5) The Company will not invest more than 10% of the total net assets of any Subfund in units/shares of other UCITS and/or in other UCIs ("Target Funds") pursuant to section 1) paragraph e), unless otherwise specified in the investment policy applicable to a Subfund as described in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".
- Where a higher limit as 10% is specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", the following restrictions shall apply:
- No more than 20% of a Subfund's total net assets may be invested in units/shares of a single UCITS or other UCI. For the purpose of application of this investment limit, each compartment of a UCITS or other UCI with multiple compartments is to be considered as a separate issuer provided that the principle of segregation of the obligations of the various compartments vis-à-vis third parties is ensured.
 - Investments made in units/shares of UCI other than UCITS may not in aggregate exceed 30% of the total net assets of the Subfund.
- Where a Subfund invests in units/shares of other UCITS and/or other UCI that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same management company or by any other company with which the Company is linked by common management or control, or by a direct or indirect holding of more than 10% of the capital or votes ("Affiliated Funds"), the Company or the other company may not charge subscription or redemption fees on account of the Subfund's investment in the units/shares of such Affiliated Funds.
- 6) a) The Company's assets may not be invested in securities carrying voting rights which enable the Company to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuer.
- b) Moreover, the Company and each Subfund may acquire no more than
- 10% of the non-voting Shares of the same issuer;
 - 10% of the debt securities of the same issuer;
 - 25% of the Units/Shares of the same UCITS or other UCI;
 - 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuer.
- In the last three cases, the restriction shall not apply if the gross amount of bonds or money market instruments, or the net amount of the instruments in issue cannot be calculated at the time of acquisition.
- c) The restrictions set out under paragraphs a) and b) shall not apply to:
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities,
 - transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State of the European Union,
 - transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong,
 - Shares held by the Company in the capital of a company which is incorporated in a non-Member State of the European Union and which invests its assets mainly in securities of issuing bodies having their registered office in that State, where under the legislation of that State, such a holding represents the only way in which the Company can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This derogation, however, shall apply only if in its investment policy the company from the non-Member State of the European Union complies with the limits stipulated in section 4, paragraphs a) to e), section 5, and section 6 paragraphs a) and b).
- 7) The Company may not borrow any money for any Subfund except for:
- a) the purchase of foreign currency using a back-to-back loan
 - b) an amount equivalent to not more than 10% of the Subfund's total net assets and borrowed on a temporary basis.
- 8) The Company may not grant loans or act as guarantor for third parties.
- 9) The Company may not invest its assets directly in real estate, precious metals or certificates representing precious metals and goods.

10) The Company may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in section 1) paragraph e), g) and h).

11)

- a) In relation to borrowing conducted within the limitations set out in the Prospectus, the Company may pledge or assign the assets of the Subfund concerned as collateral.
- b) Furthermore, the Company may pledge or assign the assets of the Subfund concerned as collateral to counterparties of transactions involving OTC derivatives or financial derivative instruments which are dealt in on a regulated market referred to under paragraphs a), b) and c) of number 1) above in order to secure the payment and performance by such Subfund of its obligations to the relevant counterparty. To the extent counterparties require the provision of collateral exceeding the value of the risk to be covered by collateral or the overcollateralization is caused by other circumstances (e.g. performance of the assets posted as collateral or provisions of customary framework documentation), such (excess) collateral may – also in respect of non-cash collateral – be exposed to the counterparty risk of such counterparty and may only have a mere unsecured claim in respect of such assets..

The restrictions set out above shall not apply to the exercise of subscription rights.

During the first six months following official authorization of a Subfund in Luxembourg, the restrictions set out in sections 4) and 5) above need not be complied with, provided that the principle of risk diversification is observed.

If the limits referred to above are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Company or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Company shall as a matter of priority remedy that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Shareholders.

The Company is entitled to issue, at any time, further investment restrictions, in the interests of the Shareholders, if such restrictions are necessary to comply with the legislation and regulations in those countries in which Shares are or will be offered for sale.

6. Risk Factors

Prospective investors should consider the following risk factors before investing in the Company. However, the risk factors set out below do not purport to be an exhaustive list of risks related to investments in the Company. Prospective investors should read the entire Prospectus, and where appropriate consult with their legal, tax and Investment Managers, in particular regarding the tax consequences of subscribing, holding, converting, redeeming or otherwise disposing of Shares under the law of their country of citizenship, residence or domicile (further details are set out in Chapter 8, “Expenses and Taxes”). Investors should be aware that the investments of the Company are subject to market fluctuations and other risks associated with investments in transferable securities and other financial instruments. The value of the investments and the resulting income may go up or down and it is possible that investors will not recoup the amount originally invested in the Company, including the risk of loss of the entire amount invested. There is no assurance that the investment objective of a particular Subfund will be achieved or that any increase in the value of the assets will occur. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

The Net Asset Value of a Subfund may vary as a result of fluctuations in the value of the underlying assets and the resulting income. Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares may be suspended.

Depending on the currency of the investor’s domicile, exchange-rate fluctuations may adversely affect the value of an investment in one or more of the Subfunds. Moreover, in the case of an Alternate Currency Class in which the currency risk is not hedged, the result of the associated foreign exchange transactions may have a negative influence on the performance of the corresponding Share Class.

Sanctions Risk

Certain countries or designated persons or entities may, from time to time, be subject to sanctions and other restrictive measures imposed by states or supranational authorities (for example, but not limited to, the European Union or the United Nations), or their agencies (collectively, "Sanctions").

Sanctions may be imposed among others on foreign governments, state-owned enterprises, sovereign wealth funds, specified companies or economic sectors, as well as non-state actors or designated persons associated with any of the foregoing. Sanctions may take different forms, including but not limited to trade embargoes, prohibitions or restrictions to conduct trade or provide services to targeted countries or entities, as well as seizures, asset freezes and/or the prohibition to provide or receive funds, goods or services to or from designated persons.

Sanctions may adversely affect companies or economic sectors in which the Company, or any of its Subfunds, may from time to time invest. The Company could experience, among others, a decrease in value of securities of any issuer due to the imposition of Sanctions, whether directed towards such issuer, an economic sector in which such issuer is active, other companies or entities with which such issuer conducts business, or towards the financial system of a certain country. Because of Sanctions, the Company may be forced to sell certain securities at unattractive prices, at inopportune moments and/or in unfavourable circumstances where it may not have done so in the absence of Sanctions. Even though the Company will make reasonable efforts, acting in the best interest of the investors, to sell such securities under optimal conditions, such forced sales could potentially result in losses for the Subfunds concerned. Depending on the circumstances, such losses could be considerable. The Company may also experience adverse consequences due to an asset freeze or other restrictive measures directed at other companies, including but not limited to any entity that serves as a counterparty to derivatives, or as a sub-custodian, paying agent or other service provider to the Company or any of its Subfunds. The imposition of Sanctions may require the Company to sell securities, terminate ongoing agreements, lose access to certain markets or essential market infrastructure, cause some or all of a Subfund's assets to become unavailable, freeze cash or other assets belonging to the Company and/or adversely affect the cash flows associated with any investment or transaction.

The Company, the Management Company, the Depositary, the Investment Manager and any other members from the Credit Suisse Group (collectively, the "Fund Parties") are required to comply with all applicable sanctions laws and regulations in the countries in which the Fund Parties conduct business (recognizing that certain of the sanctions regimes have implications for cross-border or foreign activities) and will implement the necessary policies and procedures to this effect (collectively, "Sanctions Policies"). The Shareholders should note these Sanctions Policies will be developed by the Fund Parties in their discretion and best judgment and may involve protective or preventive measures that go beyond the strict requirements of applicable laws and regulations imposing any Sanctions, which may further negatively impact the investment of the Fund.

Market Risk

Market risk is a general risk which may affect all investments to the effect that the value of a particular investment could change in a way that is detrimental to the Company’s interests. In particular, the value of investments may be affected by uncertainties such as international, political and economic developments or changes in government policies.

Interest Rate Risk

Subfunds investing in fixed income securities may fall in value due to fluctuations in interest rates. Generally, the value of fixed income securities rises when interest rates fall. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities can generally be expected to decrease. Long term fixed income securities will normally have more price volatility than short term fixed income securities.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Subfunds’ investments may be made in other currencies than the relevant Reference Currency and therefore be subject to currency fluctuations, which may affect the Net Asset Value of the relevant Subfunds favorably or unfavorably.

Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and therefore may affect the value of securities denominated in such currencies. If the currency in which an investment is denominated appreciates against the Reference Currency of the relevant Subfund, the value of the investment will increase. Conversely, a decline in the exchange rate of the currency would adversely affect the value of the investment.

The Subfunds may enter into hedging transactions on currencies to protect against a decline in the value of investments denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency, and against any increase in the cost of investments denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency. However, there is no guarantee that the hedging will be successfully achieved. Although it is the policy of the Company to hedge the currency exposure of Subfunds against their respective Reference Currencies, hedging transactions may not always be possible and currency risks cannot therefore be excluded.

Share Currency Designation Risk

A Class of a Subfund may be designated in a currency other than the Reference Currency of the Subfund and/or the designated currencies in which the Subfund's assets are denominated. Redemption proceeds and any distributions to Shareholders will normally be made in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class. Changes in the exchange rate between the Reference Currency and such designated currency or changes in the exchange rate between the designated currencies in which the Subfund's assets are denominated and the designated currency of a Class may lead to a depreciation of the value of such Shares as expressed in the designated currency. If specifically mentioned in the Subfund related part of Chapter 22, "Subfunds", the Company will try to hedge this risk. Investors should be aware that this strategy may substantially limit Shareholders of the relevant Class from benefiting if the designated currency falls against the Reference Currency of the Subfund and/or the currency/currencies in which the assets of the respective Subfund are denominated. In such circumstances, Shareholders of the relevant Class may be exposed to fluctuations in the Net Asset Value per Share reflecting the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant assets. Assets used to implement such strategies shall be assets/liabilities of the Subfund as a whole. However, the gains/losses on, and the costs of, the relevant assets will accrue solely to the relevant Class.

Credit Risk

Subfunds investing in fixed income securities are subject to the risk that issuers may not make payments on such securities. An issuer suffering an adverse change in its financial condition could lower the credit quality of a security, leading to greater price volatility of the security. A lowering of the credit rating of a security may also offset the security's liquidity. Subfunds investing in lower quality debt securities are more susceptible to these problems and their value may be more volatile.

Counterparty Risk

In accordance with its investment objective and policy, a Subfund may trade 'over-the-counter' (OTC) financial derivative instruments such as non-exchange traded futures and options, forwards, swaps or contracts for difference. OTC derivatives are instruments specifically tailored to the needs of an individual investor that enable the user to structure precisely its exposure to a given position. Such instruments are not afforded the same protections as may be available to investors trading futures or options on organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house. The counterparty to a particular OTC derivative transaction will generally be the specific entity involved in the transaction rather than a recognised exchange clearing house. In these circumstances the Subfund will be exposed to the risk that the counterparty will not settle the transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of the insolvency, bankruptcy or other credit or liquidity problems of the counterparty. This could result in substantial losses to the Subfund.

Participants in OTC markets are typically not subject to the credit evaluation and regulatory oversight to which members of 'exchange-based' markets are subject. Unless otherwise indicated in the Prospectus for a specific Subfund, the Company will not be restricted from dealing with any particular counterparties. The Company's evaluation of the creditworthiness of its counterparties may not prove sufficient. The lack of a complete and foolproof evaluation of the financial capabilities of the counterparties and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses.

The Company may select counterparties located in various jurisdictions. Such local counterparties are subject to various laws and regulations in various jurisdictions that are designed to protect their customers in the event of their insolvency. However, the practical effect of these laws and their application to the Subfund and its assets are subject to substantial limitations and uncertainties. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a counterparty, it is impossible to generalize the effect of their insolvency on the Subfund and its assets. Shareholders should assume that the insolvency of any counterparty would generally result in a loss to the Subfund, which could be material.

If there is a default by the counterparty to a transaction, the Company will under most normal circumstances have contractual remedies and in some cases collateral pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays and costs. If one or more OTC counterparties were to become insolvent or the subject of liquidation proceedings, the recovery of securities and other assets under OTC derivatives may be delayed and the securities and other assets recovered by the Company may have declined in value.

Regardless of the measures that the Company may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that the Subfund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result. Such counterparty risk is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities or where the Subfund has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties.

EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive

Directive 2014/59/EU establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (the "BRRD") was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on June 12, 2014 and entered into force on July 2, 2014. The stated aim of the BRRD is to provide resolution authorities, including the relevant Luxembourg resolution authority, with common tools and powers to address banking crises pre-emptively in order to safeguard financial stability and minimize taxpayers' exposure to losses.

In accordance with the BRRD and relevant implementing laws, national prudential supervisory authorities can assert certain powers over credit institutions and certain investment firms which are failing or are likely to fail and where normal insolvency would cause financial instability. These powers comprise write-down, conversion, transfer, modification, or suspension powers existing from time to time under, and exercised in compliance with any laws, regulations, rules or requirements in effect in the relevant EU Member State relating to the implementation of BRRD (the "Bank Resolution Tools").

The use of any such Bank Resolution Tools may affect or restrain the ability of counterparties subject to BRRD to honour their obligations towards the Subfunds, thereby exposing the Subfunds to potential losses.

The exercise of Bank Resolution Tools against investors of a Subfund may also lead to the mandatory sale of part of the assets of these investors, including their Shares in that Subfund. Accordingly, there is a risk that a Subfund may experience reduced or even insufficient liquidity because of such an unusually high volume of redemption requests. In such case the Company may not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in this Prospectus.

Furthermore, exercising certain Bank Resolution Tools in respect of a particular type of securities may, under certain circumstances, trigger a drying-up of liquidity in specific securities markets, thereby causing potential liquidity problems for the Subfunds.

Liquidity Risk

There is a risk that the Company will suffer liquidity issues because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests or other reasons. In such case the Company may not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in this Prospectus.

Management Risk

The Company is actively managed and therefore the Subfunds may be subject to management risks. The Company will apply its investment strategy (including investment techniques and risk analysis) when making investment decisions for the Subfunds, however no assurance can be given that the investment decision will achieve the desired results. The Company may in certain cases decide not to use investment techniques, such as derivative instruments, or, they may not be available, even under market conditions where their use could be beneficial for the relevant Subfund.

Investment Risk***Investments in Equities***

The risks associated with investments in equity (and equity-type) securities include in particular significant fluctuations in market prices, adverse issuer or market information and the subordinate status of equity compared to debt securities issued by the same company.

Investors should also consider the risk attached to fluctuations in exchange rates, possible imposition of exchange controls and other restrictions.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities

Investments in securities of issuers from different countries and denominated in different currencies offer potential benefits not available from investments solely in securities of issuers from a single country, but also involve certain significant risks that are not typically associated with investing in the securities of issuers located in a single country. Among the risks involved are fluctuations in interest rates as well as fluctuations in currency exchange rates (as further described above under section "Interest Rate Risk" and "Foreign Exchange Risk") and the possible imposition of exchange control regulations or other laws or restrictions applicable to such investments. A decline in the value of a particular currency in comparison with the Reference Currency of the Subfund would reduce the value of certain portfolio securities that are denominated in such a currency.

An issuer of securities may be domiciled in a country other than the country in whose currency the instrument is denominated. The values and relative yields of investments in the securities markets of different countries, and their associated risks, may fluctuate independently of each other.

As the Net Asset Value of a Subfund is calculated in its Reference Currency, the performance of investments denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency will depend on the strength of such currency against the Reference Currency and on the interest rate environment in the country issuing the currency. In the absence of other events that could otherwise affect the value of non-Reference Currency investments (such as a change in the political climate or an issuer's credit quality), an increase in the value of the non-Reference Currency can generally be expected to increase the value of a Subfund's non-Reference Currency investments in terms of the Reference Currency.

The Subfunds may invest in investment grade debt securities. Investment grade debt securities are assigned ratings within the top rating categories by rating agencies on the basis of the creditworthiness or risk of default. Rating agencies review, from time to time, such assigned ratings and debt securities may therefore be downgraded in rating if economic circumstances impact the relevant debt securities issue. Moreover, the Subfunds may invest in debt instruments in the non investment grade sector (high yield debt securities). Compared to investment grade debt securities, high yield debt securities are generally lower-rated securities and will usually offer higher yields to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness or increased risk of default attached to these debt instruments.

Investments in Warrants

The leveraged effect of investments in warrants and the volatility of warrant prices make the risks attached to investments in warrants higher than in the case of investment in equities. Because of the volatility of warrants, the volatility of the share price of any Subfund investing in warrants may potentially increase.

Investments in Target Funds

Investors should note that investments in Target Funds may incur the same costs both at the Subfund level and at the level of the Target Funds. Furthermore, the value of the units or shares in the Target Funds may be affected by currency fluctuations, currency exchange transactions, tax

regulations (including the levying of withholding tax) and any other economic or political factors or changes in the countries in which the Target Fund is invested, along with the risks associated with exposure to the emerging markets.

The investment of the Subfunds' assets in units or shares of Target Funds entails a risk that the redemption of the units or shares may be subject to restrictions, with the consequence that such investments may be less liquid than other types of investment.

Use of Derivatives

While the use of financial derivative instruments can be beneficial, financial derivative instruments also involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments.

Derivatives are highly specialized financial instruments. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself, without there being any opportunity to observe the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.

If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous price.

Since many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself.

The other risks associated with the use of derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. Many derivatives are complex and are often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the Company. Consequently, the Company's use of derivatives may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counterproductive to, furthering the Company's investment objectives.

Derivative instruments also carry the risk that a loss may be sustained by the Company as a result of the failure of the counterparty to a derivative to comply with the terms of the contract (as further described under "Counterparty Risk" above). The default risk for exchange-traded derivatives is generally less than for privately negotiated derivatives, since the clearing house, which is the issuer or counterparty to each exchange-traded derivative, provides a guarantee of performance. In addition, the use of credit derivatives (credit default swaps, credit linked notes) carries the risk of a loss arising for the Company if one of the entities underlying the credit derivative defaults.

Moreover, OTC derivatives may bear liquidity risks. The counterparties with which the Company effects transactions might cease making markets or quoting prices in certain of the instruments. In such cases, the Company might not be in a position to enter into a desired transaction in currencies, credit default swaps or to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to an open position which might adversely affect its performance. Unlike exchange-traded derivatives, forward, spot and option contracts on currencies do not provide the Management Company with the possibility to offset the Company's obligations through an equal and opposite transaction. Therefore, through entering into forward, spot or options contracts, the Company may be required, and must be able, to perform its obligations under these contracts.

The use of derivative instruments may or may not achieve its intended objective.

Investments in Hedge Fund Indices

In addition to the risks entailed in traditional investments (such as market, credit and liquidity risks), investments in hedge fund indices entail a number of specific risks that are set out below.

The hedge funds underlying the respective index, as well as their strategies, are distinguished from traditional investments primarily by the fact that their investment strategy may involve the short sale of securities and, on the other hand, by using borrowings and derivatives, a leverage effect may be achieved. The leverage effect entails that the value of a fund's assets increases faster if capital gains arising from investments financed by borrowing exceed the related costs, notably the interest on borrowed monies and premiums payable on derivative instruments. A fall in prices, however, causes a faster decrease in the value of the Company's assets. The use of derivative instruments, and in particular of short selling, can in extreme cases lead to a total loss in value. Most of the hedge funds underlying the respective index were established in countries in which the legal framework, and in particular the supervision by the authorities, either does not exist or does not correspond to the standards applied in western Europe or other comparable countries. The success of

hedge funds depends in particular on the competence of the fund managers and the suitability of the infrastructure available to them.

Investments in Commodity and Real Estate Indices

Investments in products and/or techniques providing an exposure to commodity, hedge fund and real estate indices differ from traditional investments and entail additional risk potential (e.g. they are subject to greater price fluctuations). When included in a broadly diversified portfolio, however, investments in products and/or techniques providing an exposure to commodity and real estate indices generally show only a low correlation to traditional investments.

Investments in Illiquid Assets

The Company may invest up to 10% of the total net assets of each Subfund in transferable securities or money market instruments which are not traded on stock exchanges or regulated markets. It may therefore be the case that the Company cannot readily sell such securities. Moreover, there may be contractual restrictions on the resale of such securities. In addition, the Company may under certain circumstances trade futures contracts or options thereon. Such instruments may also be subject to illiquidity in certain situations when, for example, market activity decreases, or when a daily fluctuation limit has been reached. Most futures exchanges restrict the fluctuations in future contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily limits". During a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices above or below these daily limits. When the price of a futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit, positions can neither be purchased nor compensated. Futures prices have occasionally moved outside the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Similar occurrences may prevent the Company from promptly liquidating unfavourable positions and therefore result in losses.

For the purpose of calculating the Net Asset Value, certain instruments, which are not listed on an exchange, for which there is limited liquidity, will be valued based upon the average price taken from at least two major primary dealers. These prices may affect the price at which Shares are redeemed or purchased. There is no guarantee that in the event of a sale of such instruments the price thus calculated can be achieved.

Investments in Asset Backed Securities and Mortgage Backed Securities

The Subfunds may have exposure to asset backed securities („ABS“) and mortgage backed securities („MBS“). ABS and MBS are debt securities issued by a special purpose vehicle (SPV) with the aim to pass through of liabilities of third parties other than the parent company of the issuer. Such securities are secured by an asset pool (mortgages in the case of MBS and various types of assets in the case of ABS). Compared to other traditional fixed income securities such as corporate or government issued bonds, the obligations associated with these securities may be subject to greater counterparty, liquidity and interest rate risks as well as other types of risks, such as reinvestment risk (arising from included termination rights, prepayment options), credit risks on the underlying assets and advance repayments of principal resulting in a lower total return (especially, if repayment of the debt is not concurrent with redemption of the assets underlying the claims).

ABS and MBS assets may be highly illiquid and therefore prone to substantial price volatility.

Small to medium-sized Companies

A number of Subfunds may invest primarily in small and mid-cap companies. Investing in the securities of smaller, lesser-known companies involves greater risk and the possibility of greater price volatility due to the less certain growth prospects of smaller firms, the lower degree of liquidity of the markets for such stocks and the greater sensitivity of smaller companies to changing market conditions.

Investments in Russia

Custodial and registration risk in Russia

- Although exposure to the Russian equity markets is substantially hedged through the use of GDRs and ADRs, individual Subfunds may, in accordance with their investment policy, invest in securities which require the use of local depository and/or custodial services. Currently, evidence of legal title to shares is maintained in "book-entry" form in Russia.

- The significance of the register is crucial to the custodial and registration process. Registrars are not subject to effective government supervision and it is possible for the Subfund to lose its registration through fraud, negligence or mere oversight. Furthermore, while companies with more than 1,000 shareholders are required under Russian law to maintain independent registrars that meet certain statutory criteria, in practice this regulation has not been strictly enforced. Because of this lack of independence, the management of a company can potentially exert significant influence over the make-up of that company's shareholder base.
- Distortion or destruction of the register could substantially impair, or in certain cases erase, the Subfund's holdings of the relevant company's shares. Although the Depositary has made arrangements for any appointed registrars to be adequately monitored by a specialized service provider in Russia, neither the Subfund, the Investment Manager, the Depositary, the Management Company, the Board of Directors of the Management Company nor any of their agents can make any representation or warranty about, or any guarantee of, the registrars' actions or performance. Such risk will be borne by the Subfund.

At the present time, Russian law does not provide for the concept of the "good faith purchaser" as is commonly provided for in Western jurisprudence. Under Russian law, a purchaser of securities (other than cash and bearer instruments) therefore accepts such securities subject to any flaws in title and ownership that may have existed with regard to the seller thereof or any such seller's predecessors in title. The Russian Federal Commission on Securities and Capital Markets is currently drafting legislation to provide for the concept of a good faith purchaser. There is no guarantee, however, that such legislation will retroactively apply to any prior purchases of shares by the Subfund. At the present time, it is therefore possible that a Subfund's ownership of shares could be challenged by a prior owner from whom the shares were acquired, in which case the value of the Subfund's assets would be impaired.

Direct investments in the Russian market are made in principal via equities or equity-type securities traded on the Russian Trading System Stock Exchange which has merged with the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange, creating the Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS, in accordance with Chapter 5. "Investment Restrictions" and unless stipulated otherwise in Chapter 22 "Subfunds".

Investments in China

Political and economic considerations

The investments of the Subfunds may include shares in companies incorporated in Mainland China which are listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and primarily traded in Hong Kong ("H-Shares"). Investors should be aware that the economy of Mainland China differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the government involvement in its economy, the level of development, growth rate and control of foreign exchange. The regulatory and legal framework for capital markets and companies in Mainland China is not well developed compared with those of developed countries.

By investing in H-Shares the Subfunds are subject to the risks of investing in emerging markets generally and the risks specific to Mainland China in particular. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Less liquid and less efficient securities markets;
- Greater price volatility;
- Exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls;
- Less publicly available information about issuers;
- The imposition of restrictions on the repatriation of funds or other assets out of the country;
- Higher transaction and custody costs and higher settlement risks;
- Difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations,
- Lesser levels of regulation of the securities markets;
- Different accounting, disclosure and reporting requirements;
- More substantial government involvement in the economy;
- Higher rates of inflation,

- Social, political and economic instability; and
- Risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets and risk of war or terrorism.

Investors should be aware that, the Mainland China government has adopted a planned economic system in the past. Since 1978, the Mainland China government has implemented economic reform measures which emphasize decentralization and the utilization of market forces and social progress. However, many of the economic reforms in Mainland China are unprecedented or experimental and are subject to adjustment and modification, and such adjustment and modification may not always have a positive effect on securities markets. Also, many laws and regulations in Mainland China are new and therefore untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. They may also be varied in the future.

The economy of Mainland China has experienced significant growth in the past few years, but such growth has been uneven both geographically and among the various sectors of the economy. Moreover, there can be no assurance that such growth can be sustained.

Investments associated with Mainland China will be sensitive to any significant change in political, social or economic policy. Such sensitivity may adversely affect the capital growth and thus the performance of these investments.

Mainland China government's control of currency conversion and future movements in exchange rates

On 21 July 2005, the Mainland China government began to implement a controlled floating exchange rate system based on the supply and demand in the market and adjusted with reference to a portfolio of currencies. The exchange rate of Renminbi is no longer pegged to the US dollar, resulting in a more flexible Renminbi exchange rate system. China Foreign Exchange Trading System, authorized by the People's Bank of China, promulgates the central parity rate of Renminbi against US dollar, Euro, Yen, pound sterling and Hong Kong dollar at 9:15 a.m. on each business day, which will be the daily central parity rate for transactions on the Inter-bank Spot Foreign Exchange Market and OTC transactions of banks. The exchange rate of Renminbi against the above-mentioned currencies fluctuates within a range above or below such central parity rate. As the exchange rates are based primarily on market forces, the exchange rates for Renminbi against other currencies, including US dollars and Hong Kong dollars, are susceptible to movements based on external factors. There can be no assurance that such exchange rates will not fluctuate widely against US dollars, Hong Kong dollars or any other foreign currency in the future.

Since July 2005, the appreciation of Renminbi has begun to accelerate notably. Although the Mainland China government has constantly reiterated its intention to maintain the stability of the Renminbi, it may introduce measures (such as a reduction in the rate of export tax refund) to address the concerns of the Mainland China's trading partners. Therefore, the possibility that the appreciation of Renminbi will be further accelerated cannot be excluded. On the other hand, there can be no assurance that the Renminbi will not be subject to devaluation. Any devaluation of the Renminbi could adversely affect the Net Asset Value of the Subfund concerned.

Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices

Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices applicable to companies in Mainland China may be different to those standards and practices applicable in other countries. For example, there may be differences in the valuation methods for properties and assets and in the requirements for disclosure of information to investors.

Legal system

The legal system of Mainland China in general and for securities markets in particular has been undergoing a period of rapid change over recent years which may lead to difficulties in interpreting and applying newly evolving regulations. The revised securities law which came into force on 1 January 2006 has made a comprehensive revision to the previous regulatory framework relating to the issuing, listing and trading systems of securities.

The Mainland China government has implemented a number of tax reform policies in recent years. There can be no assurance that the current tax laws and regulations will not be revised or amended in future. Any revision or amendment in tax laws and regulations may affect the after-taxation profit of companies in Mainland China.

Mainland China tax risk

Where a Subfund invests in H-Shares the income of which (such as dividends) are derived from Mainland China, if any, such Subfund is subject to withholding of company income tax imposed in Mainland China; such company income tax will adversely affect the performance of the Subfund concerned. Such Subfund may also be subject to other taxes imposed in Mainland China, which may reduce the income from investments in the Subfund.

Risks associated with the Stock Connect Scheme

The Subfunds may invest in eligible China A shares ("China Connect Securities") through the Stock Connect Scheme. The Stock Connect Scheme is a securities trading and clearing linked program developed by, amongst others, The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("SEHK"), Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE"), Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SZSE"), Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC") and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("ChinaClear"), with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between mainland China and Hong Kong.

For investment in China Connect Securities, the Stock Connect Scheme provides the "Northbound Trading Link". Under the Northbound Trading Link, investors, through their Hong Kong brokers and a securities trading service company established by SEHK, may be able to place orders to trade China Connect Securities listed on the SSE and the SZSE by routing orders to the SSE and the SZSE.

Under the Stock Connect Scheme, HKSCC, also a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("HKEx"), will be responsible for the clearing, settlement and the provision of nominee and other related services of the trades executed by Hong Kong market participants and investors.

China Connect Securities Eligible for Northbound Trading Link

China Connect Securities eligible for trading on the Northbound Trading Link, as of the date of the Prospectus, include (1) shares listed on the SSE that are (a) constituent stocks of SSE 180 Index; (b) constituent stocks of SSE 380 Index; (c) China A shares listed on the SSE that are not constituent stocks of the SSE 180 Index or SSE 380 Index, but which have corresponding China H shares listed on the SEHK, provided that: (i) they are not traded on the SSE in currencies other than Renminbi ("RMB"); and (ii) they are not included in the risk alert board; and (2) shares that are (a) constituent stocks of SZSE Component Index and SZSE Small/Mid Cap Innovation Index ("SZSE Constituent Stocks") and have a market capitalisation of RMB 6 billion or above and (b) China A shares listed on the SZSE that are not SZSE Constituent Stocks but which have corresponding China H shares listed on the SEHK, provided that (i) they are not traded on the SZSE in currencies other than RMB and (ii) they are not included in the risk alert board. SEHK, SSE and/or SZSE may include or exclude securities as China Connect Securities and may change the eligibility of shares for trading on the Northbound Trading Link from time to time.

Ownership of China Connect Securities

China Connect Securities acquired by Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the relevant Subfunds) through the Stock Connect Scheme are held in ChinaClear and HKSCC is the "nominee holder" of such China Connect Securities. Applicable PRC rules, regulations and other administration measures and provisions (the "Stock Connect Scheme Rules") generally provide for the concept of a "nominee holder" and recognise the concept of a "beneficial owner" of securities. In this respect, a nominee holder (being HKSCC in relation to the relevant China Connect Securities) is the person who holds securities on behalf of others (being Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the relevant Subfunds) in relation to the relevant China Connect Securities). HKSCC holds the relevant China Connect Securities on behalf of Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the relevant Subfunds) who are the beneficial owners of the relevant China Connect Securities. The relevant Stock Connect Scheme Rules provide that investors enjoy the rights and benefits of the China Connect Securities acquired through the Stock Connect Scheme in accordance with applicable laws. Based on the provisions of the Stock Connect Scheme Rules, it is the Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the relevant Subfunds) who should be recognised under the laws and regulations of the PRC as having beneficial ownership in the relevant China Connect Securities. Separately, under applicable rules of the Central Clearing and Settlement System ("CCASS") all proprietary interests in respect of the relevant China Connect Securities held by HKSCC as nominee holder belong to the relevant CCASS participants or their clients (as the case may be).

However Northbound investors shall exercise their rights in relation to the China Connect Securities through the CCASS clearing participant and HKSCC as the nominee holder. With respect to certain rights and interests of China Connect Securities that can only be exercised via bringing legal actions to mainland China competent courts, it is uncertain whether such rights could be enforced since under the CCASS rules, HKSCC as nominee holder shall have no obligation to take any legal action or court proceeding to enforce any rights on behalf of the investors in respect of the China Connect Securities in mainland China or elsewhere.

The precise nature and rights of a Northbound investor as the beneficial owner of China Connect Securities through HKSCC as nominee is less well defined under mainland China law and the exact nature and methods of enforcement of the rights and interests of Northbound investors under mainland China law are not free from doubt.

Pre-trade checking

Mainland China law provides that SSE and SZSE may reject a sell order if an investor (including the Subfunds) does not have sufficient available China A shares in its account. SEHK will apply similar checking on all sell orders of China Connect Securities on the Northbound Trading Link at the level of SEHK's registered exchange participants ("Exchange Participants") to ensure there is no overselling by any individual Exchange Participant ("Pre-Trade Checking").

Quota limitations

Trading under the Stock Connect Scheme will be subject to a maximum daily quota ("Daily Quota"). The Northbound Trading Link will be subject to a separate set of Daily Quota, which is monitored by SEHK. The Daily Quota limits the maximum net buy value of cross-border trades via the Northbound Trading Link under the Stock Connect Scheme each day. The applicable quota may change from time to time without prior notice and consequently affect the buy trades on the Northbound Trading Link.

In particular, once the remaining balance of the Daily Quota applicable to the Northbound Trading Link drops to zero or such Daily Quota is exceeded, new buy orders will be rejected (though investors will be allowed to sell their China Connect Securities regardless of the quota balance). Therefore, quota limitations may restrict the Subfunds' ability to invest in China Connect Securities through the Stock Connect Scheme on a timely basis.

Restriction on Day Trading

Day (turnaround) trading is not permitted on the China A share market. Therefore, the Subfunds buying China Connect Securities on T day can only sell the shares on and after T+1 day subject to any China Connect Rules. This will limit the Subfunds' investment options, in particular where a Subfund wishes to sell any China Connect Securities on a particular trading day. Settlement and Pre-Trade Checking requirements may be subject to change from time to time.

Order Priority

Where a broker provides the Stock Connect Scheme trading services to its clients, proprietary trades of the broker or its affiliates may be submitted to the trading system independently and without the traders having information on the status of orders received from clients. There is no guarantee that brokers will observe client order priority (as applicable under relevant laws and regulations).

Best Execution Risk

China Connect Securities trades may, pursuant to the applicable rules in relation to the Stock Connect Scheme, be executed through one or multiple brokers that may be appointed for the Subfunds for trading via the Northbound Trading Link. In order to satisfy the Pre-Trade Checking requirements, the Subfunds may determine that they can only execute China Connect Securities trades through certain specific broker(s) or Exchange Participant(s) and accordingly such trades may not be executed on a best execution basis.

In addition, the broker may aggregate investment orders with its and its affiliates' own orders and those of its other clients, including the Subfunds. In some cases, aggregation may operate to the Subfunds' disadvantage and in other cases aggregation may operate to the Subfunds' advantage.

Limited off-exchange trading and transfers

"Non-trade" transfers (i.e. off-exchange trading and transfers) through the Stock Connect Scheme are generally not permitted except in limited circumstances provided under the Stock Connect Scheme Rules.

Clearing, settlement and custody risks

HKSCC and ChinaClear have established the clearing links between SEHK and SSE and SZSE and each has become a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-border trades. For cross-border trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants, and on the other hand undertake to fulfil the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house.

China Connect Securities traded through the Stock Connect Scheme are issued in scripless form, so investors, including the Subfunds, will not hold any physical China Connect Securities. Under the Stock Connect Scheme, Hong Kong and overseas investors, including the Subfunds, which have acquired China Connect Securities through the Northbound Trading Link, should maintain such China Connect Securities with their brokers' or custodians' stock accounts with CCASS operated by HKSCC.

There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who hold the Subfunds' investments or settle the Subfunds' trades under this arrangement. It is possible that, in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a custodian or broker, the Subfunds would be delayed or prevented from recovering the relevant assets from the custodian or broker, or its estate, and may have only a general unsecured claim against the custodian or broker for those assets.

Due to a short settlement cycle for China Connect Securities, the CCASS clearing participant acting as custodian may act upon the exclusive instruction of the selling broker duly instructed by the relevant Subfund's Investment Manager. For such purpose the Depository Bank may have to waive, at the risk of the Subfund, its settlement instruction right in respect of CCASS clearing participant acting as its custodian in the market.

Accordingly, the selling brokerage and custody services may be provided by one entity, whereas the Subfund may be exposed to risks resulting from potential conflict of interests which will be managed by appropriate internal procedures.

The Subfunds' rights and interests in China Connect Securities will be exercised through HKSCC exercising its rights as the nominee holder of the China Connect Securities credited to HKSCC's RMB common stock omnibus account with ChinaClear.

Risk of CCASS Default and ChinaClear Default

Investors should note that China Connect Securities held with relevant brokers' or custodians' accounts with CCASS may be vulnerable in the event of a default, bankruptcy or liquidation of CCASS. In such case, there is a risk that the Subfunds may not have any proprietary rights to the assets deposited in the account with CCASS, and/or the Subfunds may become unsecured creditors, ranking *pari passu* with all other unsecured creditors, of CCASS.

Further, the Subfunds' assets under relevant brokers' or custodians' accounts with CCASS may not be as well protected as they would be if it were possible for them to be registered and held solely in the name of the Subfunds. In particular, there is a risk that creditors of CCASS may assert that the securities are owned by CCASS and not the Subfunds, and that a court would uphold such an assertion, in which case creditors of CCASS may seek to seize assets of the Subfunds.

In the event of any settlement default by HKSCC, and a failure by HKSCC to designate securities or sufficient securities in an amount equal to the default such that there is a shortfall of securities to settle any China Connect Securities trades, ChinaClear will deduct the amount of that shortfall from HKSCC's RMB common stock omnibus account with ChinaClear, such that the Subfunds may share in any such shortfall.

ChinaClear has established a risk management framework and measures that are approved and supervised by the China Securities Regulatory Commission. Should the remote event of ChinaClear's default occur and ChinaClear be declared as a defaulter, HKSCC has stated that it will in good faith, seek recovery of the outstanding China Connect Securities and monies from ChinaClear through available legal channels or through ChinaClear's liquidation process, if applicable. HKSCC will in turn distribute the China Connect Securities and/or monies recovered to clearing participants on a pro-rata basis as prescribed by the relevant China Connect authorities. In that event, the Subfunds may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not be able to fully recover their losses from ChinaClear.

Participation in corporate actions and shareholders' meetings

Following existing market practice in the PRC, investors engaged in trading of China Connect Securities on the Northbound Trading Link will not be able to attend meetings by proxy or in person of the relevant SSE-listed company or the relevant SZSE-listed company. The Subfunds will not be able to exercise the voting rights of the invested company in the same manner as provided in some developed markets.

In addition, any corporate action in respect of China Connect Securities will be announced by the relevant issuer through the SSE website or the SZSE website and certain officially appointed newspapers. However, SSE-listed issuers and SZSE-listed issuers publish corporate documents in Simplified Chinese only, and English translations will not be available.

HKSCC will keep CCASS participants informed of corporate actions of China Connect Securities. Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Subfunds) will need to comply with the arrangement and deadline specified by their respective brokers or custodians (i.e. CCASS participants). The time for them to take actions for some types of corporate actions of China Connect Securities may be as short as one business day only. Therefore, the Subfunds may not be able to participate in some corporate actions in a timely manner. Further, as multiple proxies are not available in mainland China, the Subfunds may not be able to appoint proxies to attend or participate in shareholders' meetings in respect of China Connect Securities. There is no assurance that CCASS participants who participate in the Stock Connect Scheme will provide or arrange for the provision of any voting or other related services.

Short swing profit rule and Disclosure of Interests

Short swing profit rule risk

According to the mainland China securities law, a shareholder holding 5% or more, aggregating its positions with other group companies, of the total issued shares ("Major Shareholder") of a mainland China incorporated company which is listed on a stock exchange in mainland China (a "PRC Listco") has to return any profits obtained from the purchase and sale of shares of such PRC Listco if both transactions occur within a six-month period. In the event that the Company becomes a Major Shareholder of a PRC Listco by investing in China Connect Securities via the Stock Connect Scheme, the profits that the Subfunds may derive from such investments may be limited, and thus the performance of the Subfunds may be adversely affected depending on the Company's size of investment in China Connect Securities through the Stock Connect Scheme.

Disclosure of Interests Risk

Under the mainland China disclosure of interest requirements, in the event the Company becomes a Major Shareholder of a PRC Listco may be subject to the risk that the Company's holdings may have to be reported in aggregate with the holdings of such other persons mentioned above. This may expose the Company's holdings to the public with an adverse impact on the performance of the Subfunds.

Foreign Ownership Limits

Since there are limits on the total shares held by all underlying foreign investors and/or a single foreign investor in one PRC Listco based on thresholds as set out under the mainland China regulations (as amended from time to time), the capacity of the Subfunds (being foreign investors) to make investments in China Connect Securities will be affected by the relevant threshold limits and the activities of all underlying foreign investors.

It will be difficult in practice to monitor the investments of the underlying foreign investors since an investor may make investment through different permitted channels under mainland China laws.

Operational risk

The Stock Connect Scheme is premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are able to participate in the Stock Connect Scheme subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house.

Further, the "connectivity" in the Stock Connect Scheme requires routing of orders across the border of Hong Kong and mainland China. This requires the development of new information technology systems on the part of SEHK and Exchange Participants (i.e. China Stock Connect System) to be set up by SEHK to which Exchange Participants need to connect). There is no assurance that the systems of SEHK and market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in China

Connect Securities through the Stock Connect Scheme could be disrupted. The Subfunds' ability to access the China A share market through the Stock Connect Scheme (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) may be adversely affected.

Regulatory risk

The Stock Connect Scheme is a new program to the market and will be subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities and implementation rules made by the stock exchanges in mainland China and Hong Kong. Further, new regulations may be promulgated from time to time by the regulators in connection with operations and cross-border legal enforcement in connection with cross-border trades under the Stock Connect Scheme.

No Protection by Investor Compensation Fund

The Subfunds' investments through Northbound Trading Link is currently not covered by the Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund. Therefore the Subfunds are exposed to the risks of default of the broker(s) engaged in their trading in China Connect Securities.

Differences in trading day

The Stock Connect Scheme will only operate on days when both mainland China and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. So it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the mainland China market but investors, including the Subfunds, cannot carry out any China Connect Securities trading. The Subfunds may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in China Connect Securities during the time when the Stock Connect Scheme is not trading as a result.

Risks relating to suspension of the mainland China stock markets

Securities exchanges in mainland China typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange. In particular, trading band limits are imposed by the stock exchanges, whereby trading in any China A-shares on the relevant stock exchange may be suspended if the trading price of the security fluctuates beyond the trading band limit. Such a suspension would make any dealing with the existing positions impossible and would potentially expose the Subfunds to losses.

Mainland China tax risk

Under Caishui [2014] No. 81 for the Shanghai-Hong Kong Connect scheme and Caishui [2016] No. 127 for the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Connect scheme jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the China Securities Regulatory Commission on 14 November 2014 and 5 November 2016 respectively, investors investing in China Connect Securities through the Stock Connect Scheme are exempt from income tax on capital gains derived from the sales of China Connect Securities. However, there is no guarantee on how long the exemption will last and there can be no certainty that the trading of China Connect Securities will not attract a liability to such tax in the future. The mainland China tax authorities may in the future issue further guidance in this regard and with potential retrospective effect.

In light of the uncertainty as to how gains or income that may be derived from the Subfunds' investments in mainland China will be taxed, the Management Company reserves the right to increase the tax burden which is caused by withholding tax on such gains or income and withhold tax for the account of the investments for and on behalf of the Subfunds.

Risks relating to ChiNext Board of SZSE

Certain eligible China A shares under the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Connect scheme are listed on the SZSE's ChiNext Board, which will be limited to the institutional professional investors at the initial stage of Shenzhen Connect. Generally, stocks listed on ChiNext Board contain higher risk than those listed on main board and small and medium enterprise board ("SME").

Regulatory risk

The listing requirements of ChiNext Board are less stringent than main board and SME, e.g. requiring a shorter track record period and lower net profit, revenue and operating cash flow. Moreover, the disclosure rules applied to the ChiNext Board are different from main board and SME Board. For example, ad hoc reports of ChiNext companies are only required to be published on a CSRC designated website and on the issuers' website. If investors continue to check information through the usual disclosure channels for main board and SME Board, they may miss out some important information disclosed by ChiNext companies

Operating risk

Companies listed on ChiNext Board are generally in the early stage of development, whose business is unstable, profitability is low, and less resilient against market and industry risks. Operating risks experienced by these companies often include technical failure, new products are not well-received by the market, failure to catch up the market development and any changes in the founder, management team and core technician team.

Delisting risk

Compared to the main board, the proportion of companies delisting is higher on the ChiNext Board.

Fluctuation in stock price

As companies listed on ChiNext Board are relatively small and their business performance are unstable, they are more vulnerable to speculation. Share price of the ChiNext stocks is more volatile.

Technical risk

Companies listed on ChiNext Board are mainly high technology companies, whose success is subject to technical innovations. However, these companies are exposed to the risks and challenges relating to technical innovation, such as high R&D costs, technical failure, and rapid development and replacement in technology and product market.

Risks relating to valuation

Generally, it is difficult to estimate the value of a company listed on ChiNext Board as they are in the early stage of development with short operating history and unstable profits and cash flow. Therefore, traditional valuation method, such as price-to-earnings ratio and price-to-book ratio, is difficult to be applied.

No application has been submitted or will be submitted, nor any registration has been or will be sought, by the Management Company to or from any of the PRC governmental or regulatory authorities in connection with the advertising, offer, distribution or sale of the Shares of the Subfund in or from the PRC and the Management Company does not intend to or will not, directly or indirectly, advertise, offer, distribute or sell the Shares of the Subfund to persons resident in the PRC.

The Shares of the Subfund are not intended to be offered or sold within the PRC or to PRC investors. Any PRC investor shall not subscribe for Shares unless it is permitted to do so under all relevant PRC laws, rules, regulations, notices, directives, orders or other regulatory requirements in the PRC issued by any PRC governmental or regulatory authority that are applicable to the investor, the Company or the Investment Manager (whether or not having the force of law) as may be issued and amended from time to time. Where applicable PRC investors are responsible for obtaining all necessary governmental approvals, verifications, licences or registrations (if any) from all relevant PRC governmental authorities, including, but not limited to, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, the China Securities Regulatory Commission and/or other relevant regulatory bodies as applicable, and complying with all relevant PRC regulations, including, but not limited to, any relevant foreign exchange regulations and/or overseas investment regulations. If an investor fails to comply with the above, the Company may take any action in good faith and acting on reasonable grounds in relation to such investor's Shares to comply with relevant regulatory requirements, including effecting compulsory redemption of Shares owned by the relevant investor, subject to the Articles of Incorporation, and applicable laws and regulations.

Persons into whose possession this Prospectus or any Shares may come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions.

Investments in India

Direct Investments in India

In addition to the restrictions set out in this Prospectus, direct investments made in India are subject to the relevant Subfund obtaining a certificate of registration as "Foreign Portfolio Investor" ("FPI") (registration as Category II FPI) from a Designated Depository Participant ("DDP") on behalf of the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"). In addition the Subfund shall obtain a Permanent Account Number ("PAN") card from the Income Tax

Department of India. The FPI Regulations set various limits for investments by FPIs and impose various obligations on the FPIs. All investments made directly in India will be subject to FPI Regulations prevailing at the time of the investment. Investors should note that the registration of the relevant Subfund as a FPI is a condition precedent to any direct investments by this Subfund in the Indian market.

The FPI registration of the Subfund can in particular be suspended or withdrawn by the SEBI in case of non-compliance with the SEBI's requirements, or in case of any acts or omissions in relation to compliance with any Indian regulations, including applicable laws and regulations relating to Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing. No assurance can be given that the FPI registration will be maintained for the whole duration of the relevant Subfund. Consequently, investors should note that a suspension or a withdrawal of the FPI registration of the Subfund may lead to a deterioration of the performance of the relevant Subfund, which as a consequence, could have a negative impact on the value of the investors' participation depending on the prevailing market conditions at that time.

Investors should also note that the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 ("PMLA") and the rules framed thereunder in relation to the prevention and control of activities concerning money laundering and confiscation of property derived or involved in money laundering in India require inter-alia certain entities such as banks, financial institutions and intermediaries dealing in securities (including FPIs) to conduct client identification procedures and to establish the beneficial owner of the assets ("Client ID") and to maintain a record of Client ID and certain kinds of transactions ("Transactions"), such as cash transactions exceeding certain thresholds, suspicious transactions (whether or not made in cash and including credits or debits into or from non-monetary accounts such as security accounts). Accordingly, the FPI regulations have the ability to seek information from the FPI holder on the identity of beneficial owners of the Subfund, hence information regarding investors and beneficial owners of the Subfund may be required for disclosure to local supervisory authorities.

As far as permitted under Luxembourg law, information and personal data regarding the investors and beneficial owners of the Subfund investing in the Indian market (including but not limited to any documentation submitted as part of the identification procedure prescribed in relation to their investment in the Subfund) may be disclosed to the DDP, resp. to governmental or regulatory authorities in India upon their request. In particular investors shall note that, in order to enable the Subfund to comply with the Indian laws and regulations, any natural person who, whether acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical person, exercises control through ownership or who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest above 10% of the Subfund's assets, is required to disclose its identity to the DDP.

Indirect Investments in India

In addition, certain Subfunds seek to get exposure to the Indian market by investing indirectly in Indian assets through derivative instruments or structured products. Accordingly, investors shall note that, in line with Indian laws and regulations on anti-money laundering, indirect investments made in India may require to disclose information pertaining to the Subfund, to the investors and beneficial owners of the Subfund to the relevant Indian supervisory authorities through the counterparty to the derivative instrument or structured product. Therefore, as far as permitted under Luxembourg law, information and personal data regarding the investors and beneficial owners of the Subfund investing indirectly in the Indian market (including but not limited to any documentation submitted as part of the identification procedure prescribed in relation to their investment in the Subfund) may be disclosed to the counterparty to the derivative instrument or structured product and to governmental or regulatory authorities in India upon their request. In particular, investors shall note that, in order to enable the Subfund to comply with the Indian laws and regulations, any natural person who, whether acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical persons, exercises control through ownership or who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest above 10% of the Subfund's assets, is required to disclose its identity to the relevant counterparty to the derivative instrument or structured product and to the local supervisory authorities.

Hedged Share Class Risk

The hedging strategy applied to hedged Share Classes may vary from one Subfund to another. Each Subfund will apply a hedging strategy which aims to

reduce currency risk between the Reference Currency of the respective Subfund and the nominal currency of the hedged Share Class while taking various practical considerations into account. The hedging strategy aims to reduce, however may not totally eliminate, currency exposure.

Investors should note that there is no segregation of liabilities between the individual Share Classes within a Subfund. Hence, there is a risk that under certain circumstances, hedging transactions in relation to a hedged Share Class could result in liabilities affecting the Net Asset Value of the other Share Classes of the same Subfund. In such case assets of other Share Classes of such Subfund may be used to cover the liabilities incurred by the hedged Share Class.

Clearing and Settlement Procedures

Different markets also have different clearing and settlement procedures. Delays in settlement may result in a portion of the assets of a Subfund remaining temporarily uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Company to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems could cause a Subfund to miss attractive investment opportunities. The inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems could result either in losses to a Subfund due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security or, if a Subfund has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability to the purchaser.

Investment Countries

The issuers of fixed income securities and the companies, the Shares of which are purchased, are generally subject to different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards in the different countries of the world. The volume of trading, volatility of prices and liquidity of issuers may vary from one market or country to another. In addition, the level of government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, securities dealers and listed and unlisted companies is different throughout the world. The laws and regulations of some countries may restrict the Company's ability to invest in securities of certain issuers located in those countries.

Concentration on certain Countries/Regions

Where a Subfund restricts itself to investing in securities of issuers located in a particular country or countries, such concentration will expose the Subfund to the risk of adverse social, political or economic events which may occur in that country or countries.

The risk increases if the country in question is an emerging market. Investments in these Subfunds are exposed to the risks which have been described; these may be exacerbated by the special factors pertaining to this emerging market.

Investments in Emerging Market Countries

Investors should note that certain Subfunds may invest in less developed or emerging markets. Investing in emerging markets may carry a higher risk than investing in developed markets.

The securities markets of less developed or emerging markets are generally smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of developed markets. In addition, there may be a higher than usual risk of political, economic, social and religious instability and adverse changes in government regulations and laws in less developed or emerging markets, which could affect the investments in those countries. The assets of Subfunds investing in such markets, as well as the income derived from the Subfund, may also be effected unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates and exchange control and tax regulations and consequently the Net Asset Value of Shares of these Subfunds may be subject to significant volatility. Also, there might be restrictions on the repatriation of the capital invested.

Some of these markets may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those of more developed countries and the securities markets of such markets may be subject to unexpected closure. In addition, there may be less government supervision, legal regulation and less well defined tax laws and procedures than in countries with more developed securities markets.

Moreover, settlement systems in emerging markets may be less well organised than in developed markets. Thus, there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the concerned Subfunds may be in jeopardy because of failures or of defects in the systems. In particular, market practice may require that payment shall be made prior to receipt of the

security which is being purchased or that delivery of a security must be made before payment is received. In such cases, default by a broker or bank through whom the relevant transaction is effected might result in a loss being suffered by the Subfunds investing in emerging market securities.

It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization (micro, small, mid, large caps), sector or geographical location. This may lead to a concentration in geographical or sector terms. Subscriptions in the relevant Subfunds are thus only suitable for investors who are fully aware of, and able to bear, the risks related to this type of investment.

Industry/Sector Risk

The Subfunds may invest in specific industries or sectors or a group of related industries. These industries or sectors may, however, be affected by market or economic factors, which could have a major effect on the value of the Subfunds' investments.

Armed conflict risk

At a future date following its investments, a Subfund may find itself in a situation where it has exposure to issuers that are based or have business operations or assets in a region where an armed conflict, caused either by state actors or by non-state actors, is occurring. As a consequence of such armed conflict, trade, payment infrastructure, control over investments and business operations may be significantly impeded, and, as such, investments in such region may suffer extensive losses. Such Subfund may suffer losses because of the adverse impact of such armed conflict on the Subfund's investments in such a region or in an issuer with either business operations or assets in such a region.

In addition, in the context of an armed conflict, the conflicted parties and/or other countries and/or international or supranational bodies may impose Sanctions, other restrictions on trade or free movement of capital and/or asset freezes, directly or indirectly related to the conflict or targeted at certain individuals, companies, public institutions, critical industrial, technological and/or financial infrastructure, currencies and/or the overall economy of one or more conflicted parties. Such Sanctions and/or other restrictions (including rating restrictions) may have a significant adverse impact on the investments of a Subfund and lead to considerable losses in value of the Subfund's assets. Sanctions may further cause the assets of a Subfund to become stranded as a result of the inability of the Subfund to value such assets and/or to sell such assets due to their unanticipated or premature economic depreciation. The scope of Sanctions and/or other restrictions may be very broad and their practical implementation and monitoring may be challenging. Any failure to fully implement and abide by any applicable Sanctions and/or other restrictions may cause additional financial and/or reputational damage to the Subfund or its assets.

Taxation

The proceeds from the sale of securities in some markets or the receipt of any dividends and other income may be or may become subject to tax, levies, duties or other fees or charges imposed by the authorities in that market, including taxation levied by withholding at source.

It is possible that the tax law (and/or the current interpretation of the law) as well as the practice in countries, into which the Subfunds invest or may invest in the future, might change. As a result, the Company could become subject to additional taxation in such countries that is not anticipated either at the date of this Prospectus or when investments are made, valued or disposed of.

FATCA

Capitalized terms used in this section have the meaning as set forth in the Luxembourg amended law dated 24 July 2015 (the "FATCA Law") unless provided otherwise herein.

The Company may be subject to regulations imposed by foreign regulators, in particular FATCA. FATCA provisions generally impose a reporting to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service of non-U.S. financial institutions that do not comply with FATCA and U.S. persons' (within the meaning of FATCA) direct and indirect ownership of non-U.S. accounts and non-U.S. entities. Failure to provide the requested information will lead to a 30% withholding tax applying to certain U.S. source income (including dividends and interest) and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce U.S. source interest or dividends.

Under the terms of FATCA, the Company will be treated as a Foreign Financial Institution (within the meaning of FATCA). As such, the Company may require all investors to provide documentary evidence of their tax residence and all other information deemed necessary to comply with the above mentioned regulations.

Should the Company become subject to a withholding tax as a result of FATCA, the value of the Shares held by all Shareholders may be materially affected.

The Company and/or its Shareholders may also be indirectly affected by the fact that a non U.S. financial entity does not comply with FATCA regulations even if the Company satisfies with its own FATCA obligations.

Despite anything else herein contained, the Company shall have the right to:

- withhold any taxes or similar charges that it is legally required to withhold by applicable laws and regulations in respect of any shareholding in the Company;
- require any Shareholder or beneficial owner of the Shares to promptly furnish such personal data as may be required by the Company in order to comply with applicable laws and regulations and/or to promptly determine the amount of withholding to be retained;
- divulge any such personal information to the Luxembourg tax authority, as may be required by applicable laws or regulations or requested by such authority; and
- delay payments of any dividend or redemption proceeds to a Shareholder until the Company holds sufficient information to comply with applicable laws and regulations or determine the correct amount to be withheld.

Common Reporting Standard

The Company may be subject to the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax matters (the "Standard") and its Common Reporting Standard (the "CRS") as set out in the Luxembourg law dated 18 December 2015 implementing Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation (the "CRS-Law").

Capitalized terms used in this section have the meaning as set forth in the CRS Law, unless provided otherwise herein.

Under the terms of the CRS-Law, the Company is treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution. As such, as of 30 June 2017 and without prejudice to other applicable data protection provisions, the Company is required to annually report to the Luxembourg tax authority personal and financial information related, inter alia, to the identification of, holdings by and payments made to (i) certain shareholders as per the CRS-Law (the "Reportable Persons") and (ii) Controlling Persons of certain non-financial entities ("NFEs") which are themselves Reportable Persons. This information, as exhaustively set out in Annex I of the CRS-Law (the "Information"), will include personal data related to the Reportable Persons.

The Company's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS-Law will depend on each Shareholder providing the Company with the Information, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. In this context, the Shareholders are hereby informed that, as data controller, the Company will process the Information for the purposes as set out in the CRS-Law. The Shareholders undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their Information by the Company.

The term "Controlling Person" means in the present context any natural persons who exercise control over an entity. In the case of a trust it means the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, and any other natural person(s) exercising ultimate effective control over the trust, and in the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, persons in equivalent or similar positions. The term "Controlling Persons" must be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations.

The Shareholders are further informed that the Information related to Reportable Persons within the meaning of the CRS-Law will be disclosed to the Luxembourg tax authority annually for the purposes set out in the CRS-Law. In particular, Reportable Persons are informed that certain operations performed by them will be reported to them through the issuance of statements, and that part of this information will serve as a basis for the annual disclosure to the Luxembourg tax authority.

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

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Company's Information or documentation requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Company and attributable to such shareholder's failure to provide the Information.

Sustainability Risks

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the "SFDR"), the Subfunds are required to disclose the manner in which sustainability risks (as defined hereafter) are integrated into the investment decision and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of the Subfunds.

Sustainability risk is an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investments made by the Subfunds ("Sustainability Risk").

Such risk is principally linked to climate-related events resulting from climate change (the so-called physical risks) or to the society's response to climate change (the so-called transition risks), which may result in unanticipated losses that could affect the Subfunds' investments and financial condition. Social events (e.g. inequality, inclusiveness, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changing customer behavior, etc.) or governance shortcomings (e.g. recurrent significant breach of international agreements, bribery issues, products quality and safety, selling practices, etc.) may also translate into Sustainability Risks.

Sustainability Risks are integrated in the investment decision making and risk monitoring to the extent that they represent potential or actual material risks and/or opportunities to maximising the long-term risk-adjusted returns.

The impacts following the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk may be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk, region and asset class. In general, where a Sustainability Risk occurs in respect of an asset, there will be a negative impact on, or entire loss of, its value.

Such assessment of the likely impact must therefore be conducted at portfolio level. Further details and specific information is given for each Subfund in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

The Management Company delegates the portfolio management function of the funds under management and as such does not currently have access to sufficient ESG information for determining and weighting with adequate accuracy the negative sustainability effects across all its delegated Investment Managers. Therefore, the Management Company has decided not to consider directly and at its level the adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors (PASI) according to Article 4 SFDR.

Given the nascent nature of ES/sustainability regulations and guidelines, the Management Company and the Investment Managers may need to review the representations that are made in this Prospectus regarding the ESG classifications and descriptions in response to evolving statutory, regulatory or internal guidance or changes in industry approach to classification. As such, any ESG classification mentioned in this Prospectus is therefore subject to change. Since sustainability-related practices differ by region, industry and issue and are evolving accordingly, the practice or the assessment of such sustainability-related practice by the Subfunds, respectively their Investment Manager and the Management Company may change over time. Similarly, new sustainability requirements imposed by jurisdictions in which the Investment Managers does business and/or in which the Subfunds are marketed may result in additional compliance costs, disclosure obligations or other implications or restrictions on the Subfunds or on their Investment Manager and the Management Company. Under such requirements, the Investment Manager and the Management Company may be required to classify the Subfunds against certain criteria, some of which can be open to subjective interpretation. Especially their views on the appropriate classification may develop over time, including in response to statutory or regulatory guidance or changes in industry approach and this may include making a change to the classification of the Subfunds. Such change to the

relevant classification may require certain actions to be taken, including new investments and disinvestments or new processes to be set up to meet the corresponding classification requirements and capture data about the Subfunds' investments, which may lead to additional cost, disclosure and reporting obligations.

Furthermore, investors shall note that the Management Company and the Investment Manager are, wholly or in part, reliant on public and third-party sources of information as well as potentially information produced by the issuer itself. Further, the ability of the Management Company and the Investment Manager to verify such data may be limited by the integrity of the data available in respect of the underlying constituents at the relevant point in time and the status and evolution of global laws, guidelines and regulations in relation to the tracking and provision of such ESG data. ESG data derived from private, public and third-party sources of information may be incorrect, unavailable, or not fully updated. Updates may also be subject of a time lag. ESG classification/scoring also reflects the opinion of the assessing party (including external parties, such as rating agencies or other financial institutions). In the absence of a standardized ESG scoring system, each assessing party has therefore its own research and analysis framework. Therefore, ESG scoring or risk levels given by different assessing parties to the same investment can vary greatly. This also applies for certain investments for which the Management Company and the Investment Manager may only have limited access to data from external parties in respect of the underlying constituents of an investment, due to, e.g. absence of look-through data. In such cases, the Management Company and the Investment Manager will attempt to assess such information on a best-effort basis. Such data gaps could also result in the incorrect assessment of a sustainability practice and/or related sustainability risks and opportunities.

Investors shall also note that the non-financial-/ESG-performance of a portfolio might differ from its financial performance and the Management Company and the Investment Manager cannot give any representation as to the correlation of financial and ESG performance. Adhering to a new ESG classification, respectively a change of ESG classification may also lead to transactional costs to reposition the underlying portfolio as well as new disclosure, reporting, compliance and risk management related costs. Following ESG objectives does not necessarily imply suitability for meeting the investor or client's overall investment objectives, nor any investor/client specific sustainability preferences.

Risk related to the Depositary and Custody functions

Financial instruments of the Company are to be held in custody with the Depositary, while assets other than financial instruments may be held and/or registered with third parties. In accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and as further detailed in Chapter 16, "Depositary", the Depositary may delegate parts of its custody functions to third parties.

Custody risk in the form of delayed or denied access to financial instruments held in custody may arise as a result of an external event beyond the Depositary's reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary, or as a result of bankruptcy, negligence, willful misconduct or fraudulent activity on the part of the Depositary or its sub-custodians. The Company may place assets of a Subfund outside the Depositary's safekeeping network. The Depositary remains responsible for the safekeeping duties regarding the ownership verification and record-keeping of these assets. However, the Depositary having fulfilled its legal functions and duties shall not be liable in case of losses suffered by the Company resulting from the safekeeping of those assets, except when those result from the Depositary's negligence or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to applicable law. In this case, the Company (and the Subfund concerned) may suffer thus a loss. Further, Shareholders should note that there may be delays in settlement and/or uncertainty in relation to the ownership of a Subfund's investments which could affect such Subfund's liquidity and/ or which could lead to financial losses.

When the Depositary or a third party custodian is holding cash (including cash collateral) for the benefit of the relevant Subfund as further described in Chapter 18, "Regulatory Disclosure" and under this Chapter 6, "Risk Factors", the latter may be exposed to the credit risk of the Depositary and/or any sub-custodian used by the Depositary or the third party custodian holding such cash for the benefit of the relevant Subfund. Cash held by the Depositary and sub-custodians or a third party custodian for the benefit of the relevant

Subfund will not be segregated in practice but may be a debt owing from the Depositary and/or sub-custodians or any third party custodian holding cash for the benefit of the relevant Subfund to the relevant Subfunds as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the Depositary or sub-custodians or third party custodian holding cash for the benefit of the relevant Subfund. In the event of the insolvency of the Depositary and/or sub-custodians or third party custodian holding cash for the benefit of the relevant Subfund, the Company will be treated as a general unsecured creditor of the Depositary and/or sub-custodians or third party custodian holding cash for the benefit of the relevant Subfund in relation to cash holdings of the Company and its Subfunds. The Company may face difficulties and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the relevant Subfund(s) will lose some or all of their cash. To mitigate the Company's exposure to the Depositary and/or sub-custodian or third party custodian holding cash for the benefit of the relevant Subfund, the Management Company employs specific procedures to ensure that the Depositary or third party custodian holding cash for the benefit of the relevant Subfund is each a reputable institution and that the credit risk is acceptable to the Company. Investors are invited to consider Chapter 16, "Depositary" for further information on the liability of the Depositary.

7. Net Asset Value

Unless stated otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", the Net Asset Value of the Shares of each Subfund shall be calculated under the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors in Luxembourg on each Banking Day on which banks are normally open all day for business in Luxembourg (each such day being referred to as a "Valuation Day").

In case the Valuation Day is not a full Banking Day in Luxembourg, the Net Asset Value of that Valuation Day will be calculated on the next following Banking Day. If a Valuation Day falls on a day which is a holiday in countries whose stock exchanges or other markets are decisive for valuing the majority of a Subfund's assets, the Company may decide, by way of exception, that the Net Asset Value of the Shares in this Subfund will not be determined on such days.

For determining the Net Asset Value, the assets and liabilities of the Company shall be allocated to the Subfunds (and to the individual Share Classes within each Subfund), the calculation is carried out by dividing the Net Asset Value of the Subfund by the total number of Shares outstanding for the relevant Subfund or the relevant Share Class. If the Subfund in question has more than one Share Class, that portion of the Net Asset Value of the Subfund attributable to the particular Class will be divided by the number of issued Shares of that Class.

The Net Asset Value of an Alternate Currency Class shall be calculated first in the Reference Currency of the relevant Subfund.

The Net Asset Value of the Alternate Currency Class shall be calculated through conversion at the mid-market rate between the Reference Currency and the Alternate Currency of the relevant Share Class.

The Net Asset Value of the Alternate Currency Class will in particular reflect the costs and expenses incurred for the currency conversion in connection with the subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares in this Class and for hedging the currency risk.

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", the assets of each Subfund shall be valued as follows:

- a) Securities which are listed or regularly traded on a stock exchange shall be valued at the last available traded price. If such a price is not available for a particular trading day, but a closing mid-price (the mean of the closing bid and ask prices) or a closing bid price is available, the closing mid-price, or alternatively the closing bid price, may be taken as a basis for the valuation.
- b) If a security is traded on several stock exchanges, the valuation shall be made by reference to the exchange which is the main market for this security.
- c) In the case of securities for which trading on a stock exchange is not significant but which are traded on a secondary market with regulated trading among securities dealers (with the effect that the price reflects market conditions), the valuation may be based on this secondary market.

- d) Securities traded on a regulated market shall be valued in the same way as those listed on a stock exchange.
- e) Securities that are not listed on a stock exchange and are not traded on a regulated market shall be valued at their last available market price. If no such price is available, the Company shall value these securities in accordance with other criteria to be established by the Board of Directors and on the basis of the probable sales price, the value of which shall be estimated with due care and in good faith.
- f) Derivatives shall be treated in accordance with the above. OTC swap transactions will be valued on a consistent basis based on bid, offer or mid prices as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Directors. When deciding whether to use the bid, offer or mid prices the Board of Directors will take into consideration the anticipated subscription or redemption flows, among other parameters. If, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, such values do not reflect the fair market value of the relevant OTC swap transactions, the value of such OTC swap transactions will be determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or by such other method as it deems in its discretion appropriate.
- g) The valuation price of a money market instrument which has a maturity or remaining term to maturity of less than 12 months and does not have any specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk, shall, based on the net acquisition price or on the price at the time when the investment's remaining term to maturity falls below 12 months, be progressively adjusted to the repayment price while keeping the resulting investment return constant. In the event of a significant change in market conditions, the basis for the valuation of different investments shall be brought into line with the new market yields.
- h) Units or Shares of UCITs or UCIs shall be valued on the basis of their most recently calculated Net Asset Value, where necessary by taking due account of the redemption fee. Where no Net Asset Value and only buy and sell prices are available for units or Shares of UCITs or other UCIs, the units or Shares of such UCITs or UCIs may be valued at the mean of such buy and sell prices.
- i) The value of credit default swaps is calculated on a regular basis using comprehensible, transparent criteria. The Company and the Statutory Auditor shall monitor the comprehensibility and transparency of the valuation methods and their application.
- j) Fiduciary and fixed-term deposits shall be valued at their respective nominal value plus accrued interest.

The amounts resulting from such valuations shall be converted into the Reference Currency of each Subfund at the prevailing mid-market rate. Foreign exchange transactions conducted for the purpose of hedging currency risks shall be taken into consideration when carrying out this conversion.

If a valuation in accordance with the above rules is rendered impossible or incorrect due to particular or changed circumstances, the Company's Board of Directors shall be entitled to use other generally recognized and auditable valuation principles in order to reach a proper valuation of the Subfund's assets. The Net Asset Value of the Share shall be rounded up or down, as the case may be, to the next smallest unit of the Reference Currency which is currently used unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

The Net Asset Value of one or more Share Classes may also be converted into other currencies at the mid-market rate should the Board of Directors decide to effect the issue and redemption of Shares in one or more other currencies. Should the Board of Directors determine such currencies, the Net Asset Value of the Shares in these currencies shall be rounded up or down to the next smallest unit of currency.

In exceptional circumstances, further valuations may be carried out on the same day; such valuations will be valid for any applications for subscription and/or redemption subsequently received.

The total Net Asset Value of the Company shall be calculated in Swiss francs.

8. Expenses and Taxes

i. Taxes

Taxation of the Company

Subscription tax

The following summary is based on the laws and practices currently applicable in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and is subject to changes thereto.

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", the Company's assets are subject to a tax ("taxe d'abonnement") in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg of 0.05% p. a., payable quarterly.

This rate is however of 0.01% per annum for:

- individual Subfunds the exclusive object of which is the collective investment in money market instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions;
- individual Subfunds the exclusive object of which is the collective investment in deposits with credit institutions; and,
- individual Subfunds as well as for individual Classes, provided that the Shares of such Subfund or Class are reserved to one or more institutional investors (defined as investors referred to in Article 174, para. 2, lit. c) of the Law of 17 December 2010 and meeting the conditions resulting from the Luxembourg regulator's administrative practice).

The Net Asset Value of each Subfund at the end of each quarter is taken as the basis for calculation.

Are further exempt from the subscription tax:

- the value of the assets of a Subfund represented by units or shares held in other UCIs, provided such units or shares have already been subject to the subscription tax;
- individual Subfunds (i) whose securities are reserved for institutional investors, (ii) whose exclusive object is the collective investment in money market instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions, (iii) whose weighted residual portfolio maturity must not exceed ninety (90) days, and (iv) which have obtained the highest possible rating from a recognized rating agency; and
- Subfunds whose Shares are reserved for (i) institutions for occupational retirement provision, or similar investment vehicles, created on the initiative of a same group for the benefit of its employees and (ii) undertakings of this same group investing funds they hold, to provide retirement benefits to their employees.

Income Tax

The Company is not subject to Luxembourg income taxes.

Withholding tax

Under current Luxembourg tax law, there is no tax on any distribution, redemption or payment made by the Company to its Shareholders. There is no withholding tax on the distribution of liquidation proceeds to the Shareholders. Dividends, interest, income and gains received by the Company on its investments may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax or other taxes in the countries of origin.

VAT

The Company is considered in Luxembourg as a taxable person for value added tax ("VAT") purposes without input VAT deduction right. A VAT exemption applies in Luxembourg for services qualifying as fund management services. Other services supplied to the Company could potentially trigger VAT and require the VAT registration of the Company in Luxembourg as to self-assess the VAT regarded as due in Luxembourg on taxable services (or goods to some extent) purchased from abroad.

No VAT liability in principle arises in Luxembourg in respect of any payments by the Company to its Shareholders to the extent such payments are linked to their subscription to the Shares and do therefore not constitute the consideration received for any taxable services supplied.

Taxation of the Shareholders

Income tax

A Shareholder will not become resident, nor be deemed to be resident, in Luxembourg by reason only of the holding and/or disposing of the Shares or the execution, performance or enforcement of his/her rights hereunder.

A Shareholder is not liable to any Luxembourg income tax on reimbursement of share capital previously contributed to the Company.

Luxembourg resident individuals

Dividends and other payments derived from the Shares by a resident individual Shareholder, who acts in the course of the management of either his/her

private wealth or his/her professional/business activity, are subject to income tax at the ordinary progressive rates.

Capital gains realized upon the disposal of the Shares by a resident individual Shareholder, who acts in the course of the management of his/her private wealth, are not subject to income tax, unless said capital gains qualify either as speculative gains or as gains on a substantial participation. Capital gains are deemed to be speculative and are thus subject to income tax at ordinary rates if the Shares are disposed of within six (6) months after their acquisition or if their disposal precedes their acquisition. A participation is deemed to be substantial where a resident individual Shareholder holds or has held, either alone or together with his spouse or partner and/or minor children, directly or indirectly at any time within the five (5) years preceding the disposal, more than ten percent (10%) of the share capital of the Company. A Shareholder is also deemed to alienate a substantial participation if he acquired free of charge, within the five (5) years preceding the transfer, a participation that was constituting a substantial participation in the hands of the alienator (or the alienators in case of successive transfers free of charge within the same five-year period). Capital gains realized on a substantial participation more than six (6) months after the acquisition thereof are taxed according to the half-global rate method (i.e. the average rate applicable to the total income is calculated according to progressive income tax rates and half of the average rate is applied to the capital gains realized on the substantial participation). A disposal may include a sale, an exchange, a contribution or any other kind of alienation of the participation.

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

Luxembourg resident companies

A Luxembourg resident company (société de capitaux) must include any profits derived, as well as any gain realized on the sale, disposal or redemption of Shares, in their taxable profits for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes.

Luxembourg residents benefiting from a special tax regime

Shareholders which are Luxembourg resident companies benefiting from a special tax regime, such as (i) undertakings for collective investment subject to the Law of 17 December 2010, (ii) specialized investment funds subject to the amended Luxembourg law of 13 February 2007 on specialized investment funds and (iii) family wealth management companies governed by the amended Luxembourg law of 11 May 2007, are income tax exempt entities in Luxembourg, and are thus not subject to any Luxembourg income tax.

Luxembourg non-resident Shareholders

A non-resident Shareholder, who has neither a permanent establishment nor a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable, is generally not liable to any Luxembourg income tax on income received and capital gains realized upon the sale, disposal or redemption of the Shares.

A non-resident company which has a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which the Shares are attributable, must include any income received, as well as any gain realized on the sale, disposal or redemption of Shares, in its taxable income for Luxembourg tax assessment purposes. The same inclusion applies to an individual, acting in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, who has a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg, to which the Shares are attributable. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the sale, repurchase or redemption price and the lower of the cost or book value of the Shares sold or redeemed.

Net wealth tax

A Luxembourg resident Shareholder, or a non-resident Shareholder who has a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which the Shares are attributable, is subject to Luxembourg net wealth tax on such Shares, except if the Shareholder is (i) a resident or non-resident individual taxpayer, (ii) an undertaking for collective investment subject to the Law of 17 December 2010, (iii) a securitization company governed by the Luxembourg law of 22 March 2004 on securitization, (iv) a company governed by the Luxembourg law of 15 June 2004 on venture capital vehicles, (v) a

specialized investment fund governed by the amended Luxembourg Law of 13 February 2007 on specialized investment funds, or (vi) a family wealth management company governed by the amended Luxembourg law of 11 May 2007.

Other taxes

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

Gift tax may be due on a gift or donation of the Shares, if the gift is recorded in a Luxembourg notary deed or otherwise registered in Luxembourg. The tax consequences will vary for each investor in accordance with the laws and practices currently in force in a Shareholder's country of citizenship, residence or temporary domicile, and in accordance with his or her personal circumstances.

Investors should therefore ensure they are fully informed in this respect and should, if necessary, consult their financial advisers.

Certain U.S. Regulatory and Tax Matters – Foreign Account Tax Compliance

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (commonly known as "FATCA") generally impose a new reporting regime and potentially a 30% withholding tax with respect to (i) certain US source income (including dividends and interest) and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce US source interest or dividends ("Withholdable Payments") and (ii) a portion of certain non-US source payments from non-US entities that have not entered into FFI Agreements (as defined below) to the extent attributable to Withholdable Payments ("Passthru Payments"). As a general matter, the new rules are designed to require US Persons' direct and indirect ownership of non-US accounts and non-US entities to be reported to the US Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). The 30% withholding tax regime applies if there is a failure to provide required information regarding US ownership.

Generally, the new rules will subject all Withholdable Payments and Passthru Payments received by the Company to 30% withholding tax (including the share that is allocable to Non-US Investors) unless the Company enters into an agreement (a "FFI Agreement") with the IRS to provide information, representations and waivers of non-US law (including any information notice relating to data protection) as may be required to comply with the provisions of the new rules, including, information regarding its direct and indirect US accountholders, or otherwise qualifies for an exemption, including an exemption under an intergovernmental agreement (or "IGA") between the United States and a country in which the non-US entity is resident or otherwise has a relevant presence.

The governments of Luxembourg and the United States have entered into an IGA regarding FATCA. Provided the Company adheres to any applicable terms of the IGA, the Company will not be subject to withholding or generally required to withhold amounts on payments it makes under FATCA. Additionally, the Company will not have to enter into an FFI agreement with the IRS and instead will be required to obtain information regarding its Shareholders and to report such information to the Luxembourg government, which, in turn, will report such information to the IRS.

Any tax caused by a Shareholder's failure to comply with FATCA will be borne by such Shareholder.

Each prospective investor and each Shareholder should consult its own tax advisors regarding the requirements under FATCA with respect to its own situation.

Each Shareholder and each transferee of a Shareholder's interest in any Subfund shall furnish (including by way of updates) to the Management Company, or any third party designated by the Management Company (a "Designated Third Party"), in such form and at such time as is reasonably requested by the Management Company (including by way of electronic certification) any information, representations, waivers and forms relating to the Shareholder (or the Shareholder's direct or indirect owners or account holders) as shall reasonably be requested by the Management Company or the Designated Third Party to assist it in obtaining any exemption, reduction or refund of any withholding or other taxes imposed by any taxing authority or other governmental agency (including withholding taxes imposed pursuant to the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010, or any similar or

successor legislation or intergovernmental agreement, or any agreement entered into pursuant to any such legislation or intergovernmental agreement) upon the Company, amounts paid to the Company, or amounts allocable or distributable by the Company to such Shareholder or transferee. In the event that any Shareholder or transferee of a Shareholder's interest fails to furnish such information, representations, waivers or forms to the Management Company or the Designated Third Party, the Management Company or the Designated Third Party shall have full authority to take any and all of the following actions: (i) withhold any taxes required to be withheld pursuant to any applicable legislation, regulations, rules or agreements; (ii) redeem the Shareholder's or transferee's interest in any Subfund, and (iii) form and operate an investment vehicle organized in the United States that is treated as a "domestic partnership" for purposes of section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and transfer such Shareholder's or transferee's interest in any Subfund or interest in such Subfund assets and liabilities to such investment vehicle. If requested by the Management Company or the Designated Third Party, the Shareholder or transferee shall execute any and all documents, opinions, instruments and certificates as the Management Company or the Designated Third Party shall have reasonably requested or that are otherwise required to effectuate the foregoing. Each Shareholder hereby grants to the Management Company or the Designated Third Party a power of attorney, coupled with an interest, to execute any such documents, opinions, instruments or certificates on behalf of the Shareholder, if the Shareholder fails to do so.

The Management Company or the Designated Third Party may disclose information regarding any Shareholder (including any information provided by the Shareholder pursuant to this Chapter) to any person to whom information is required or requested to be disclosed by any taxing authority or other governmental agency including transfers to jurisdictions which do not have strict data protection or similar laws, to enable the Company to comply with any applicable law or regulation or agreement with a governmental authority.

Each Shareholder hereby waives all rights it may have under applicable bank secrecy, data protection and similar legislation that would otherwise prohibit any such disclosure and warrants that each person whose information it provides (or has provided) to the Management Company or the Designated Third Party has been given such information, and has given such consent, as may be necessary to permit the collection, processing, disclosure, transfer and reporting of their information as set out in this Chapter and this paragraph.

The Management Company or the Designated Third Party may enter into agreements on behalf of the Company with any applicable taxing authority (including any agreement entered into pursuant to the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010, or any similar or successor legislation or intergovernmental agreement) to the extent it determines such an agreement is in the best interest of the Company or any Shareholder.

Data protection information in the context of FATCA processing

In accordance with the FATCA Law, Luxembourg Financial Institutions ("FI") are required to report to the Luxembourg tax authority (i.e. Administration des Contributions Directes, the "Luxembourg Tax Authority") information regarding reportable persons such as defined in the FATCA Law.

The Company is the data controller and processes personal data of Shareholders and Controlling Persons as reportable persons for FATCA purposes.

The Company processes personal data concerning Shareholders or their Controlling Persons for the purpose of complying with the Company's legal obligations under the FATCA Law. These personal data include the name, date and place of birth, address, U.S. tax identification number, the country of tax residence and residence address, the phone number, the account number (or functional equivalent), the account balance or value, the total gross amount of interest, the total gross amount of dividends, the total gross amount of other income generated with respect to the assets held in the account, the total gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of property paid or credited to the account, the total gross amount of interest paid or credited to the account, the total gross amount paid or credited to the Shareholder with respect to the account, standing instructions to transfer funds to an account maintained in the United States, and any other relevant information in relation to the Shareholders or their Controlling Persons for the purposes of the FATCA Law (the "FATCA Personal Data").

The FATCA Personal Data will be reported by the Management Company or the Central Administration, as applicable, to the Luxembourg Tax Authority.

The Luxembourg Tax Authority, under its own responsibility, will in turn pass on the FATCA Personal Data to the IRS in application of the FATCA Law.

In particular, Shareholders and Controlling Persons are informed that certain operations performed by them will be reported to them through the issuance of statements, and that part of this information will serve as a basis for the annual disclosure to the Luxembourg Tax Authority.

FATCA Personal Data may also be processed by the Company's data processors ("Processors") which, in the context of FATCA processing, may include the Management Company and the Central Administration.

The Company's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the FATCA Law will depend on each Shareholder or Controlling Person providing the Company with the FATCA Personal Data, including information regarding direct or indirect owners of each Shareholder, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. Upon request of the Company, each Shareholder or Controlling Person must provide the Company with such information. Failure to do so within the prescribed timeframe may trigger a notification of the account to the Luxembourg Tax Authority.

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

Any Shareholder or Controlling Person that fails to comply with the Company's documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and penalties of the FATCA Law imposed on the Company (inter alia: withholding under section 1471 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, a fine of up to 250.000 euros or a fine of up to 0,5 per cent of the amounts that should have been reported and which may not be less than 1.500 euros) attributable to such Shareholder's or Controlling Person's failure to provide the information and the Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholders.

Shareholders and Controlling Persons should consult their own tax advisor or otherwise seek professional advice regarding the impact of the FATCA-Law on their investment.

FATCA Personal Data will be processed in accordance with the provisions of the data protection notice which will be made available in the application form issued by the Company to the investors.

Automatic Exchange of Information – Common Reporting Standard

Capitalized terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the Luxembourg law dated 18 December 2015 (the "CRS Law"), unless provided otherwise herein.

On 9 December 2014, the Council of the European Union adopted the Directive 2014/107/EU amending the Directive 2011/16/EU of 15 February 2011 on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation which now provides for an automatic exchange of financial account information between EU Member States ("DAC Directive"). The adoption of the aforementioned directive implements the OECD's CRS and generalizes the automatic exchange of information within the European Union as of 1 January 2016.

In addition, Luxembourg signed the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement ("Multilateral Agreement") to automatically exchange information between financial authorities. Under this Multilateral Agreement, Luxembourg will automatically exchange financial account information with other participating jurisdictions as of 1 January 2016. The CRS Law implements this Multilateral Agreement, jointly with the DAC Directive introducing the CRS in Luxembourg law.

Under the terms of the CRS Law, the Company may be required to annually report to the Luxembourg tax authority the name, address, state(s) of residence, TIN(s), as well as the date and place of birth of i) each Reportable Person that is an account holder, ii) and, in the case of a Passive NFE within the meaning of the CRS Law, of each Controlling Person(s) that is a Reportable Person. Such information may be disclosed by the Luxembourg tax authority to foreign tax authorities.

The Company's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each Shareholder providing the Company with the Information, including information regarding direct or indirect owners of each Shareholder, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. Upon request of the Company, each Shareholder shall agree to provide the Company such information.

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

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Company's documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and penalties imposed on the Company attributable to such Shareholder's failure to provide the information and the Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholder.

Shareholders should consult their own tax advisor or otherwise seek professional advice regarding the impact of the CRS Law on their investment.

Data Protection Information in the Context of CRS Processing

In accordance with the CRS Law, Luxembourg FI are required to report to the Luxembourg Tax Authority information regarding Reportable Persons such as defined in the CRS Law.

As Luxembourg Reporting FI, the Company is the data controller and processes personal data of Shareholders and Controlling Persons as Reportable Persons for the purposes set out in the CRS Law.

In this context, the Company may be required to report to the Luxembourg Tax Authority the name, residence address, TIN(s), the date and place of birth, the country of tax residence(s), the phone number, the account number (or functional equivalent), standing instructions to transfer funds to an account maintained in a foreign jurisdiction, the account balance or value, the total gross amount of interest, the total gross amount of dividends, the total gross amount of other income generated with respect to the assets held in the account, the total gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of property paid or credited to the account, the total gross amount of interest paid or credited to the account, as well as any other information required by applicable laws of i) each Reportable Person that is an account holder, ii) and, in the case of a Passive NFE within the meaning of the CRS Law, of each Controlling Person that is a Reportable Person (the "CRS Personal Data").

CRS Personal Data regarding the Shareholders or the Controlling Persons will be reported by the Reporting FI to the Luxembourg Tax Authority. The Luxembourg Tax Authority, under its own responsibility, will in turn pass on the CRS Personal Data to the competent tax authorities of one or more Reportable Jurisdiction(s). The Company processes the CRS Personal Data regarding the Shareholders or the Controlling Persons only for the purpose of complying with the Company's legal obligations under the CRS Law.

In particular, Shareholders and Controlling Persons are informed that certain operations performed by them will be reported to them through the issuance of statements, and that part of this information will serve as a basis for the annual disclosure to the Luxembourg Tax Authority.

CRS Personal Data may also be processed by the Company's data processors ("Processors") which, in the context of CRS processing, may include the Management Company of the Company and the Central Administration of the Company.

The Company's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each Shareholder or Controlling Person providing the Company with the CRS Personal Data, including information regarding direct or indirect owners of each Shareholder, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. Upon request of the Company, each Shareholder or Controlling Person must provide the Company with such information. Failure to do so within the prescribed timeframe may trigger a notification of the account to the Luxembourg Tax Authority.

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

Any Shareholder or Controlling Person that fails to comply with the Company's documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and penalties of the CRS Law imposed on the Company (inter alia: a fine of up to 250.000 euros or a fine of up to 0,5 per cent of the amounts that should have been reported and which may not be less than 1.500 euros) attributable to such Shareholder's or Controlling Person's failure to provide the information and the Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholder.

Shareholders should consult their own tax advisor or otherwise seek professional advice regarding the impact of the CRS Law on their investment.

CRS Personal Data will be processed in accordance with the provisions of the data protection notice which will be made available in the application form issued by the Company to the investors

ii. Expenses

Apart from the above-mentioned "taxe d'abonnement", the Company shall bear the costs specified below, unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds":

- a) All taxes which may be payable on the assets, income and expenses chargeable to the Company;
- b) Standard brokerage and bank charges incurred by the Company through securities transactions in relation to the portfolio (these charges shall be included in the acquisition cost of such securities and deducted from the sale proceeds);
- c) A monthly management fee for the Management Company, payable at the end of each month, based on the average daily Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class during that month. The Central Administration, the Investment Manager(s) and the Distributors will be paid out of this fee. If the Management Company instructs the Company to pay the Central Administration, the Investment Manager(s) and/or the Distributors directly, the management fee will be reduced accordingly. The management fee may be charged at different rates for individual Subfunds and Share Classes within a Subfund or may be waived altogether. Further details of the management fees may be found in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".;
- d) The possible, additional performance-related fees for the relevant Subfund, which are set out in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".;
- e) Fees payable to the Depositary, which are charged at rates agreed from time to time with the Company on the basis of usual market rates prevailing in Luxembourg, and which are based on the net assets of the respective Subfund and/or the value of transferable securities and other assets held or determined as a fixed sum; the fees payable to the Depositary may not exceed the pre-determined percentage amount although in certain cases the transaction fees and the fees of the Depositary's correspondents may be charged additionally.
- f) Fees payable to the paying agents (in particular, a coupon payment commission), transfer agents and the authorized representatives in the countries of registration;
- g) All other charges incurred for sales activities and other services rendered to the Company but not mentioned in the present section; for certain Share Classes, these fees may be borne in full or in part by the Investment Manager;
- h) Fees incurred for collateral management in relation to derivative transactions;
- i) Expenses, including those for legal advice, which may be incurred by the Company or the Depositary as a result of measures taken on behalf of the Shareholders;
- j) The cost of preparing, depositing and publishing the Articles of Incorporation and other documents in respect of the Company, including notifications for registration, Key Information Documents, prospectuses or memoranda for all government authorities and stock exchanges (including local securities dealers' associations) which are required in connection with the Company or with offering the Shares; the cost of printing and distributing annual and semi-annual reports for the Shareholders in all required languages, together with the cost of printing and distributing all other reports and documents which are required by the relevant legislation or regulations of the above-mentioned authorities and calculating the daily Net Asset Value, the cost of notifications to Shareholders including the publication of prices for the Shareholders, the fees and costs of the Company's auditors and legal advisers, and all other similar administrative expenses, and other expenses directly incurred in connection with the offer and sale of Shares, including the cost of printing copies of the aforementioned documents or reports as are used in marketing the Company's Shares. The cost of advertising may also be charged;

- k) **With effect as of 23 September 2018** fees and reasonable and documented travel and out-of-pocket expenses payable to the members of the Board of Directors, including insurance related coverage.

All recurring fees shall first be deducted from investment income, then from the gains from securities transactions and then from the Company's assets. Other non-recurring fees, such as the costs for establishing new Subfunds or Share Classes, may be written off over a period of up to five years.

The costs attributable to the individual Subfunds are allocated directly to them; otherwise the costs shall be divided among the individual Subfunds in proportion to the Net Asset Value of each Subfund.

9. Accounting Year

The accounting year of the Company closes on September 30 of each year.

10. Appropriation of Net Income and Capital Gains

Capital growth Shares

At present, no distribution is envisaged for capital-growth Share Classes of the Subfunds (see Chapter 22, "Subfunds") and the income generated shall be used to increase the Net Asset Value of the Shares after deduction of general costs. However, within the scope of statutory provisions the Company may distribute from time to time, in whole or in part, ordinary net income and/or realized capital gains as well as all non-recurring income, after deduction of realized capital losses.

Distribution Shares

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Subfunds shall, on proposal of the Board of Directors, decide what distribution shall be made from the net investment income attributable to each distributing Share Class of each Subfund (see Chapter 22, "Subfunds"). In addition, gains made on the sale of assets belonging to the Subfund may be distributed to investors. Further distributions may be made from the Subfund's assets in order to achieve an appropriate distribution ratio.

Distributions may on no account cause the Company's capital to fall below the minimum amount prescribed by law.

Distributions shall generally be effected on an annual basis or at such other intervals as the Board of Directors may decide. The Company intends to effect the annual distributions within three months of the end of the relevant accounting year.

General Information

Payment of income distributions shall be made in the manner described in Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", iii. "Redemption of Shares".

Claims for distributions which are not enforced within five years shall lapse and the assets involved shall revert to the relevant Share Classes.

11. Lifetime, Liquidation and Merger

The Company and the Subfunds have been established for an unlimited period, unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds". However, an extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders may dissolve the Company. To be valid, such a resolution shall require the minimum quorum prescribed by law. If the capital of the Company falls below two thirds of the minimum amount, the Board of Directors must submit the question of the Company's dissolution to a General Meeting of Shareholders for which no quorum is prescribed and which may pass a resolution by a simple majority of the Shares represented. If the capital of the Company falls below one quarter of the minimum amount, the Board of Directors must submit the question of the Company's dissolution to a General Meeting of Shareholders for which no quorum shall be prescribed; Shareholders holding one quarter of the Shares at the General Meeting may pass a resolution to dissolve the Company. The minimum capital required under Luxembourg legislation currently stands at EUR 1,250,000. If the Company is liquidated, the liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with Luxembourg Law and the liquidator(s) named by the General Meeting of Shareholders shall dispose of the Company's assets in the

best interests of the Shareholders and the net liquidation proceeds of the Subfunds shall be distributed pro rata to the Shareholders of these Subfunds.

If necessary in the interests of investors, a Subfund may be dissolved or the Shares of a Subfund may be subject to compulsory redemption. The relevant resolution is taken on the basis of a resolution by the Board of Directors of the Company.

A Subfund may be liquidated and Shares in the Subfund concerned may be subject to compulsory redemption based on:

- a resolution by the Company's Board of Directors, as the Subfund will no longer be appropriately managed within the interests of the Shareholders; or
- a resolution of the General Meeting of the Subfund in question; the Articles of Incorporation specify that the quorum and majority requirements laid down by Luxembourg legislation in respect of resolutions to amend the Articles of Incorporation shall apply to such General Meetings.

Any resolution passed by the Company's Board of Directors to dissolve a Subfund shall be published in accordance with Chapter 13, "Information for Shareholders". The Net Asset Value of the Shares of the relevant Subfund will be paid out on the date of the mandatory redemption of the Shares. Any redemption proceeds that cannot be distributed to the Shareholders at the close of the liquidation procedure shall be deposited with the "Caisse des Consignations" in Luxembourg until the statutory period of limitation has elapsed.

The Board of Directors of the Company and the General Meeting of Shareholders of a Subfund may decide to merge the relevant Subfund with another existing Subfund or to transfer the Subfund to another UCITS established under Luxembourg law in return for the issuing of units/shares of this UCITS to the Shareholders. Such a resolution shall be published at the initiative of the Company. The publication shall contain information on the Subfund or the relevant UCITS and shall appear thirty days ahead of the merger in order to give the Shareholders concerned the chance to demand redemption without payment of a redemption fee before the transaction takes place. There are no quorum requirements for meetings deciding on mergers of different funds within the Company and the resolutions can be passed by a simple majority of the Shares of the relevant Subfunds represented. Resolutions on the transfer of a Subfund's assets and liabilities to a different UCITS are subject to the quorum and majority requirements prescribed by Luxembourg Law for amendments to the Articles of Incorporation. If a Subfund is merged with another open-ended Luxembourg fund or with a foreign UCI, the resolutions of the General Meeting of these Subfunds are only binding for those Shareholders who voted for this merger.

12. General Meetings

The Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of Shareholders is held in Luxembourg at 11.00 a.m. (Central European Time) on the second Wednesday of February. If this date is not a Banking Day in Luxembourg, the AGM will take place on the next Banking Day.

Notices relating to the General Meetings will be published in the newspapers mentioned in Chapter 13, "Information for Shareholders", and/or in Chapter 22, "Subfunds". Meetings of the Shareholders of a particular Subfund may only pass resolutions relating to that Subfund.

13. Information for Shareholders

Information about the launch of new Subfunds may be obtained from the Depositary and the Distributors.

The audited annual reports shall be made available to Shareholders free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company, at the paying agents, information agents and Distributors, within four months of the close of each accounting year. Unaudited semi-annual reports shall be made available in the same way within two months after the end of the accounting period to which they refer.

Other information regarding the Company, as well as the issue and redemption prices of the Shares, may be obtained on any Banking Day at the registered office of the Management Company.

All notices to Shareholders, including any information relating to a suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value, shall, if required, be published in the "Recueil électronique des sociétés et des associations" (RESA) and/or in "Luxemburger Wort" and in various newspapers in those countries in which the Shares of the Company are admitted for public distribution. The Company may also place announcements in other newspapers and periodicals of its choice.

Investors may obtain the Prospectus, the Key Information Document, the latest annual and semi-annual reports and copies of the Articles of Incorporation free of charge from the registered offices of the Company. The relevant contractual agreements, as well as the Management Company's Articles of Incorporation are available for inspection at the registered offices of the Company during normal business hours.

14. Management Company

The Company has appointed MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. as the Management Company. In this capacity, the Management Company acts as asset manager, administrator and Distributor of the Company's shares. The Management Company has delegated the above-mentioned tasks as follows:

Tasks relating to investment management are performed by the Investment Managers named in the Chapter 22, "Subfunds", of a Subfund and administrative tasks are performed by Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A..

The Distributors named in Chapter 20, "Main Parties", are responsible for the distribution of the Company's shares.

The Management Company was incorporated in Luxembourg on 26 January 2004 as a joint-stock company for an indefinite period and is subject to the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of 17 December 2010. It has its registered office in Luxembourg, at 5, rue Jean Monnet.

The articles of incorporation of the Management Company were published in the "Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations" on 14 February 2004 and have since that time been amended several times. The latest amendments were published on 12 March 2014. The articles of incorporation of the Management Company are filed in their consolidated, legally binding form for public reference in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under no. B 98 834.

The equity capital of the Management Company amounts to three million three hundred thirty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-five (3,336,125) Swiss francs.

The board of directors of the Management Company shall have plenary powers on behalf of the Management Company and shall cause and undertake all such actions and provisions which are necessary in pursuit of the Management Company's objective, particularly in relation to the management of the Company's assets, administration and distribution of Shares.

The Board of Directors is currently composed of the members listed in Chapter 20, "Main Parties".

The Management Company shall be supervised by an independent auditor. At present, this function is performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers Luxembourg, société coopérative, Luxembourg.

In addition to the Company, the Management Company also manages other undertakings for collective investment.

15. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for investing the Subfunds' assets. The Board of Directors has appointed the Management Company to implement the Subfunds' investment policy on a day-to-day basis.

In order to implement the policy of each Subfund, the Management Company may delegate, under its permanent supervision and responsibility, the management of the assets of the Subfunds to one or more Investment Managers.

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager has discretion, on a day-to-day basis and subject to the overall control and ultimate responsibility of the Management Company, to purchase and sell securities and otherwise to manage the relevant Subfund's portfolios.

The Investment Manager may appoint in accordance with the investment management agreement entered into between the Investment Manager and the Management Company one or more Sub-Investment Managers for each Subfund to assist it in the management of the individual portfolios. The Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager/s for the respective Subfunds are indicated in Chapter 22, "Subfunds". The Management Company may at any time appoint an Investment Manager other than the one/s named in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", or may terminate the relation with any of the Investment Manager/s.

16. Depositary

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prior to the appointment and/or the use of any sub-custodian for the purposes of holding financial instruments of the Company or Subfunds, the Depositary analyses - based on applicable laws and regulations as well as its conflict of interests policy - potential conflicts of interests that may arise from such delegation of safekeeping functions and has - as of the date of this Prospectus

– not identified any potential conflict of interest that could arise out of such delegation.

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

Should a conflict of interest be identified and in case such conflict of interest cannot be neutralized, such conflict of interest will be disclosed to Shareholders and the Prospectus revised accordingly.

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

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

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

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

The Company and the Depositary may terminate the Depositary Agreement at any time by giving ninety (90) days' notice in writing. In case of a voluntary withdrawal of the Depositary or of its removal by the Company, the Depositary must be replaced in accordance with applicable laws and regulations by a successor depositary to whom the Company's assets are to be delivered and who will take over the functions and responsibilities of the Depositary. If the Company does not name such successor depositary in time the Depositary may notify the CSSF of the situation. The Company will take the necessary steps, if any, to initiate the liquidation of the Company, if no successor depositary bank has been appointed within two (2) months after the expiry of the aforementioned termination notice of ninety (90) days.

17. Central Administration

As mentioned in Chapter 14, "Management Company", the Management Company has transferred the management of the Company to Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A., a service company registered in Luxembourg, which belongs to Credit Suisse Group AG, and has authorized the latter in turn to delegate tasks wholly or partly to one or more third parties under the supervision and responsibility of the Management Company.

As the Central Administration, Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A., will assume all administrative duties that arise in connection with the administration of the Company, including the issue and redemption of Shares, valuation of assets, calculation of the Net Asset Value, accounting and maintenance of the register of Shareholders.

18. Regulatory Disclosure

Conflicts of Interest

The Management Company, the Central Administration, the Depositary and certain Distributors are part of Credit Suisse Group AG (the "Affiliated Person").

The Affiliated Person is a worldwide, full-service private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services organization and a major participant in the global financial markets. As such, the Affiliated Person is active in various business activities and may have other direct or indirect interests in the financial markets in which the Company invests. The Company will not be entitled to compensation related to such business activities.

The Management Company is not prohibited to enter into any transactions with the Affiliated Person, provided that such transactions are carried out as if

effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length. In such case, in addition to the management fees the Management Company earns for managing the Company, it may also have an arrangement with the issuer, dealer and/or Distributor of any products entitling it to a Share in the revenue from such products that it purchases on behalf of the Company.

Moreover, the Management Company is not prohibited to purchase or to provide advice to purchase any products on behalf of the Company where the issuer, dealer and/or Distributor of such products is part of the Affiliated Person provided that such transactions are carried out in the best interest of the Company as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length. Entities of the Affiliated Person act as counterparty and in respect of financial derivative contracts entered into by the Company.

Potential conflicts of interest or duties may arise because the Affiliated Person may have invested directly or indirectly in the Company. The Affiliated Person could hold a relatively large proportion of Shares in the Company.

Employees and Directors of the Affiliated Person may hold Shares in the Company. Employees of the Affiliated Person are bound by the terms of the respective policy on personal transactions and conflicts of interest applicable to them.

In the conduct of its business the Management Company and the Affiliated Person's policy is to identify, manage and where necessary prohibit any action or transaction that may pose a conflict between the interests of the Affiliated Persons' various business activities and the Company or its investors. The Affiliated Person, as well as the Management Company strive to manage any conflicts in a manner consistent with the highest standards of integrity and fair dealing. For this purpose, both have implemented procedures that shall ensure that any business activities involving a conflict which may harm the interests of the Company or its investors, are carried out with an appropriate level of independence and that any conflicts are resolved fairly.

Such procedures include, but are not limited to the following:

- Procedure to prevent or control the exchange of information between entities of the Affiliated Person;
- Procedure to ensure that any voting rights attached to the Company's assets are exercised in the sole interests of the Company and its investors;
- Procedures to ensure that any investment activities on behalf of the Company are executed in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in the interests of the Company and its investors;
- Procedure on management of conflicts of interest.

Notwithstanding its due care and best effort, there is a risk that the organisational or administrative arrangements made by the Management Company for the management of conflicts of interest are not sufficient to ensure with reasonable confidence, that risks of damage to the interests of the Company or its Shareholders will be prevented. In such case these non-neutralised conflicts of interest as well as the decisions taken will be reported to investors in an appropriate manner (e.g. in the notes to the financial statements of the Company). Respective information will also be available free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company.

Key Information Document

Starting as of 1 January 2023 and in accordance with Regulation (EU) 1286/2014, as amended, and the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/653, as amended (collectively referred to as the "PRIIPs Regulation"), a KID will be published for each Share Class where such Share Class is available to retail investors in the European Economic Area ("EEA").

A retail investor within the meaning of the preceding paragraph means any person who is a retail client as defined in article 4(1), point (11), of Directive 2014/65/EU ("MiFID II") (referred to herein as a "Retail Investor").

A KID will be handed over to Retail Investors and professional investors, where Shares are made available, offered or sold in the EEA, in good time prior to their subscription in the Company. In accordance with the PRIIPs Regulation, the KID will be provided to Retail Investors and professional investors (i) by using a durable medium other than paper or (ii) at <https://www.credit-suisse.com/microsites/multiconcept/en.html> in which case it can also be obtained, upon request, in paper form from the Company free of charge.

Complaints Handling

Investors are entitled to file complaints free of charge with the Distributor or the Management Company in an official language of their home country.

The complaints handling procedure is available free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company.

Exercise of Voting Rights

The Management Company has in place a dedicated policy as regards the exercise of voting rights attached to the instruments held in the Subfunds in order to act in the best interest of the Subfunds and the Shareholders and to avoid any possible conflicts of interest in relation to other funds, subfunds and investors. The Company has authorized the Management Company to exercise any voting rights attached to instruments held in the Subfunds on behalf of the Subfunds.

The Management Company may also sub-delegate its right to exercise such voting rights on behalf of the Subfunds to the Investment Manager of the respective Subfund if the Investment Manager has in place a voting rights policy in order to act in the interest of the Subfund and the Shareholders and to avoid any possible conflicts of interest in relation to other funds, subfunds and investors and furthermore exercises voting rights in the interest of the respective Subfund and the Shareholders.

Details of the actions taken will be made available to Shareholders free of charge on their request.

Best Execution

The Management Company acts in the best interests of the Company when executing investment decisions. For that purpose it takes all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for the Company, taking into account price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, order size and nature, or any other consideration relevant to the execution of the order (best execution). Where the Investment Managers are permitted to execute transactions, they will be committed contractually to apply equivalent best execution principles, if they are not already subject to equivalent best execution laws and regulations.

The best execution policy is available for investors free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company.

Investor Rights

The Company draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise its investor rights directly against the Company - notably the right to participate in general shareholders' meetings - if the investor is registered itself and in its own name in the registered account kept for the Company and its Shareholders by the Company's Central Administration. In cases where an investor invests in the Company through an intermediary investing into the Company in its own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain shareholder rights directly against the Company. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

Remuneration Policy

The Management Company has implemented the group standard remuneration policy and published a local appendix which is consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management and that neither encourages risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles of the Subfunds and the Articles of Incorporation nor impairs compliance with the Management Company's duty to act in the best interest of the Company and its Shareholders.

All employees of the Credit Suisse Group are subject to the Group Compensation Policy, the objectives of which include:

- (a) supporting a performance culture that is based on merit and differentiates and rewards excellent performance, both in the short and long term, and recognizes Credit Suisse's company values;
- (b) balancing the mix of fixed and variable compensation to appropriately reflect the value and responsibility of the role performed day to day, and to influence appropriate behaviours and actions; and
- (c) consistency with, and promotion of, effective risk management practices and Credit Suisse's compliance and control culture.

Details of the up-to-date remuneration policy of the Management Company, including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, including a description of the global Credit Suisse

Group compensation committee are available on <https://www.credit-suisse.com/microsites/multiconcept/en.html> and will be made available to investors free of charge upon request.

19. Data Protection

The Company and the Management Company are committed to protecting the personal data of the investors (including prospective investors) and of the other individuals whose personal information comes into their possession in the context of the investor's investments in the Company.

The Company and the Management Company have taken all necessary steps, to ensure compliance with the EU Regulation 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data and repealing Directive 95/46/EC and with any implementing legislation applicable to them (together, the "Data Protection Law") in respect of personal data processed by them in connection with investments made into the Company. This includes (non-exclusively) actions required in relation to: information about processing of the investor's personal data and, as the case may be, consent mechanisms, procedures for responding to requests to exercise individual rights, contractual arrangements with suppliers and other third parties, arrangements for overseas data transfers and record keeping and reporting policies and procedures. Personal data shall have the meaning given in the Data Protection Law and includes any information relating to an identifiable individual, such as the investor's name, address, invested amount, the investor's individual representatives' names as well as the name of the ultimate beneficial owner, where applicable, and such investor's bank account details.

When subscribing to the Shares, each investor is informed of the processing of his/her personal data (or, when the investor is a legal person, of the processing of such investor's individual representatives and/or ultimate beneficial owners' personal data) via a data protection notice which will be made available in the application form issued by the Company to the investors. This notice will inform the investors about the processing activities undertaken by the Company, the Management Company and their delegates in more details.

20. Main Parties

Company

White Fleet
5, rue Jean Monnet, L-2180 Luxembourg

Board of Directors of the Company

Emil Stark
Managing Director, Credit Suisse Funds AG, Zurich

Klaus Ebert
Independent Director, Luxembourg

Claude Metz
Director, Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg

Advisory Board of the Board of Directors

A Representative for each Subfund may be appointed in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", of this Prospectus.

Independent Auditor of the Company

PricewaterhouseCoopers Luxembourg,
société coopérative,
2 rue Gerhard Mercator, B.P. 1443, L-1014 Luxembourg

Management Company

MultiConcept Fund Management S.A., 5, rue Jean Monnet,
L-2180 Luxembourg

Board of Directors of the Management Company

Annemarie Nicole Arens
Independent Director, Luxembourg

Marcus Ulm
CEO MultiConcept Fund Management S.A, Luxembourg

Hans Peter Bär
Head of Fund Management Companies, Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG,
Switzerland

Arnold Louis Spruit
Independent Director, Luxembourg

Richard Browne
Head of Private Assets Fund Administration, Credit Suisse Fund Services
(Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg

Independent Auditor of the Management Company

PricewaterhouseCoopers Luxembourg,
société coopérative,
2 rue Gerhard Mercator, B.P. 1443, L-1014 Luxembourg

Depository

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

Paying Agents

The Company has appointed paying agents and may appoint further such paying agents to sell the Shares in specific legal jurisdictions. The paying agents are named in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

Distributors

The Company has appointed Distributors and may appoint further such Distributors to sell the Shares in specific legal jurisdictions. The Distributors are named in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

Central Administration

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

21. Distribution of Shares

In accordance with current laws, the Company intends to appoint Distributors to offer and sell the Shares of each Subfund in all countries in which the offer and sale of the Shares is permitted. In this context, the Distributors shall be

entitled to retain for themselves the issuing and/or conversion and/or redemption fees for the Shares sold by them or to waive such fees in full or in part. Distribution agreements with Distributors are concluded for an indefinite period and may be terminated by either contracting party in writing subject to a three-month period of notice.

The Company's current Distributors are listed under "Distributors" in Chapter 22, "Subfunds". Additional Distributors may be appointed by the Company in due course.

22. Subfunds

White Fleet - OLZ Equity World Optimized ESG

Investment Objective

The objective of the subfund White Fleet – OLZ Equity World Optimized ESG (the “Subfund”) is to achieve the highest possible return in the issue currency of the respective Class, while taking due account of the principle of risk diversification, the security of the capital invested and the liquidity of the assets.

Investment Policy

To achieve the investment objective, at least two thirds of the Subfund’s total assets shall be invested (directly or indirectly) worldwide in equities and equity-type securities (participation certificates, dividend right certificates, etc.) and/or in futures (long) on equity indices. The Subfund is actively managed and references the MSCI World Index (NR)¹ (the “Benchmark”) as part of its investment process. There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Subfund’s portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the Benchmark. Such deviation may be material.

The companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization (micro, small, mid, large caps), sector or geographical location. This may lead to a concentration in geographical and/or sector terms.

Apart from traditional criteria based on financial analysis the Investment Manager also recognizes additional requirements regarding corporate governance as well as social and environmental factors, so called ESG criteria (Environmental, Social, Governance). The Subfund promotes environmental or social characteristics and qualifies under Article 8 of the SFDR, as further described in Annex A of Chapter 23 “Sustainability-Related Disclosures”.

In addition, the Subfund may – subject to the investment principles set out above – invest in structured products (e.g. certificates) on equities, equity baskets and equity indices that are denominated in freely convertible currencies, are sufficiently liquid, and are issued by first-class banks. These structured products must qualify as securities pursuant to Art. 41 of the Law of 17 December 2010. Furthermore, these structured products must be valued regularly and transparently on the basis of independent sources. The structured products must not entail any leverage effect. As well as satisfying the regulations on risk spreading, the equity baskets and equity indices must be sufficiently diversified.

The Subfund may also hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of the Subfund’s assets in the conditions set out in Chapter 3, “Investment Policy”.

The Subfund may invest up to one third of its assets in money market instruments and bonds (convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants), notes, and other fixed or variable-interest debt instruments and rights issued by private and public borrowers and denominated in freely convertible currencies. Up to the same limit, the Subfund may invest in sight balances denominated in freely convertible currencies. This allocation does not include the liquidity component required for covering the exposure arising from futures contracts.

Contrary to what is set forth in Chapter 5, “Investment Restrictions” Section 5, the Subfund may invest up to 49% of its net assets in units/shares of other UCITS and/or other UCIs pursuant to section 1) paragraph e) of Chapter 5, “Investment Restrictions”.

¹ The MSCI World Index (NR) used by the Subfund within the meaning of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time (“Benchmarks Regulation”), is being provided by MSCI Limited in its capacity as administrator of the benchmark, as defined in the Benchmarks Regulation (the “Benchmark Administrator”). The Benchmark Administrator is not yet listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation, as it is an entity located in a country outside of the European Union and does not comply with the conditions laid down in article 30(1) of the Benchmarks Regulation nor has it

In the interests of efficiently managing the portfolio, the aforementioned investments may also be effected indirectly by way of derivatives. In the case of such transactions, the Subfund may not under any circumstances deviate from the investment principles described in this Prospectus.

Notwithstanding with the above, for tax reasons, more than 50% of the Subfund’s assets will be invested on a continuous basis in equity participation in the meaning of Section 2(6) and 2(8) of the German Investment Tax Act (“GITA”):

Equity investments as defined in the GITA are:

(i) shares in corporations which are admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organized market,

(ii) shares in corporations which are resident in a Member State of the European Union or in another Contracting State to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject to income taxation for corporations there and are not exempt from such taxation,

(iii) shares in corporations, which are resident outside the European Union and the European Economic Area and are subject there to income tax for corporations of at least 15% and which are not exempt from such tax and

(iv) units in other investment funds which, according to their investment terms, invest more than 50% of their value or their assets in the aforementioned shares of corporations, with 51% of their value and units in other investment funds which, according to their investment policies, invest at least 25% of their value or their assets in the aforementioned shares of corporations, with 25% of their value.

In case of units in other investment funds, the following applies in deviation of the above mentioned 51% or 25% if applicable:

(a) if an equity fund provides in its investment terms for a percentage higher than 51 percent of its value or assets, or if a mixed fund provides in its investment terms for a percentage higher than 25 percent of its value or assets, the investment unit is considered as an equity participation to the extent of this higher percentage, or (b) in case of units in other investment funds which are valued at least once a week, the equity participation shall be taken into account to the extent of the quota of such investment funds published on each valuation day at which they actually invest in the aforementioned equity investments.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Profile of a Typical Investor

This Subfund is suitable for investors wishing to participate in the economic development of the world’s equity markets and who are looking for a balanced, broadly diversified exposure to equities. Investors should be aware that the investments of the Subfund are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities and derivatives. The value of the investments and the income derived therefrom may fall as well as rise, and it is possible that investors will not recoup the original amount invested in the Subfund.

Specific Risk Factors

In addition to the risks listed in Chapter 6, “Risk Factors”, potential investors should note that various risks arising from money flows in connection with

required recognition in accordance with article 32 of the Benchmarks Regulation

The Management Company has adopted a written plan setting out actions, which it will take with respect to the Subfund in the event that the Benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided (the “Contingency Plan”), as required by article 28(2) of the Benchmarks Regulation. In such case, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly. Investors may access the Contingency Plan upon request at the registered office of the Company.

subscriptions and redemptions may reduce the targeted return. Moreover, potential investors should be aware of the fact that the counterparty risk cannot be eliminated completely in derivative strategies. The Subfund, however, will endeavor to minimize these risks by engaging in various hedging activities.

Investors should note that the Reference Currency of the Subfund is CHF, and although the Investment Manager has the ability to hedge the Subfund's exposure to movements in other currencies, there is the risk that any foreign currency exposure will not be fully or successfully hedged and that the Net Asset Value could move down due to a fall in the value of non-CHF currencies against the CHF. Where the Investment Manager decides to hedge part or all of a currency exposure, the hedging process may from time to time result in a small residual currency exposure due to market movements.

Specific Sustainability Risks

The Subfund will be exposed to some Sustainability Risks, which will differ from company to company. In particular, some companies, markets and sectors will have greater exposure to Sustainability Risks than others.

The Subfund may be exposed to regions which might have relatively low governmental or regulatory oversight or low transparency or disclosure of sustainability factors.

Investors should also read and consider the risk factor entitled "Sustainability Risks" in Chapter 6, "Risk Factors", before investing in the Subfund.

Performance

Information about the performance of the Subfund is contained in the Key Information Document. Historical performance is not a guarantee of future returns.

Reference Currency

The Reference Currency of the Subfund is Swiss Franc.

The Investment Manager may decide to hedge or not to hedge the Subfund's exposure to other currencies, if it considers this to be in the interest of the Shareholders. Currency hedging (if any) will be made through the use of various techniques including the entering into forward currency contracts, currency options and futures. The relevant currency hedging is intended to reduce a Shareholder's exposure to the respective currencies in which the Subfund's investments are denominated. There is no guarantee that any hedging will be effective. Where the currency exposure of the Subfund is not fully hedged or where the hedging transactions are not completely effective, the value of the assets of the Subfund may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates. From time to time the Investment Manager may not fully hedge the currency exposure, if it considers this to be in the interest of the Shareholders. Any costs incurred relating to the abovementioned hedging will be borne by the Subfund.

In addition, the foreign exchange exposure of the assets of the Subfund attributable to Classes EDH (EUR hedged), IEH (EUR hedged) and UDH (USD hedged) is generally hedged in order to minimize, so far as reasonably practicable, the impact of fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Reference Currency of the Subfund and such other currency. Again, there can be no guarantee that any such hedging transactions that are put in place will be effective. The costs and any benefit of hedging the foreign currency exposure of the assets attributable to any Class with a reference currency other than the Reference Currency of the Subfund will be allocated solely to the relevant Class.

Classes

Shares are currently issued in Classes, CD (CHF), C (CHF), ED (EUR), E (EUR), UD (USD), U (USD), EDH (EUR hedged), UDH (USD hedged), IC (CHF), IE (EUR), IU (USD), IEH (EUR hedged), and ZC (CHF)

Shares of all Classes are capital-growth Shares available in uncertificated form only.

The issue currency Classes CD (CHF), C (CHF), IC (CHF), ZC (CHF) and is the Reference Currency. The issue currency of Classes E (EUR), IE (EUR), IEH (EUR hedged), ED (EUR) and EDH (EUR hedged) is the EUR. The issue currency of Class U (USD), UD (USD), UDH (USD hedged), IU (USD) is the USD.

Shares of Classes CD (CHF), C (CHF), ED (EUR), E (EUR), EDH (EUR hedged), UD (USD), U (USD) and UDH (USD hedged) are open to subscription by retail investors.

Shares of Classes IC (CHF), IE (EUR), IEH (EUR hedged), IU (new) and ZC (CHF) are reserved for institutional investors. Institutional investors are investors referred to in Art. 174, para. 2, lit. c) of the Law of 17 December 2010 and meeting the conditions resulting from the Luxembourg administrative practice. The "taxe d'abonnement" mentioned in Section 1) of Chapter 8, "Expenses and Taxes", is reduced to 0.01% p.a. for Classes I (CHF), IE (EUR), Z (CHF) and ZH (CHF).

Shares of Class ZC (CHF) are reserved for institutional investors (in the meaning as described in the preceding paragraph) having entered into a specific agreement with the Investment Manager that provides for such investments or any of its group companies as well as for investment funds / vehicle managed by the Investment Manager or any of its group companies.

Regarding Classes EDH (EUR hedged), IEH (EUR hedged) and UDH (USD hedged) the risk resulting from the exposure to currencies other than the Reference Currency is limited to maximum 20% of the Net Asset Value of such Class mainly by means of forward foreign exchange transactions.

Hedged Classes are Classes to which a hedging strategy aiming at mitigating currency risk is applied, in accordance with ESMA opinion on share classes of UCITS (ESMA34-43-296).

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", the Company will enter into hedging transactions to hedge the foreign exchange risk Class in the following Classes:

- EDH (EUR hedged);
- IEH (EUR hedged); and
- UDH (USD hedged); and

Entitlements to fractions of Shares will be rounded down to three decimal places.

Initial Issue Price

The initial issue prices of Shares of the different Classes are described below:

- CD (CHF): CHF 100;
- C (CHF): CHF 100;
- ED (EUR): EUR 100;
- E (EUR): EUR 100;
- EDH (EUR hedged): EUR 100;
- IC(CHF): CHF 1000;
- IE (EUR): EUR 1000;
- IEH (EUR hedged): EUR 1000;
- UD (USD): USD 100;
- U (USD): USD 100;
- UDH (USD hedged): USD 100;
- IU (USD): USD 1000;
- ZC (CHF): CHF 1000; and
-

After the initial issue, the issue price will be calculated as set out below under "Subscription of Shares" and "Net Asset Value".

Minimum Initial Subscription

For all Classes the minimum initial subscription is one Share.

Sales and Redemption Charges (in favor of the Subfund)

The maximum sales and redemption charge for all Classes is up to 0.5% of the subscribed or redeemed amount.

The sales and redemption charges accrue to the assets of the Subfund whenever Shares are issued or redeemed. This contribution to costs covers the standard brokerage and bank charges incurred by the Subfund in connection with the purchase or sale of investments. If – as in the case of contributions in kind – the Subfund do not incur any costs for the purchase of investments, the Company may waive the charges.

Sales Charge (in favor of the Distributors)

The maximum sales charge in favor of the Distributors for Shares of all Classes amounts to up to 2% of the subscribed amount.

Net Asset Value

As defined in Chapter 7 of this Prospectus, “Net Asset Value”, the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the Subfund shall be calculated as of each Valuation Day (as defined in Chapter 7 of this Prospectus, “Net Asset Value”).

Subscription of Shares

Shares may be purchased on any Banking Day except on 24 December and 31 December at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class, plus the applicable sales charges and any taxes. Contrary to what is stated in Chapter 4, “Investment in White Fleet”, (ii), written subscription applications must be received by the Central Administration by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days prior to the Valuation Day.

Payment into the account of the Depositary must be effected within one Banking Day after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the Shares was determined.

Redemption of Shares

The Company will in principle redeem Shares on any Banking Day except on 24 December and 31 December at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class, less the redemption charges and any applicable taxes. Contrary to what is stated in Chapter 4, “Investment in White Fleet”, (ii), written redemption applications must be received by the Central Administration by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days prior to the Valuation Day.

Payment of the redemption price of the Shares shall be made within one Banking Day following calculation of this price.

Conversion of Shares

Shareholders may convert all or part of their Shares into Shares of another Class of the Subfund or into Shares of the same or another Class of another Subfund of the Company managed by the Investment Manager. The conversion of Shares of the Subfund into Shares of another Subfund of the Company which is not managed by the Investment Manager is not possible.

No conversion charges (in favour of the Subfund nor in favour of the Distributors) will be charged for a conversion of the Shares into Shares of another Class of the same Subfund.

Management Fee

The maximum annual management fee, calculated monthly on the basis of the average Net Asset Value of the Class in question, amounts up to 1.25% p.a. (plus any applicable taxes, if any) for Classes CD (CHF), C (CHF), ED (EUR), E (EUR), EDH (EUR hedged), IC (CHF), IE (EUR), IEH (EUR hedged), UD (USD), U (USD), UDH (USD hedged) and IU (USD)- There is no management fee for the Class ZC (CHF) The actual management fee charged shall be disclosed in the relevant annual or semi-annual report.

Costs Related to Investments in Target Funds

Investors should note that investments in Target Funds generally incur the same costs both at Subfund and Target Fund level. The Management Company may also charge a management fee for investments in Target Funds considered to be Affiliated Funds.

The cumulative management fee at Subfund and Target Fund level shall not exceed 3 % per annum.

The Investment Manager may receive fees, commissions, reimbursements, discounts or other benefits in relation to investments made in Target Funds on behalf of the Subfund. Any such payments received by the Investment Manager will be passed on to the Subfund.

Compulsory Liquidation of the Subfund

Contrary to what is stated in Chapter 11, “Lifetime, Liquidation and Merger”, the Subfund may undergo liquidation and compulsory redemption of Shares subject to a resolution being passed by the Board of Directors provided the total net assets of the Subfund fall below CHF 20 million.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed OLZ AG, Bern/Switzerland, as Investment Manager to assist with the performance of its duties. The Investment Manager is permitted to conclude transactions with a broker and to offer such transactions to the Management Company following their conclusion. Should the Management Company reject such a transaction, the relevant transaction shall be regarded as having been executed for the Investment Manager’s own account.

Distributor

OLZ AG

Marktgasse 24, 3011 Bern, Switzerland.

Paying Agent

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

White Fleet - OLZ Equity Emerging Market ex China Optimized ESG

Investment Objective

The objective of the subfund White Fleet – OLZ Equity Emerging Market ex China Optimized ESG (the “Subfund”) is to achieve the highest possible return in CHF (the “Reference Currency”), while taking due account of the principle of risk diversification, the security of the capital invested and the liquidity of the assets.

The Subfund seeks mainly capital appreciation by investing into emerging market equities and giving due consideration to diversification and liquidity.

Investment Policy

At least two-thirds of the Subfund’s assets are invested in equities and equity-type securities (American Depository Receipts [ADRs], Global Depository Receipts [GDRs], profit-sharing certificates, dividend rights certificates, participation certificates, etc. each of which qualifies as transferable security within the meaning of the Law of 17 December 2010) of companies, which are domiciled in or carry out the bulk of their business activities in emerging countries worldwide and in investment funds primarily taking exposure on the equity markets within the emerging countries. In this context, emerging countries are defined as countries which are at the time of investment not considered by the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC), a leading index provider or by any other source approved by the Management Company, to be developed, high-income industrialized countries. **As a result of applicable local law in India the Subfund will with effect as of 10 May 2016 be allowed to directly or indirectly invest in India.**

The Subfund is actively managed and references the MSCI Emerging Markets ex China² (the “Benchmark”) as part of its investment process.

There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Subfund’s portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the Benchmark. Such deviation may be material.

Apart from traditional criteria based on financial analysis the Investment Manager also recognizes additional requirements regarding corporate governance as well as social and environmental factors, so called ESG criteria (Environmental, Social, Governance). The Subfund promotes environmental or social characteristics and qualifies under Article 8 of the SFDR, as further described in Annex B of Chapter 23 “Sustainability-Related Disclosures”.

In addition, the Subfund may in particular invest up to one-third of its total assets, on a worldwide basis and in any currency, or in money market instruments as per section 1) h) Chapter 5 “Investment Restrictions”, or in other liquid instruments.

For hedging purposes and in the interest of the efficient management of the portfolio, the Subfund may also take exposure on the emerging markets by way of derivatives, such as futures, swaps (with the exception of total return swaps) and options on equities, equity-type securities and equity indices of companies which are domiciled in or carry out the bulk of their business activities in emerging countries worldwide, provided the limits set out in Chapter 5, “Investment Restrictions”, are observed.

The indices on which such derivatives are based shall be chosen in accordance with Art. 9 of the Grand-Ducal Decree of February 8, 2008.

In addition, the Subfund may (subject to the investment principles set out above) invest up to 30% of its net assets in structured products (certificates,

notes) on equities, equity-type securities, equity baskets and equity indices of companies in emerging countries worldwide that are sufficiently liquid and issued by first-class banks (or by issuers that offer investor protection comparable to that provided by first-class banks).

These structured products must qualify as securities pursuant to Art. 41 of the Law of 17 December 2010. These structured products must be valued regularly and transparently on the basis of independent sources. Structured products must not entail any leverage effect. As well as satisfying the regulations on risk spreading, the equity baskets and equity indices must be sufficiently diversified.

Contrary to what is set forth in Chapter 5, “Investment Restrictions” Section 5, the Subfund may invest up to 49% of its net assets in units/shares of other UCITS and/or other UCIs pursuant to section 1) paragraph e) of Chapter 5, “Investment Restrictions”.

Furthermore, to hedge currency risks and to take exposure to one or more other currencies, the Subfund may enter into forward foreign exchange and other currency derivatives in accordance with section 3 of Chapter 5, “Investment Restrictions”.

The Subfund may also hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of the Subfund's assets in the conditions set out in Chapter 3, “Investment Policy”. In addition, liquid assets held by this Subfund in the form of sight and time deposits, together with debt instruments which generate interest income within the meaning of Council Directive (EU) 2015/2060 and UCITS which themselves invest in short-term time deposits and money market instruments may not exceed 25% of the Subfund’s net assets.”

Notwithstanding with the above, for tax reasons, more than 50% of the Subfund's assets will be invested on a continuous basis in equity participations in the meaning of Section 2(6) and 2(8) of the German Investment Tax Act (“GITA”):

Equity investments as defined in the GITA are:

- (i) shares in corporations which are admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organized market,
- (ii) shares in corporations which are resident in a Member State of the European Union or in another Contracting State to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject to income taxation for corporations there and are not exempt from such taxation,
- (iii) shares in corporations, which are resident outside the European Union and the European Economic Area and are subject there to income tax for corporations of at least 15% and which are not exempt from such tax and
- (iv) units in other investment funds which, according to their investment terms, invest more than 50% of their value or their assets in the afore mentioned shares of corporations, with 51% of their value and units in other investment funds which, according to their investment policies, invest at least 25% of their value or their assets in the afore mentioned shares of corporations, with 25% of their value.

In case of units in other investment funds, the following applies in deviation of the above mentioned 51% or 25% if applicable:

- (a) if an equity fund provides in its investment terms for a percentage higher than 51 percent of its value or assets, or if a mixed fund provides in its investment terms for a percentage higher than 25 percent of its value or assets, the investment unit is considered as an equity participation to the extent of this higher percentage, or
- (b) in case of units in other investment

Regulation nor has it required recognition in accordance with article 32 of the Benchmarks Regulation

The Management Company has adopted a written plan setting out actions, which it will take with respect to the Subfund in the event that the Benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided (the “Contingency Plan”), as required by article 28(2) of the Benchmarks Regulation. In such case, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly. Investors may access the Contingency Plan upon request at the registered office of the Company.

² The MSCI Emerging Market ex China Index used by the Subfund within the meaning of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time (“Benchmarks Regulation”), is being provided by MSCI Limited in its capacity as administrator of the benchmark, as defined in the Benchmarks Regulation (the “Benchmark Administrator”). The Benchmark Administrator is not yet listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation, as it in an entity located in a country outside of the European Union and does not comply with the conditions laid down in article 30(1) of the Benchmarks

funds which are valued at least once a week, the equity participation shall be taken into account to the extent of the quota of such investment funds published on each valuation day at which they actually invest in the aforementioned equity investments.

BVV2 Provisions

As part of the selection of investments for the Subfund, the applicable investment regulations for financial investments of Swiss pension funds of the Swiss Federal Act on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Plans (BVG) and the Swiss Ordinance on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Plans (BVV 2) are taken into account. Therefore, the Subfund is generally suitable for investments made by occupational pension insurances (the so-called "2nd Pillar" of the Swiss retirement provisions) and for investments in the context of self-provisions (the so-called "3rd Pillar" of the Swiss retirement provisions), specifically for unit-linked life insurance policies and pension accounts of Pillar 3a. All investors who are subject to BVV 2 are responsible for ensuring that the guidelines of the investment policy of the Subfund conform to their own investment guidelines. The investment regulations (including risk diversification requirements) of BVG and BVV 2 are taken into account at the Subfund level, the equity component and the component for foreign currencies without currency hedging in application of Art. 50(4) of BVV 2 may differ from those pursuant to Art. 55(b) and (e) of BVV 2. The Subfund does not invest in the categories pursuant to Art. 55 (a), (c) or (d) of BVV 2. This is without prejudice to the mandatory provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010 insofar as these are more restrictive, and to the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus.

Risk Information

Investors should carefully consider all of the risk factors set out in Chapter 6, "Risk Factors" before investing in the Subfund.

As a result of a change in applicable local law, the Subfund will with effect as of 10 May 2016 be allowed to directly or indirectly invest in India. In relation thereto, specific attention is also drawn on the risk factor entitled "Investments in India" set out in Chapter 6, "Risk Factors" as investments in India involve specific risks. Accordingly, potential investors are referred in particular to the risks set out in Chapter 6, "Risk Factors" in relation to the FPI registration of the Subfund and the potential disclosure of information and personal data regarding the investors in the Subfund to the Indian local supervisory authorities and to the DDP.

As regards the Subfund's exposure to equities through the Stock Connect Scheme or similar scheme(s), the investors' attention is drawn to the different risk factors in section "Investments in China" in Chapter 6, "Risk Factors".

Investors should note that the Reference Currency of the Subfund is CHF, and although the Investment Manager has the ability to hedge the Subfund's exposure to movements in other currencies, there is the risk that any foreign currency exposure will not be fully or successfully hedged and that the Net Asset Value could move down due to a fall in the value of non-CHF currencies against the CHF. Where the Investment Manager decides to hedge part or all of a currency exposure, the hedging process may from time to time result in a small residual currency exposure due to market movements.

Sustainability Risks

The Subfund will be exposed to some Sustainability Risks, which will differ from company to company. In particular, some companies, markets and sectors will have greater exposure to Sustainability Risks than others.

The Subfund may be exposed to regions which might have relatively low governmental or regulatory oversight or low transparency or disclosure of sustainability factors.

Investors should also read and consider the risk factor entitled "Sustainability Risks" in Chapter 6, "Risk Factors", before investing in the Subfund.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Profile of a Typical Investor

This Subfund is suitable for investors wishing to participate in the emerging equity markets and in the economic development of the world's equity markets, and who are looking for a balanced, broadly diversified exposure to equities. Investors should be aware that the investments of the Fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities and derivatives. The value of the investments and the income derived therefrom may fall as well as rise, and it is possible that investors will not recoup the original amount invested in the Fund.

Performance

Information about the performance of the Subfund is contained in the Key Information Document. Historical performance is not a guarantee of future returns.

Reference Currency

The Reference Currency of the Subfund is Swiss Franc.

The Investment Manager may decide to hedge or not to hedge the Subfund's exposure to other currencies, if it considers this to be in the interest of the Shareholders. Currency hedging (if any) will be made through the use of various techniques including the entering into forward currency contracts, currency options and futures. The relevant currency hedging is intended to reduce a Shareholder's exposure to the respective currencies in which the Subfund's investments are denominated. There is no guarantee that any hedging will be effective. Where the currency exposure of the Subfund is not fully hedged or where the hedging transactions are not completely effective, the value of the assets of the Subfund may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates. From time to time the Investment Manager may not fully hedge the currency exposure, if it considers this to be in the interest of the Shareholders. Any costs incurred relating to the above mentioned hedging will be borne by the Subfund.

In addition, the foreign exchange exposure of the assets of the Subfund attributable to Classes EDH (EUR hedged) and UDH (USD hedged) is generally hedged in order to minimize, so far as reasonably practicable, the impact of fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Reference Currency of the Subfund and such other currency. Again, there can be no guarantee that any such hedging transactions that are put in place will be effective. The costs and any benefit of hedging the foreign currency exposure of the assets attributable to any Class with a reference currency other than the Reference Currency of the Subfund will be allocated solely to the relevant Class.

Classes

Shares in the Subfund are currently issued in Classes CD (CHF), C (CHF), ED (EUR), E (EUR), EDH (EUR hedged), IC (CHF), IE (EUR), IEH (EUR hedged), UD (USD), U (USD), UDH (USD hedged), IU (USD), and ZC (CHF).

The Shares of all Classes are capital-growth Shares available in uncertificated form only.

Shares of Classes CD (CHF), C (CHF), IC (CHF), and ZC (CHF) are issued in the Reference Currency, whereas Shares of Classes UD (USD), U (USD), UDH (USD hedged) and IU (USD) are issued in USD. Shares of Classes ED (EUR), E (EUR) EDH (EUR hedged), IE (EUR) IEH (EUR hedged) are issued in EUR.

Shares of Classes CD (CHF), UD (USD), UDH (USD hedged), ED (EUR), EDH (EUR hedged), C (CHF), E (EUR), U (USD), are open to subscription by retail investors.

Class IC (CHF), IE (EUR), Shares attract the reduced management fees set out below. Class IC (CHF), IE (EUR), ZC (CHF) and IEH (EUR hedged), IU (USD) Shares are reserved for institutional investors. Institutional investors are investors referred to in Art. 174, para. 2, lit. c) of the Law of 17 December 2010 and meeting the conditions resulting from the Luxembourg administrative practice. For Class IC (CHF), IE (EUR), IEH (EUR hedged), IU (USD) and ZC (CHF) Shares, the "taxe d'abonnement" mentioned in Section i. of Chapter 8, "Expenses and Taxes", amounts to just 0.01% p.a..

Shares of Class ZC (CHF) are reserved for institutional investors (in the meaning as described in the preceding paragraph) having entered into a special agreement with the Investment Manager that provides for such investments or any of its group companies as well as for investment funds/vehicles managed by the Investment Manager or any of its group companies.

Regarding Class UDH (USD hedged) and EDH (EUR hedged) and IEH(EUR hedged) the risk resulting from the exposure to currencies other than the Reference Currency is limited to maximum 20% of the Net Asset Value of such Class mainly by means of forward foreign exchange transactions.

Hedged Classes are Classes to which a hedging strategy aiming at mitigating currency risk is applied, in accordance with ESMA opinion on share classes of UCITS (ESMA34-43-296).

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", the Company will enter into hedging transactions to hedge the foreign exchange risk in the following Classes:

- EDH (EUR hedged);
- UDH (USD hedged); and
- IEH (EUR hedged);

Entitlements to fractions of Shares will be rounded down to three decimal places.

Initial Issue Price

The initial issue prices per Share of Shares of the different Classes are described below:

- CD (CHF): CHF 100;
- C (CHF): CHF 100;
- UD (USD): USD 100;
- UDH (USD hedged): USD 100;
- U (USD): USD 100;
- ED (EUR): EUR 100;
- E (EUR): EUR 100;
- EDH (EUR hedged): EUR 100;
- IC (CHF): CHF 1'000;
- IE (EUR): EUR 1'000;
- IEH (EUR hedged) : EUR 1'000;
- IU (USD),: USD 1000;
- ZC (CHF): CHF 1'000; and

After the initial issue, the issue price will be calculated as set out below under "Subscription of Shares".

Minimum Initial Subscription

For all Classes the minimum initial subscription is 1 (one) Share.

Sales and Redemption Charges (in favor of the Subfund)

The maximum sales and redemption charge for all Classes is up to 0.5% of the subscribed or redeemed amount.

The sales and redemption charges accrue to the assets of the Subfund concerned whenever Shares are issued or redeemed. This contribution to costs covers the standard brokerage and bank charges incurred by the Subfund in connection with the purchase or sale of investments. If – as in the case of contributions in kind – the Subfund does not incur any costs for the purchase of investments, the Company may waive the charges.

Sales Charge (in favor of the Distributors)

The maximum sales charge in favor of the Distributors for Shares of all Classes amounts to up to 2% of the subscribed amount.

Net Asset Value

Contrary to what is stated in section a) of Chapter 7, "Net Asset Value", securities which are listed or regularly traded on a stock exchange shall be valued at the last available traded price.

Subscription of Shares

Shares may be purchased on any Banking Day except on 24 December and 31 December at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class of the corresponding Subfund, plus the applicable sales charges and any taxes. Contrary to what is stated in Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", ii), written subscription applications must be received by the Central Administration by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days prior to the Valuation Day.

Payment into the account of the Depositary must be effected within one Banking Day after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the Shares was determined.

Redemption of Shares

The Company will in principle redeem Shares on any Banking Day except on 24 December and 31 December at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class of the Subfund concerned (using the method for calculating the "Net Asset Value" set out in Chapter 7), less the redemption charges and any applicable taxes. Contrary to what is stated in Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", ii), written redemption applications must be received by the Central Administration by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days prior to the Valuation Day.

Payment of the redemption price of the Shares must be effected within one Banking Day after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the Shares was determined.

Conversion of Shares

Shareholders may convert all or part of their Shares into Shares of another Class of the Subfund or into Shares of the same or another Class of another Subfund of the Company management by the Investment Manager. The conversion of Shares of the Subfund into Shares of another Subfund of the Company which is not managed by the Investment Manager is not possible.

No conversion charges (in favour of the Subfund nor in favour of the distributors) will be charged for a conversion of the Shares into Shares of another Class of the same Subfund.

No Shares of the Subfund will be, directly or indirectly, advertised, offered, distributed or sold to persons resident in India and, no subscription applications for Shares in the Subfund will be accepted if the acquisition of these Shares is financed by funds derived from sources within India. As described in the Articles of Incorporation and in Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", the Company is entitled to compulsorily redeem all Shares held by a Shareholder in any circumstances in which the Company determines that such compulsory redemption would avoid material legal, regulatory, pecuniary, tax, economic, proprietary, administrative or other disadvantages to the Company, including but not limited to the cases where such Shares are held by Shareholders who are not entitled to acquire or possess these Shares or who fail to comply with any obligations associated with the holding of these Shares under the applicable regulations. As a consequence the Shareholders shall note that the legal, regulatory or tax requirements applicable to their shareholding in the Subfund may include specific local requirements applicable as per the Indian laws and regulations and that noncompliance with the Indian regulations might lead to the termination of their investment in the Subfund, the compulsory redemption (in whole or in part) of the Shares held by the investors in the Subfund, the retention of any redemption proceeds to the investors or to any other measures taken by the local authorities and impacting the investment of the investor in the Subfund.

Management Fee

The maximum annual management fee for Classes CD (CHF), C (CHF), UD (USD), U (USD), UDH (USD hedged), E (EUR), ED (EUR) and EDH (EUR hedged), calculated monthly on the basis of the average Net Asset Value of the Class in question, amounts -up to 1.75% p.a. and up to 1.25% p.a. for Class IC (CHF), IE

(EUR), IEH (EUR hedged) and IU (USD) Shares. There is no management fee for the Class ZC (CHF) Shares. The actual management fee charged shall be disclosed in the relevant annual or semi-annual report.

Costs Related to Investments in Target Funds

Investors should note that investments in Target Funds generally incur the same costs both at Subfund and Target Fund level. The Management Company may also charge a management fee for investments in Target Funds considered to be Affiliated Funds.

The cumulative management fee at Subfund and Target Fund level shall not exceed 3 % per annum.

The Investment Manager may receive fees, commissions, reimbursements, discounts or other benefits in relation to investments made in Target Funds on behalf of the Subfund. Any such payments received by the Investment Manager will be passed on to the Subfund.

Compulsory Liquidation of the Subfunds

Contrary to what is stated in Chapter 11 ("Lifetime, Liquidation and Merger"), the Subfund may undergo liquidation and compulsory redemption of Shares subject to a resolution being passed by the Company's Board of Directors provided the total net assets of the respective Subfund fall below EUR 15 million.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed OLZ AG, Bern/Switzerland, as Investment Manager to assist with the performance of its duties. The Investment Manager is permitted to conclude transactions with a broker and to offer such transactions to the Management Company following their conclusion. Should the Management Company reject such a transaction, the relevant transaction shall be regarded as having been executed for the Investment Manager's own account.

Distributor

OLZ AG
Marktgasse 24, 3011 Bern, Switzerland

Paying Agent

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

White Fleet - OLZ Equity China Optimized ESG

Investment Objective

The objective of the subfund White Fleet – OLZ Equity China Optimized ESG (the "Subfund") is to achieve the highest possible return in the issue currency of the respective Class, while taking due account of the principle of risk diversification, the security of the capital invested and the liquidity of the assets. The Subfund adopts certain measure with respect to sustainability risk (environmental, social and governance) in order to avoid, respectively mitigate actual or potential adverse impact on the value of the investments.

Investment Policy

To achieve the investment objective, the Subfund shall invest exclusively in China and Hong Kong stocks according to the restrictions set out below.

At least two-thirds of the Subfund's assets shall be invested directly or indirectly in (i) stocks included in the MSCI China Index³ including, but not limited to, American Depository Receipts [ADRs] and Global Depository Receipts [GDRs]), (ii) stocks of companies domiciled in China or Hong Kong, and (iii) stocks of companies with Bloomberg Country of Risk in China/Hong Kong.

The Subfund is actively managed and references the MSCI CHINA Index (the "Benchmark") as part of its investment process.

The Investment Manager has full discretion over the composition of the Subfund's portfolio even though the securities included in the Benchmark are generally representative of the Subfund's portfolio. Different versions of the benchmark, in particular regarding the currency, may be used when presenting the performance of the Fund to investors to take account of, inter alia, hedging activity at the Subfund level, if the Investment Manager considers such versions to better reflect the actual performance of the Subfund's portfolio.

There are no restrictions on the extent to which the Subfund's portfolio and performance may deviate from the ones of the Benchmark. Such deviation may be material.

Contrary to what is set forth in Chapter 5, "Investment Restrictions" Section 5, the Subfund may invest up to 49% of its net assets in units/shares of other UCITS and/or other UCIs pursuant to section 1) paragraph e) of Chapter 5, "Investment Restrictions" with a regional focus in China or Hong Kong and money market funds.

The Subfund may also hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20% of the Subfund's assets in the conditions set out in Chapter 3, "Investment Policy".

In addition, the Subfund may invest cumulatively up to one-third of its assets in other liquid assets such as (i) time deposits and (ii) money market instruments and money market funds in the conditions set out in Chapter 3 "Investment Policy".

The Subfund may not allocate more than 10% of its assets to (i) bonds, (ii) stocks worldwide excluding stocks of companies domiciled or with Bloomberg Country of Risk in China/Hong Kong, and (iii) real estate investment trust (REIT). Moreover, it may not allocate more than 30% to structured products (e.g. certificates),

For hedging purposes and in the interest of the efficient management of the portfolio, the Subfund may also take exposure to China/Hong Kong equities, equity-type securities and equity indices by way of derivatives, such as futures, swaps (with the exception of total return swaps) and options, provided the limits set out in Chapter 5, "Investment Restrictions", are observed.

The MSCI China Index used by the Subfund within the meaning of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time ("Benchmarks Regulation"), is being provided by MSCI Limited in its capacity as administrator of the benchmark, as defined in the Benchmarks Regulation (the "Benchmark Administrator"). The Benchmark Administrator is not yet listed in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation, as it is an entity located in a country outside of the European Union and does not comply with the

conditions laid down in article 30(1) of the Benchmarks Regulation nor has it required recognition in accordance with article 32 of the Benchmarks Regulation

The Management Company has adopted a written plan setting out actions, which it will take with respect to the Subfund in the event that the Benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided (the "Contingency Plan"), as required by article 28(2) of the Benchmarks Regulation. In such case, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly. Investors may access the Contingency Plan upon request at the registered office of the Company.

The indices on which such derivatives are based shall be chosen in accordance with Art. 9 of the Grand-Ducal Decree of February 8, 2008.

Apart from traditional criteria based on financial analysis the Investment Manager also recognizes additional requirements regarding corporate governance as well as social and environmental factors, so called ESG criteria (Environmental, Social, Governance). The Subfund promotes environmental or social characteristics and qualifies under Article 8 of the SFDR, as further described in Annex C of Chapter 23 "Sustainability-Related Disclosures".

In the interests of efficiently managing the portfolio, the aforementioned investments may also be effected indirectly by way of derivatives. In the case of such transactions, the Subfund may not under any circumstances deviate from the investment principles described in this Prospectus.

Notwithstanding with the above, for tax reasons, more than 50% of the Subfund's assets will be invested on a continuous basis in equity participations in the meaning of Section 2(6) and 2(8) of the German Investment Tax Act ("GITA"):

Equity investments as defined in the GITA are:

- (i) shares in corporations which are admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organized market,
- (ii) shares in corporations which are resident in a Member State of the European Union or in another Contracting State to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject to income taxation for corporations there and are not exempt from such taxation,
- (iii) shares in corporations, which are resident outside the European Union and the European Economic Area and are subject there to income tax for corporations of at least 15% and which are not exempt from such tax and
- (iv) units in other investment funds which, according to their investment terms, invest more than 50% of their value or their assets in the aforementioned shares of corporations, with 51% of their value and units in other investment funds which, according to their investment policies, invest at least 25% of their value or their assets in the aforementioned shares of corporations, with 25% of their value.

In case of units in other investment funds, the following applies in deviation of the above mentioned 51% or 25% if applicable:

- (a) if an equity fund provides in its investment terms for a percentage higher than 51 percent of its value or assets, or if a mixed fund provides in its investment terms for a percentage higher than 25 percent of its value or assets, the investment unit is considered as an equity participation to the extent of this higher percentage, or (b) in case of units in other investment funds which are valued at least once a week, the equity participation shall be taken into account to the extent of the quota of such investment funds published on each valuation day at which they actually invest in the aforementioned equity investments.

The Subfund will not invest its assets in commodities and precious metals.

BVV 2 Provisions

As part of the selection of investments for the Subfund, the applicable investment regulations for financial investments of Swiss pension funds of the Swiss Federal Act on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Plans (BVG) and the Swiss Ordinance on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Plans (BVV 2) are taken into account.

Therefore, the Subfund is generally suitable for investments made by occupational pension insurances (the so-called "2nd Pillar" of the Swiss retirement provisions) and for investments in the context of self-provisions (the so-called "3rd Pillar" of the Swiss retirement provisions), specifically for unit-linked life insurance policies and pension accounts of Pillar 3a.

All investors who are subject to BVV 2 are responsible for ensuring that the guidelines of the investment policy of the Subfund conform to their own investment guidelines.

The investment regulations (including risk diversification requirements) of BVG and BVV 2 are taken into account at the Subfund level, the equity component and the component for foreign currencies without currency hedging in application of Art. 50(4) of BVV 2 may differ from those pursuant to Art. 55(b) and (e) of BVV 2. The Subfund does not invest in the categories pursuant to Art. 55 (a), (c) or (d) of BVV 2. The limit per company may differ

from the limit pursuant to Art. 54 (a) BVV 2, whereas such limit is set at maximum 10%.

This is without prejudice to the mandatory provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010 insofar as these are more restrictive, and to the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation and this Prospectus.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Profile of a Typical Investor

This Subfund is suitable for investors wishing to participate in the economic development of the world's equity markets and who are looking for a balanced, broadly diversified exposure to equities. Investors should be aware that the investments of the Subfund are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities and derivatives. The value of the investments and the income derived therefrom may fall as well as rise, and it is possible that investors will not recoup the original amount invested in the Subfund.

Specific Risk Factors

In addition to the risks listed in Chapter 6, "Risk Factors", potential investors should note that various risks arising from money flows in connection with subscriptions and redemptions may reduce the targeted return. Moreover, potential investors should be aware of the fact that the counterparty risk cannot be eliminated completely in derivative strategies. The Subfund, however, will endeavor to minimize these risks by engaging in various hedging activities.

Investors should note that the Reference Currency of the Subfund is HKD, and although the Investment Manager has the ability to hedge the Subfund's exposure to movements in other currencies, there is the risk that any foreign currency exposure will not be fully or successfully hedged and that the Net Asset Value could move down due to a fall in the value of non-HKD currencies against the HKD. Where the Investment Manager decides to hedge part or all of a currency exposure, the hedging process may from time to time result in a small residual currency exposure due to market movements.

As regards the Subfund's exposure to equities through the Stock Connect Scheme or similar scheme(s), the investors' attention is drawn to the different risk factors in section "Investments in China" in Chapter 6, "Risk Factors".

Sustainability Risks

The Subfund will be exposed to some Sustainability Risks, which will differ from company to company. In particular, some companies, markets and sectors will have greater exposure to Sustainability Risks than others.

The Subfund may be exposed to regions which might have relatively low governmental or regulatory oversight or low transparency or disclosure of sustainability factors.

Investors should also read and consider the risk factor entitled "Sustainability Risks" in Chapter 6 "Risk Factors", before investing in the Subfund.

Performance

Information about the performance of the Subfund is contained in the Key Information Document. Historical performance is not a guarantee of future returns.

Reference Currency

The Reference Currency of the Subfund is Hong Kong dollar (HKD).

The Investment Manager may decide to hedge or not to hedge the Subfund's exposure to other currencies, if it considers this to be in the interest of the Shareholders. Currency hedging (if any) will be made through the use of various techniques including the entering into forward currency contracts, currency options and futures. The relevant currency hedging is intended to reduce a Shareholder's exposure to the respective currencies in which the Subfund's investments are denominated. There is no guarantee that any hedging will be effective. Where the currency exposure of the Subfund is not

fully hedged or where the hedging transactions are not completely effective, the value of the assets of the Subfund may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates. From time to time the Investment Manager may not fully hedge the currency exposure, if it considers this to be in the interest of the Shareholders. Any costs incurred relating to the above mentioned hedging will be borne by the Subfund.

In addition, the foreign exchange exposure of the assets of the Subfund attributable to Classes CH (CHF hedged) and ICH (CHF hedged) is generally hedged in order to minimize, so far as reasonably practicable, the impact of fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Reference Currency of the Subfund and such other currency. Again, there can be no guarantee that any such hedging transactions that are put in place will be effective. The costs and any benefit of hedging the foreign currency exposure of the assets attributable to any Class with a reference currency other than the Reference Currency of the Subfund will be allocated solely to the relevant Class.

Classes

Shares are currently issued in Classes C (CHF), CD (CHF), IC (CHF), CDH (CHF hedged) ICH (CHF hedged), E (EUR), IE (EUR), ED (EUR), EDH (EUR hedged), IEH (EUR hedged), IED (EUR), U (USD), UD (USD), IU (USD), H (HKD), IH (HKD), ZU (USD), ZC (CHF), ZCH (CHF hedged), HD (HKD) and IHD (HKD)".

Shares of all Classes are capital-growth Shares available in uncertificated form only.

The issue currency Classes C (CHF), CD (CHF), IC (CHF hedged), CDH (CHF hedged), ICH (CHF), ZC (CHF) and ZCH (CHF hedged) is CHF. The issue currency of Classes E (EUR), IE (EUR) and ED (EUR), EDH (EUR hedged), IEH (EUR hedged), and IED (EUR) is the EUR. The issue currency of Class U (USD), IU (USD), UD (USD) and ZU (USD) is the USD. The issue currency of Class H (HKD), IH (HKD), HD (HKD) and IHD (HKD) is the Reference Currency (HKD).

Shares of Classes C (CHF), CD (CHF), CDH (CHF hedged), E (EUR), ED (EUR), EDH (EUR hedged), U (USD), UD (USD), H (HKD) and HD (HKD) are open to subscription by retail investors.

Shares of Classes IC (CHF), ICH (CHF hedged), IE (EUR), IEH (EUR hedged), IED (EUR), IU (USD), IH (HKD), ZU (USD), ZC (CHF), ZCH (CHF hedged), and IHD (HKD) are reserved for institutional investors. Institutional investors are investors referred to in Art. 174, para. 2, lit. c) of the Law of 17 December 2010 and meeting the conditions resulting from the Luxembourg administrative practice. The "taxe d'abonnement" mentioned in Section 1) of Chapter 8, "Expenses and Taxes", is reduced to 0.01% p.a. for Classes IC (CHF), ICH (CHF hedged), IE (EUR), IED (EUR) IU (USD), IH (HKD), and IHD (HKD).

Shares of Classes ZU (USD), ZC (CHF) and ZCH (CHF hedged) are reserved for institutional investors (in the meaning as described in the preceding paragraph) having entered into a specific agreement with the Investment Manager that provides for such investments or any of its group companies as well as for investment funds / vehicle managed by the Investment Manager or any of its group companies.

In order to classify a share class as "hedged" share class, the net asset value of said share class as calculated in the Subfund's reference currency will be hedged against the currency of the hedged share class through forward FX transactions and or currency options. According to ESMA guidelines, it shall be ensured that over-hedged positions do not exceed 105% of the net asset value of the share class and under-hedged positions shall not fall short of 95% of the portion of the net asset value of the share class which is to be hedged against currency risk. Hedged positions shall be reviewed daily to ensure that over-hedged or under-hedged positions do not fall short of or exceed the permitted levels outlined and will be rebalanced on a regular basis.

Hedged Classes are Classes to which a hedging strategy aiming at mitigating currency risk is applied, in accordance with ESMA opinion on share classes of UCITS (ESMA34-43-296).

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", the Company will enter into hedging transactions to hedge the foreign exchange risk Class in the following Classes:

- CDH (CHF hedged);
- EDH (EUR hedged);
- ICH (CHF hedged);
- IEH (EUR hedged) and

- ZCH (CHF hedged).

All Shares of all Classes are accumulating Shares available only as registered shares in uncertificated form.

Entitlements to fractions of Shares will be rounded down to three decimal places.

Initial Issue Price

The initial issue prices of Shares of the different Classes are described below:

- C (CHF): CHF 100;
- CD (CHF): CHF 100;
- IC (CHF): CHF 1'000;
- CDH (CHF hedged): CHF 100;
- ICH (CHF hedged): CHF 1'000;
- E (EUR): EUR 100;
- IE (EUR): EUR 1'000;
- ED (EUR): EUR 100;
- EDH (EUR hedged): EUR 100;
- IEH (EUR hedged): EUR 1'000;
- IED (EUR): EUR 1'000;
- U (USD): USD 100;
- UD (USD): USD 100;
- IU (USD): USD 1'000;
- H (HKD): HKD 100;
- IH (HKD): HKD 2'000;
- ZU (USD): USD 1'000;
- ZC (CHF): CHF 1'000;
- ZCH (CHF hedged): CHF 1'000;
- HD (HKD): HKD 100; and
- IHD (HKD): HKD 2'000

After the initial issue, the issue price will be calculated as set out below under "Subscription of Shares" and "Net Asset Value".

Minimum Initial Subscription

For all Classes the minimum initial subscription is one Share.

Sales and Redemption Charges (in favor of the Subfund)

The maximum sales and redemption charge for all Classes is up to 0.50% of the subscribed or redeemed amount.

The sales and redemption charges accrue to the assets of the Subfund whenever Shares are issued or redeemed. This contribution to costs covers the standard brokerage and bank charges incurred by the Subfund in connection with the purchase or sale of investments. If – as in the case of contributions in kind – the Subfund do not incur any costs for the purchase of investments, the Company may waive the charges.

Sales Charge (in favor of the Distributors)

The maximum sales charge in favor of the Distributors for Shares of Classes ED (EUR), IED (EUR), HD (HKD) and IHD (HKD) amounts to up to 1.5% of the subscribed amount.

Net Asset Value

As defined in Chapter 7 of this Prospectus, "Net Asset Value", the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the Subfund shall be calculated as of each Valuation Day (as defined in Chapter 7 of this Prospectus, "Net Asset Value").

Subscription of Shares

Shares may be purchased on any Banking Day except on 24 December and 31 December at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class, plus the applicable sales charges and any taxes. Contrary to what is stated in Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", ii., written subscription applications must be received by the Central Administration by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) one Banking Day prior to the Valuation Day.

Payment into the account of the Depository must be effected within two Banking Days after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the Shares was determined.

Redemption of Shares

The Company will in principle redeem Shares on any Banking Day except on 24 December and 31 December at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class, less the redemption charges and any applicable taxes. Contrary to what is stated in Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", iii., written redemption applications must be received by the Central Administration by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) one Banking Day prior to the Valuation Day.

Payment of the redemption price of the Shares shall be made within two Banking Days following calculation of this price.

Conversion of Shares

Shareholders may convert all or part of their Shares into Shares of another Class of the Subfund or into Shares of the same or another Class of another Subfund of the Company managed by the Investment Manager. The conversion of Shares of the Subfund into Shares of another Subfund of the Company which is not managed by the Investment Manager is not possible.

No conversion charges (in favour of the Subfund nor in favour of the Distributors) will be charged for a conversion of the Shares into Shares of another Class of the same Subfund.

Management Fee

The maximum annual management fee for Classes IC (CHF), ICH (ICH hedged), IE (EUR), IEH (EUR hedged), IED (EUR), IU (USD), IH (HKD), IHD (HKD), C (CHF), CD (CHF), CDH (CHF hedged), E (EUR), ED (EUR), EDH (EUR hedged), U (USD), UD (USD), H (HKD), HD (HKD), ZU (USD), ZC (CHF), and ZCH (CHF hedged) Shares is calculated monthly on the basis of the average Net Asset Value of the Class in question, amounts up to 1.25% p.a. applied to the total fund NAV. The actual management fee charged shall be disclosed in the relevant annual or semi-annual report.

Management Fee, Central Administration Fee and Depository Fee

1) Management Fee

The management fee is composed of the management company fee, the investment management and the distribution fee:

a) The management company fee in favour of the Management Company amounts to up to 0.05 % p.a. and is calculated monthly on the basis of the average Net Asset Value of the Share Class.

b) The investment management fee in favour of the Investment Manager amounts to:

- C (CHF): up to 1 % p.a.;
- CD (CHF): up to 1 % p.a.;
- IC (CHF): up to 1 % p.a.;
- CDH (CHF hedged): 1 % p.a.;
- ICH (CHF hedged): up to 1 % p.a.;
- E (EUR): up to 1 % p.a.;
- IE (EUR): up to 1 % p.a.;
- ED (USD): up to 1 % p.a.;
- EDH (EUR hedged): up to 1 % p.a.;
- IED (USD): up to 1 % p.a.;

- IEH (USD): up to 1 % p.a.;
- U (USD): up to 1 % p.a.;
- UD (USD): up to 1 % p.a.;
- IU (USD): up to 1 % p.a.;
- H (HKD): up to 1 % p.a.;
- IH (HKD): up to 1 % p.a.;
- ZU (USD): up to 1 % p.a.;
- ZC (CHF): up to 1 % p.a.;
- ZCH (CHF hedged): up to 1 % p.a.;
- HD (HKD): up to 1 % p.a.; and
- IHD (HKD): up to 1 % p.a.;

(plus applicable taxes, if any). Such fee is calculated daily on the basis of the average Net Asset Value of the respective Class and paid to Investment Manager monthly.

c) The distribution fee in favour of any distributors appointed amounts to:

- ED (USD): up to 1,5 % p.a.;
- IED (USD): up to 1,5 % p.a.;
- Class HD (HKD): up to 1,5 % p.a.;
- Class IHD (HKD): up to 1.5 % p.a.

(plus applicable taxes, if any). Such fee is calculated monthly on the basis of the average Net Asset Value of the respective Class.

2) Central Administration Fee

Deviating from the information provided for in section ii. ("Expenses") of Chapter 8, "Expenses and Taxes", the Central Administration is entitled to receive a fee for its central administration services of up to 0.058 % p.a. calculated monthly on the basis of the average Net Asset Value of the respective Class (plus any applicable taxes, if any).

In addition to the central administration fee, the Central Administration is entitled to a variable amount for transactions and account maintenance depending on the actual number of transactions and accounts (each plus any applicable taxes, if any).

These fees will be paid out of the assets of the Subfund.

3) Depository Fee

The Depository is entitled to receive for its depository services a depository fee which is calculated monthly on the basis of the average Net Asset Value of the respective Class and amounts to up to 0.04 % p.a. (plus any applicable taxes, if any).

In addition, the Depository receives a variable fee for transactions.

The actual fees charged will be disclosed in the respective annual or semi-annual report.

Costs Related to Investments in Target Funds

Investors should note that investments in Target Funds generally incur the same costs both at Subfund and Target Fund level. The Management Company may also charge a management fee for investments in Target Funds considered to be Affiliated Funds.

The cumulative management fee at Subfund and Target Fund level shall not exceed 3 % per annum.

The Investment Manager may receive fees, commissions, reimbursements, discounts or other benefits in relation to investments made in Target Funds on behalf of the Subfund. Any such payments received by the Investment Manager will be passed on to the Subfund.

Compulsory Liquidation of the Subfund

Contrary to what is stated in Chapter 11, "Lifetime, Liquidation and Merger", the Subfund may undergo liquidation and compulsory redemption of Shares subject to a resolution being passed by the Board of Directors provided the total net assets of the Subfund fall below HKD 40 million.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed OLZ AG, Bern/Switzerland, as Investment Manager to assist with the performance of its duties. The Investment Manager is permitted to conclude transactions with a broker and to offer such transactions to the Management Company following their conclusion. Should the Management Company reject such a transaction, the relevant transaction shall be regarded as having been executed for the Investment Manager's own account.

Distributor

OLZ AG
Marktgasse 24, 3011 Bern, Switzerland.

Paying Agent

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

White Fleet - Asset Allocation

Investment Objective

The investment objective of White Fleet – Asset Allocation (the “Subfund”) is to achieve long term capital appreciation by investing in Equities, Bonds and a broad range of units of UCITS and UCIs. The fund has a global and fundamental approach in order to provide asset, sector and region diversification. The Subfund is actively managed without reference to any benchmark.

Investment Policy

In order to achieve its investment objective and in accordance with Chapter 5, “Investment Restrictions” and the provisions of Art. 41 of the Law of 17 December 2010 et seq., the Subfund shall invest in the following assets:

1) The Subfund will invest either directly or via units of UCITS or UCIs worldwide and irrespective of currency in (i) equities and equity-type securities (including, but not limited to ADRs and GDRs), (ii) fixed-rate and floating rate debt securities including non-investment grade bonds, convertible bonds, bonds with attached warrants and/or contingent convertible bonds (including contingent write-down bonds), (iii) currencies (including emerging market currencies), (iv) in accordance with the applicable diversification rules, cash and cash equivalents, and (v) ABS/MBS.

Investments in (i) equities and equity-type securities and (ii) fixed-rate and floating rate debt securities represent each 10 to 70% of the Subfund’s net assets.

Investments in contingent convertible bonds (including contingent write-down bonds) will be made indirectly via units of UCITS or UCIs and may represent up to 10% of the Subfund’s net assets.

Investments in ABS/MBS will be made indirectly via units of UCITS or UCIs and may represent up to 10% of the Subfund’s net assets.

In principle, investments in fixed-rate and floating rate debt securities will be rated at the time of acquisition for the Subfund above or including “BBB” (by S&P) or “Baa3” (by Moody’s). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Subfund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in non-investment grade fixed income or floating-rate securities which will be rated at the time of acquisition for the Subfund above or including “BB+” (by S&P) or “Ba1” (by Moody’s) above or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality.

There is no restriction in terms of duration of these fixed-income or floating-rate securities in which the Subfund may invest.

2) In addition, the Subfund may be exposed up to 40% of its net assets to alternative strategies, such as, but not limited to, precious metals and commodities either through (i) UCITS and eligible UCIs, (ii) indices or (iii) other eligible securities. Indices will comply with the conditions of Art. 9 of the Grand-Ducal Decree of February 8, 2008.

3) The Subfund may be fully invested in units of eligible UCITS or UCIs.

4) The Subfund may also hold ancillary liquid assets up to 20 % of the Subfund’s assets in the conditions set out in Chapter 3, “Investment Policy”. In addition, the Investment Manager may decide to invest up to 80% of the Subfund’s net assets in other liquid assets on a temporary basis as per Chapter 3, “Investment Policy”.

The Investment Manager uses its discretion with regard to the selection of sectors, assets classes, countries (including emerging markets) and currencies.

Financial derivative instruments within the meaning of paragraph g) of section 1) of Chapter 5 of this Prospectus, “Investment Restrictions”, may be used for hedging purposes or for investment purposes in the interest of the efficient portfolio management, in particular, but not limited to futures, forwards, credit (including CDS), interest rate, inflation, currency and volatility derivatives, but excluding total return swaps (TRS).

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Profile of a Typical Investor

The Subfund may be appropriate for investors who (i) seek capital appreciation over the long-term, (ii) are willing to take on the increased risks

associated with the classes of assets described in the investment objective and policy, and (iii) can withstand volatility in the value of their Shares.

Reference Currency

The Reference Currency of the Subfund is the EUR.

The Investment Manager may decide to hedge or not to hedge the Subfund’s exposure to other currencies, if it considers this to be in the interest of the Shareholders.

Currency hedging (if any) will be made through the use of various techniques including the entering into forward currency contracts, currency options and futures. The relevant currency hedging is intended to reduce a Shareholder’s exposure to the respective currencies in which the Subfund’s investments are denominated. There is no guarantee that any hedging will be effective. Where the currency exposure of the Subfund is not fully hedged or where the hedging transactions are not completely effective, the value of the assets of the Subfund may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates. From time to time the Investment Manager may not fully hedge the currency exposure, if it considers this to be in the interest of the Shareholders. Any costs incurred relating to the abovementioned hedging will be borne by the Subfund.

In addition, the foreign exchange exposure of the assets of the Subfund attributable to any Class denominated in any currency other than the Reference Currency of the Subfund and including the letter “H” (“Hedged Classes”) is hedged in order to minimize, so far as reasonably practicable, the impact of fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Reference Currency of the Subfund and such other currency. Again, there can be no guarantee that any such hedges that are put in place will be effective. The costs and any benefit of hedging the foreign currency exposure of the assets attributable to any Hedged Class with a reference currency other than the Reference Currency of the Subfund will be allocated solely to the relevant Hedged Class.

Share Classes

Shares in the Subfund are currently issued in the Classes “A (EUR)”, “A H (CHF)” and “A H (USD)”.

All Shares of all A Classes are accumulating Shares available only as registered shares in uncertificated form and open to subscription by retail as well as institutional investors.

Shares of Class “A (EUR)” are issued in the Reference Currency, whereas Shares of Class “A H (CHF)” are issued in CHF. Shares of Classes “A H (USD)” are issued in USD.

Shares in the Subfund will issue in addition the Classes “I (EUR)”, “I H (CHF)” and “I H (USD)”.

All Shares of all I Classes are accumulating Shares available only as registered shares in uncertificated form and open to subscription by institutional investors. Institutional investors are investors referred to in Art. 174, para. 2, lit. c) of the Law of 17 December 2010 and meeting the conditions resulting from the Luxembourg administrative practice. The “taxe d’abonnement” mentioned in Section 1) of Chapter 8, “Expenses and Taxes”, is reduced to 0.01% p.a. for all I Classes.

Shares of Class “I (EUR)” are issued in the Reference Currency, whereas Shares of Class “I H (CHF)” are issued in CHF. Shares of Classes “I H (USD)” are issued in USD.

Launch of the Subfund and Initial Issue Price

The Subfund is planned to be launched by way of a merger by absorption of a subfund of another Luxembourg UCITS. The initial issue prices per Share of the Subfund’s Shares shall be equal to the last Net Asset Value per Share calculated for the corresponding class of shares of the merging subfund at the moment of the merger.

After the initial issue, the issue price will be calculated as set out below under “Subscription of Shares”.

Minimum Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding

Minimum initial subscription amount:

No minimum initial subscription amounts are requested as regards Shares of all A Classes.

The minimum initial subscription amount for Shares of all I Classes is EUR 10'000.

Minimum holding:

No minimum holding is requested as regards Shares of all A Classes.

The minimum holding amount for Shares of all I Classes is EUR 10'000

Sales, Conversion and Redemption Charges

Neither sales, nor redemption or conversion charges will be levied.

Net Asset Value

Deviating from the provisions of Chapter 7 of this Prospectus, "Net Asset Value", the Net Asset Value of the Shares of the Subfund shall be calculated weekly on Wednesday, or, where a Wednesday is not a Banking Day, the Banking Day following such Wednesday (the "Valuation Day").

Subscription of Shares

Applications for subscriptions of Shares may be made on any Valuation Day at the Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class of the Subfund, plus any applicable sales charges and taxes.

Contrary to what is stated in Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", (ii), written subscription applications must be received by the Central Administration by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days before the relevant Valuation Day on which the subscription is targeted to be effected (cut-off time). Earlier cut-off times may apply for applications submitted to distributors.

Payment into the account of the Depositary must be effected within three Banking Days after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the Shares was determined.

Redemption of Shares

Applications for the redemption of Shares may be made on any Valuation Day at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class of the Subfund. Contrary to what is stated in Chapter 4, "Investment in White Fleet", (ii), written redemption applications must be received by the Central Administration by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days before the relevant Valuation Day on which the subscription is targeted to be effected (cut-off time). Earlier cut-off times may apply for applications submitted to distributors.

The redemption price of the Shares less any applicable redemption charges shall be paid within three Banking Days following the Valuation Day on which this price was determined.

Conversion of Shares

Shareholders may convert all or part of their Shares into Shares of another Class of the Subfund or into Shares of the same or another Class of another Subfund of the Company managed by the Investment Manager. The conversion of Shares of the Subfund into Shares of another Subfund of the Company which is not managed by the Investment Manager is not possible.

No conversion charges will be charged for a conversion of the Shares.

Management Fee, Central Administration Fee and Custodian Fee

1) Management Fee

The management fee is composed of the management company fee and the investment management fee:

- a) The management company fee in favour of the Management Company is equal to a fixed fee (item a. below) plus the higher of a variable fee and a minimum fee (items b. and c. below) (plus applicable taxes, if any):
 - a. a fixed fee of EUR 13'000 p.a.;
 - b. a variable fee rate of up to 4.00 bps p.a.;

- c. a minimum fee of EUR 30'000 p.a. The minimum fee is waived during the first twelve (12) months after launch.
- b) The investment management fee in favour of the Investment Manager amounts to up to 1.40% p.a. for all A Classes (plus applicable taxes, if any).
- c) The investment management fee in favour of the Investment Manager amounts to up to 1.30% p.a. for all I Classes (plus applicable taxes, if any).

2) Central Administration Fee

Deviating from the information provided for in section ii. ("Expenses") of Chapter 8, "Expenses and Taxes", the Central Administration is entitled to receive a fee equal to a fixed fee (item a. below) plus the higher of a variable fee and a minimum fee (items b. and c. below) (plus applicable taxes, if any):

- a. a fixed fee of EUR 10'000 p.a.;
- b. a variable fee rate of up to 4.00 bps p.a.;
- c. a minimum fee of EUR 35'000 p.a. The minimum fee is waived during the first twelve (12) months after launch.

In addition to the central administration fee, the Central Administration is entitled to an annual registrar and transfer agency fee to be paid out of the assets of the Subfund for its services as registrar and transfer agent, which is equal to a fixed fee (item a. below) plus the higher of a variable fee and a minimum fee (items b. and c. below) (plus applicable taxes, if any):

- a. A fixed fee of EUR 7'500 p.a.;
- b. A variable fee rate of 1.00 bps p.a.;
- c. a minimum fee of EUR 10'000 p.a. The minimum fee is waived during the first twelve (12) months after launch.

3) Depositary Fee

The Depositary is entitled to receive for its depositary services a depositary fee which shall be equal to a fixed fee plus the higher of a variable fee (item a. below) and a minimum fee (items b. and c. below) (plus any applicable taxes, if any):

- a. A fixed fee of EUR 10'000 p.a.;
- b. A variable fee rate of 3.00 bps p.a.;
- c. a minimum fee of EUR 25'000 p.a. The minimum fee is waived during the first twelve (12) months after launch.

In addition, the Depositary receives a depositary control and monitoring fee of 10'000 EUR p.a. (plus any applicable taxes) and a variable fee for transactions.

The actual fees charged will be disclosed in the respective annual or semi-annual report.

Costs Related to Investments in target funds

Investors should note that investments in target funds (UCITS and or UCIs) generally incur the same costs both at Subfund and target fund level. The Management Company may also charge a management fee for investments in target funds considered to be Affiliated Funds.

The management fee at target fund level shall not exceed 3,5 % per annum.

The Investment Manager may receive fees, commissions, reimbursements, discounts or other benefits in relation to investments made in target funds on behalf of the Subfund. Any such payments received by the Investment Manager will be passed on to the Subfund.

Risk Information

Investors should carefully consider all of the risk factors set out in Chapter 6. "Risk Factors" before investing in the Subfund, as well as the specific risk disclaimers contained in this section.

Emerging Market Risks

Investments of the Subfund might include investments in emerging market countries. The probable returns on securities of issuers from emerging market countries are generally higher than the returns on similar securities of equivalent issuers from developed, industrialized countries. The markets in emerging market countries are much less liquid than the developed equity markets.

Below Investment Grade Risk and Distressed Securities Risk

Investment in debt securities or associated instruments rated BB+ or below (following Fitch, S&P, Moody's or equivalent), or of equivalent quality in the opinion of the Investment Manager, can involve additional risks. securities

rated BB+ or equivalent are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and principal or maintain other terms of the offer documents over any long period of time. Whilst such issues are likely to have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposure to adverse economic conditions. Securities rated lower than B, and in particular distress obligations, are most of the time issued by companies in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganisation and liquidation proceedings. These obligations are likely to be particularly risky investments although they also may offer the potential for correspondingly high returns. They are generally unsecured and may be subordinated to certain other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer. Non-investment grade debt securities may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. The ability of such companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry or specific developments within such companies. Among the risks inherent in investments in troubled entities is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of such issuers. Such investments may also be adversely affected by laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability, and the bankruptcy court's power to disallow, reduce, subordinate, recharacterise debt as equity or disenfranchise particular claims. There is no assurance that value of the assets collateralising the Subfund's investments will be sufficient or that prospects for a successful reorganisation or similar action will become available. In any reorganisation or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which the Subfund invests, the Subfund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Under such circumstances, the returns generated from the Subfund's investments may not compensate the shareholders adequately for the risks assumed.

In addition evaluating credit risk for debt securities involves uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparison across countries difficult. Also, the market for credit spreads is often inefficient and illiquid, making it difficult to accurately calculate discounting spreads for valuing financial instruments.

Convertible Securities Risk

Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest that is generally paid or accrued on debt or a dividend that is paid or accrued on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities generally (i) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities, (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock due to their fixed-income characteristics and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases. The value of a convertible security is a function of its "investment value" (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its "conversion value" (the security's worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). A convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income security. Generally, the amount of the premium decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security held by the Subfund is called for redemption, the Subfund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Subfund.

Contingent Convertible Bonds Risk

Contingent convertible bonds (hereafter "Coco Bonds") are debt instruments that transform into shares of equity or are written off upon a triggering event. The investment in Coco Bonds is subject to different risks which may result in the total or partial loss of the invested sums or a delay in payment. These situations may adversely affect the Subfund.

Investment in Coco Bonds may entail the following risks (non-exhaustive list):

Trigger level risk

Trigger levels differ and determine exposure to conversion risk depending on the distance of the capital ratio to the trigger level. It might be difficult for the Investment Manager of the Subfund to anticipate the triggering events that would require the debt to convert into equity.

Triggers are designed so that conversion occurs when the issuer faces a given crisis situation, as determined either by regulatory assessment or objective losses (e.g. measure of the issuer's core tier 1 prudential capital ratio). As a particular form of convertible securities, Coco Bonds have some characteristics common to those of the convertible securities as described above but have a distinctive feature which is their debt-to-equity conversion trigger.

Coupon cancellation risk

For some Coco Bonds coupon payments are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason and for any length of time. For some Coco Bonds the cancelled coupon payments do not accumulate and are instead written off. This may lead to mispricing of the risk related to the investment in Coco Bonds.

Capital structure inversion risk

Contrary to classical capital hierarchy, Coco Bonds' investors (i) may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not suffer a loss or (ii) may suffer a loss ahead of equity holders. The Coco Bonds' investors may see their coupons cancelled while the issuer continues to pay dividends on its common equity.

Call extension risk

Some Coco Bonds are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at pre-determined levels only with the approval of the competent authority. It cannot be assumed that the perpetual Coco Bonds will be called on the call date. The Coco Bonds' investors may not receive return of principal as expected on a call date or, indeed, at any date.

Unknown risk

The structure of Coco Bonds is innovative yet untested. In a stressed environment, when the underlying features of these instruments will be put to the test, it is uncertain how they will perform. In the event a single issuer activates a trigger or suspends coupons, it is difficult to predict whether the market will view the issue as an idiosyncratic or rather as a systemic event. In the latter case, potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class is possible. This risk may in turn be reinforced depending on the level of underlying instrument arbitrage. Furthermore, in an illiquid market, price formation may be increasingly stressed.

Yield/valuation risk

Relative to more highly rated debt issues of the same issuer or similarly rated debt issues of other issuers, Coco Bonds tend to compare favorably from a yield standpoint. Some investors may be drawn to the Coco Bonds as a result of their attractive yield which may be viewed as a complexity premium.

Conversion risk

Coco Bonds entail uncertainty and conversion risks, amongst others, due to the difficulty of predicting triggering events that would require the debt to convert to equity. With respect to conversion risks, there remain uncertainties as to how these securities will behave upon conversion: for instance, conversion triggers will generate newly converted equities to holders of Coco Bonds who may want or be required to sell immediately upon conversion the new equities entailing a decrease of the price of the stock of the issuer. In particular, the Investment Manager might be forced to sell the new equities because of the investment policy of the Subfund which would not allow equity in its portfolio.

Write down risk

Coco Bonds qualify as securities with hybrid character which insofar as they are issued in the form of bonds may lose their nominal value (i.e. be permanently written down to zero of principal investment and/or accrued interest) or, following a trigger event, may be converted in equity (see above under "Conversion risk").

Sector concentration risk

Coco Bonds are issued by banking/insurance institutions. If the Subfund invests significantly in Coco Bonds its performance will depend to a greater extent on the overall condition of the financial services industry than a Subfund following a more diversified strategy.

Liquidity risk

In certain circumstances finding a ready buyer for Coco Bonds may be difficult and the seller may have to accept a significant discount to the expected value of the bond in order to sell it.

Commodity Risk

Though the Subfund is prohibited to make investments in, or enter into transactions involving commodities, commodities contracts, or certificates representing commodities, it may seek to be exposed to commodities via units

of UCI, equity securities or index based derivative instruments. Prices of commodities are influenced by, among other things, various macro economic factors such as changing supply and demand relationships, weather conditions and other natural phenomena, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary, and exchange control programmes and policies of governments and other unforeseeable events. The prices of commodities may be highly volatile.

ABS Risk and MBS Risk

ABS and MBS are securities backed by financial assets whose nature varies and determine the qualification of the security.

MBS are securities that represent direct or indirect participation in, or are collateralized by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property or instruments derived from such loans. The payment of principal and interest and the price of a MBS generally depend on the cash flows generated by the underlying mortgages and the terms of the MBS. MBS are backed by different types of mortgages, including commercial and residential properties. MBS are issued by government and non-government entities and include various types of securities such as pass-throughs, collateralized mortgage obligations and stripped MBS.

Certain MBS represent interests in pools of mortgage loans assembled for sale to investors by various governmental agencies, such as the US Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), by government-related organizations, such as the U.S. Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the U.S. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), and by private issuers, such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions and mortgage companies.

Private, government, or government-related entities may create mortgage loan pools offering pass-through investments. Interests in pools of mortgage-related securities differ from other forms of debt instruments, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or specified call dates. Instead, these securities typically provide a monthly payment which consists of both interest and principal payments. These payments generally are a "pass-through" of the monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on their residential or commercial loans, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of such securities. Additional payments are caused by repayments of principal resulting from the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, net of fees or costs incurred. Pass-through securities issued by the U.S. Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the U.S. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by the U.S. Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the U.S. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC). Private MBS represent interest in pools consisting of residential or commercial mortgage loans created by non-government issuers, such as commercial banks and savings and loan associations and private mortgage companies. Private MBS securities may be subject to greater credit risk and be more volatile than government or government-related MBS. In addition, private MBS may be less liquid than government or government-related MBS.

Collateralized mortgage obligations are debt obligations of a legal entity that are collateralized by mortgages. They are typically rated by a rating agency and are structured into multiple classes, often referred to as "tranches", with each class bearing a different stated maturity and entitled to a different schedule for payments of principal and interest, including pre-payments. The shorter, more senior tranches will generally be lower risk than the longer dated, more junior tranches.

Stripped MBS are derivative multi-class MBS. Stripped MBS may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks, and special purpose entities formed or sponsored by any of the foregoing. Stripped MBS may be less liquid than other types of MBS. Stripped MBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. A common type of Stripped MBS will have one class receiving some of the interest and most of the principal from the mortgage assets, while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. In the most extreme case, one class will receive all of the interest (interest-only), while the other class will receive all of the principal (principal-only).

ABS are very similar to MBS, except that the securities are collateralized by other types of assets besides mortgages, such as credit card receivables, home-equity loans, manufactured homes, automobile loans, student loans, equipment leases, or senior bank loans, among others. The assets can be a pool of assets or a single asset. ABS that represent an interest in a pool of assets provide greater credit diversification than ABS that represent an

interest in a single asset. Payment of interest and repayment of principal on ABS may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the underlying assets and, in certain cases, may be supported by letters of credit, surety bonds, or other credit enhancements.

The credit quality of ABS depends primarily on the quality of the underlying assets, the rights of recourse available against the underlying assets and/or the issuer, the level of credit enhancement, if any, provided for the securities, and the credit quality of the credit-support provider, if any. The value of ABS may be affected by the various factors, such as changes in interest rates, the availability of information concerning the pool and its structure, the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the pool, the originator of the underlying assets, or the entities providing the credit enhancement. ABS that do not have the benefit of a security interest in the underlying assets present certain additional risks that are not present with ABS that do have a security interest in the underlying assets.

MBS and ABS are subject to pre-payment, extension and default risks.

Prepayment risk is the risk that principal is paid back over the life of the security rather than at maturity, as the underlying obligations are subject to unscheduled pre-payments of principal before the security's maturity date due to voluntary prepayments, refinancings or foreclosures on the underlying loans. Some types of ABS are often subject to more rapid repayment than their stated maturity date would indicate, as a result of the pass-through of prepayments of principal on the underlying assets. The rate of principal payments on these ABS is related to the rate of principal payments on the underlying asset pool and related to the priority of payment of the security with respect to the asset pool. The occurrence of prepayments is a function of several factors, such as the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location, and age of the underlying obligations, asset default and recovery rates, and other social and demographic conditions. Because prepayments of principal generally occur when interest rates are declining, an investor generally has to reinvest the proceeds of such prepayments at lower interest rates than those at which its assets were previously invested. Therefore, these ABS may have less potential for capital appreciation in periods of falling interest rates than other income-bearing securities of comparable maturity. Also, the interest-only and principal-only securities mentioned above are highly sensitive to the pre-payment experience associated with the underlying mortgages and will behave in opposite ways to the same trend in pre-payments. For interest-only securities, early prepayments within the pool will mean less than expected interest payments since the mortgages will have terminated, adversely affecting security holders. For principal-only securities, early pre-payments within the pool will mean quicker repayment of principal than expected, benefiting security holders. Because of the highly sensitive nature of these securities, the possibility of sharp declines in prices is much greater compared to conventional MBS.

Extension risk is the risk that debt obligations will be paid off more slowly than originally anticipated, increasing the average life of such debt obligations and the sensitivity of the prices of such debt obligations to future interest rate changes. For example, rising interest rates could cause property owners to pay their mortgages more slowly than expected, resulting in slower payments of mortgage backed debt obligations. This could lengthen the duration of the debt obligation, making its price more sensitive to interest rate changes, and increase the potential for loss.

Default risk is the risk of default on the underlying assets that back the security. Weakening credit fundamentals associated with the underlying assets that back ABS/MBS securities may cause default rates to rise, which would result in a decline in the value of ABS/MBS obligations.

Because of their specific features, ABS/MBS may also be subject to higher interest rate, credit, and liquidity risks than other debt securities such as government bonds.

ABS/MBS may be structured as synthetic securities. For example, the CMBX is a credit default swap on a basket of commercial MBS bonds, constituting in effect a CMBX index. By purchasing such an instrument, the Subfund is buying protection (i.e. the ability to get par for the bonds in the event of an unfavorable credit event), allowing the Subfund to hedge its exposure or go short the commercial MBS sector. By selling such an instrument short and holding cash against the potential obligation to purchase it, the Subfund is selling protection and effectively getting long exposure to the commercial MBS sector more quickly and efficiently than by purchasing individual bonds. The risks associated with such synthetic instruments are comparable to those of the underlying ABS or MBS securities that the instruments are seeking to replicate, in addition to the risk that the synthetic instruments themselves do not perform as intended due to adverse market conditions.

If any of the risk mentioned above materializes, the Subfund may fail to recoup some or all of its initial investment in the securities, notwithstanding the existence of mechanisms such as credit enhancement or seniority.

Specific Sustainability Risks

The Subfund could be exposed to some Sustainability Risks, which may differ depending on the investment instruments. In particular, some companies, markets and sectors may have greater exposure to Sustainability Risks than others.

The Subfund is exposed to regions, which might have relatively low governmental or regulatory oversight or low transparency or disclosure of sustainability factors.

ESG Disclosure

This Subfund does not follow a dedicated ESG investment strategy and sustainability is neither the objective, nor a mandatory part of the investment process of the Subfund. In particular, the underlying investments of the Subfund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The current investment decision-making process integrates sustainability risks and utilises investment research that publishes list of recommended companies including ESG factors analysis.

In addition, sustainability risks are monitored through a third-party portfolio management system providing ESG scores. Integrated ESG tools helps the Investment Manager focusing on companies' business practices and assess companies' cumulative actions based on historical data. Very poor ESG scores are monitored and the Investment Manager might divest from companies showing such scores.

Investment Manager

To assist it with the management of its duties, the Management Company has appointed Cité Gestion SA, 15-17, rue de la Cité, CH-1204 Geneva, Switzerland, supervised by FINMA, Switzerland, as investment manager of the Subfund.

Paying Agent

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

Distributor

Cité Gestion SA, 15-17, rue de la Cité, CH-1204 Geneva, Switzerland

23. Additional information for investors in Switzerland

i. General Information

Effective as of 30 April 2024, the Representative of the Company in Switzerland is UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, Aeschenvorstadt 1, CH-4051 Basel as a result of the merger by absorption with Credit Suisse Funds AG.

Effective 01 July 2024, the Paying Agent of the Company in Switzerland is UBS Switzerland AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH-8001 Zurich, as a result of the merger by absorption with Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Ltd.

Shareholders may obtain the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document, copies of the Articles of Incorporation and the latest annual and semi-annual reports free of charge from the Representative in Switzerland.

All notices to Shareholders shall be published at least on the electronic platform "www.swissfunddata.ch". The issue and the redemption prices or the Net Asset Value together with a reference stating "excluding commissions" shall be published on each valuation day on the electronic platform "www.swissfunddata.ch" as a minimum.

With respect to Shares offered (the term offering also includes advertising such Shares pursuant to art. 127a of the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Ordinance of 22 November 2006) in Switzerland, the place of performance is at the registered office of the Representative in Switzerland. The place of jurisdiction is at the registered office of the Representative in Switzerland or the registered office or domicile of the Shareholder.

ii. Information in Relation to the Distribution

The Company and its agents may pay retrocessions as remuneration for offering activity in respect of Shares in Switzerland. This remuneration may be deemed payment for the following services in particular:

- Stocking and distribution of marketing and legal documents;
- Forwarding and/or providing the publications required by law as well as other publications;
- Complying to due diligence requirements delegated by the Management Company and pertaining to the Distributor;
- Clarifying and answering specific investor queries regarding the investment product or the provider.

Retrocessions are not deemed to be rebates even if they are ultimately passed on, in full or in part, to the investors. The disclosure of the receipt of retrocessions is governed by the relevant provisions of the Swiss Financial Services Act of 15 June 2018.

In the case of offering activity in Switzerland, the Company and its agents may, upon request, pay rebates directly to investors. The purpose of rebates is to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the investor in question. Rebates by the Company are permitted provided that

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

The objective criteria for the granting of rebates by the Company may include:

- 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;
- the investment behavior shown by the investor (e.g. expected investment period);
- the investor's willingness to provide support in the launch phase of a collective investment scheme.

At the request of the investor, the Company must disclose the amounts of such rebates free of charge.

iii. Possibility of Forwarding the Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager may, at its sole discretion, forward all or part of its Investment Management Fee to investors or other recipients.

24.080RS

24. Sustainability-Related Disclosures

Information relating to the environmental and social characteristics, or objectives, of each Subfund is provided in the below annexes in accordance with SFDR:

Annex A: Template pre-contractual disclosure for White Fleet - OLZ Equity World Optimized ESG

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

Product name: White Fleet - OLZ Equity World Optimized ESG Legal entity identifier: 529900XTH6MNLIRU0M40

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



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

The Subfund promotes environmental or social characteristics by incorporating sustainability considerations in the investment process to enhance risk adjusted returns and assess good corporate governance practices, as described below.

The characteristics promoted by the Subfund are:

- norms-based and value-based exclusion criteria which are applied to all potential investments, across the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption;
- an increase of the MSCI ESG Score; and
- and a reduction of the CO2 compared to the capital-weighted benchmark.

A reference benchmark has not been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted, however the Investment Manager takes into consideration the MSCI ESG Score as a criteria of its ESG integration methodology.

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

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

Sustainability indicators for measuring the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Subfund are:

- investments do not breach the Investment Manager’s ESG integration methodology;
- investments are selected in consideration of ESG Score indicators and ESG Rating, as defined within the Investment Manager’s ESG integration methodology;

in terms of CO2 reduction, investments are assessed against the CO2-Footprint and the CO2-Intensity (Scope 1 and Scope 2).

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

N/A

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

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

N/A

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

N/A

- *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

N/A

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

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

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



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

Yes, _____

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The Subfund is subject to the investment manager’s ESG integration methodology, which consists of an initial negative screening of the investment universe followed by an Absolute Minimum ESG score approach. The investment manager determines and evaluates his own ESG criteria and may rely on the research of external specialists such as MSCI ESG Research Inc.. Consequently, the initial definition and the periodical review of these ethical criteria in relation to the single investments in the portfolio is part of the securities selection process of the Investment Manager in which he applies respective principles, estimation criteria and measures at his own discretion.

In the investment process, the Investment Manager takes into account ESG criteria at various levels, supported by the research and information of leading external providers, like MSCI ESG Research Inc.. MSCI ESG Ratings aim to measure a company’s management of financially relevant ESG risks and opportunities. MSCI uses a rules-based methodology to identify industry leaders and laggards according to their exposure to ESG risks and how well they manage those risks relative to peers. Their ESG Ratings range from leader (AAA, AA), average (A, BBB, BB) to laggard (B, CCC). Based on an ESG analysis individual securities are excluded in accordance with negative criteria predefined by the Investment Manager. Exclusion criteria are applied to all investments, first with reference to the UN’s Global Compact and SVVK / ASIR exclusion recommendations. These ensure investments do not breach established fundamental responsibilities across the areas of human

rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. Exclusion criteria also extend to investments with the lowest MSCI ESG rating. Further, investments are excluded in the event of major ongoing direct involvement in specified environment, social or governance controversial activities through the application of 'Red Flags' (MSCI ESG-Controversy). For all exclusion categories, the applicable criteria may evolve over time. Specific exclusion criteria and thresholds for non-compliant investments relevant at a certain point in time are available on the fund specific website disclosure. At the same time, a so called positive selection applies, to priorities virtuous companies so that the MSCI ESG score of the portfolio of the Subfund has a minimum level which must be higher (or in extreme cases equal) than the one of the market average. Within the portfolio optimization, ESG criteria are addressed by taking care of an "Absolute Minimum Score" (minimum weighted ESG score of the optimized portfolio) and a "Relative Minimum score" (at least as a high an ESG score as the benchmark) approach.

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

Securities that violate key sustainability criteria (ESG) are excluded. Based on recommendation lists from external organizations, we do not consider companies for our investment universe that:

- do not comply with the UN Global Compact Principles,
- are recommended for exclusion by SVVK-ASIR (Swiss Association for Responsible Investment),
- are involved in serious controversies according to MSCI ESG (MSCI Controversy «Red Flag»),
- violate the minimum standards of the «International Labour Organization»,
- violate the «Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights», as defined by the United Nations.

In addition to normative criteria, exclusions are based on rating or business activity. These include companies that:

- have an MSCI ESG rating of «CCC» (lowest rating),
- produce nuclear or controversial weapons (e.g. cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines),
- generate a significant proportion of their sales from firearms ("significant" means more than 5% for producers and 10% for retailers),
- generate more than 10% of their sales from thermal coal and/or oil sands.

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

N/A

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

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

The ESG metrics and the exclusions based on our methodology do not only take into account environmental or social aspects of the investee companies. They also consider governance topics. By increasing the ESG Score compared to the benchmark, good governance practices are implicitly considered. Further, when excluding companies based on the norms-based and value-based exclusion criteria applied by the investment managers, good governance aspects are assessed.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

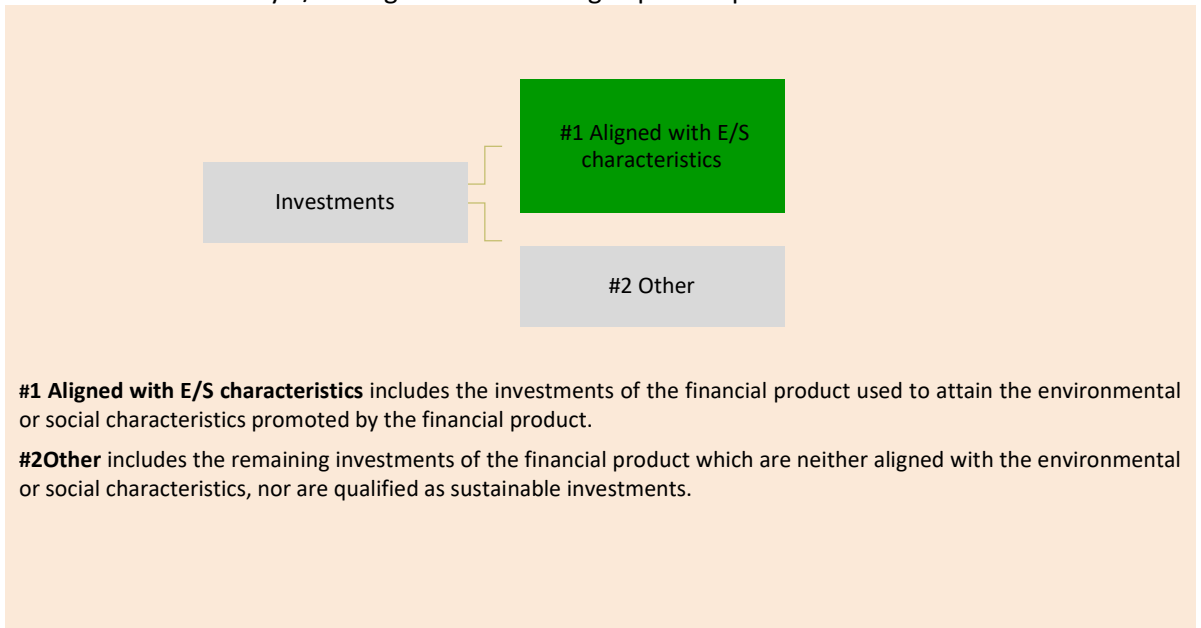
The Subfund is expected to invest at least 66% of its NAV in companies that qualify as aligned with E/S characteristics (#1). Except in exceptional circumstances where the Subfund may hold up to 34% of its NAV in liquid assets, it is expected that most of the time the percentage of investments aligned with the E/S characteristics will be higher.

Under normal market conditions, the Subfund is allowed to invest up to one third of its assets in money market instruments and bonds (convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants), notes, and other fixed or variable-interest debt instruments and rights issued by private and public borrowers and denominated in freely convertible currencies. (#2 Other).

Due to the neutral nature of these assets or due to lack of data to ascertain their alignment with the promoted E/S characteristics, along with the intended use of this portion of the portfolio, the existence of any E/S safeguards from being in place is precluded.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

N/A



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

The Subfund does not currently commit to invest in any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

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

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

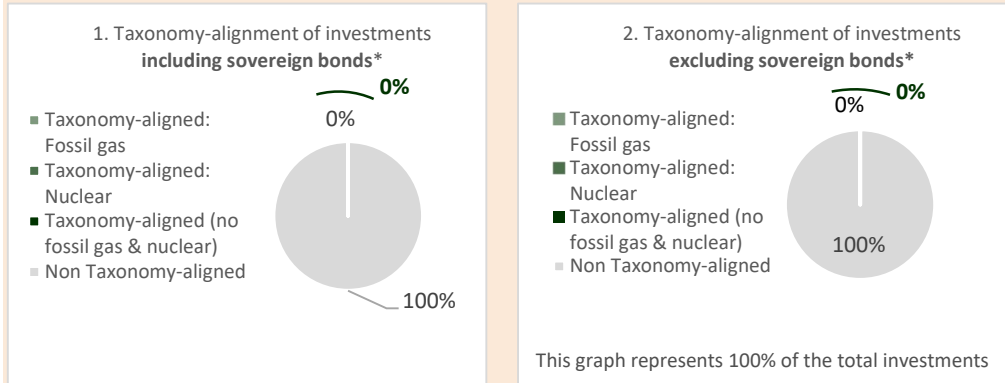
● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁴?**

- Yes:
 In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

⁴ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

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



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

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

As the Subfund does not commit to invest any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation is therefore also set at 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



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

The Subfund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Subfund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A



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

The “Other” investments may include investments in liquid assets (ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds) held for the purposes of servicing the day-to-day requirements of the Subfund or for hedging purposes.. Although, the Subfund may invest up to one third of its assets in money market instruments and bonds (convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants), notes, and other fixed or variable-interest debt instruments and rights issued by private and public borrowers and denominated in freely convertible currencies.

Due to the neutral nature of these assets or due to lack of data to ascertain their alignment with the promoted E/S characteristics, along with the intended use of this portion of the portfolio, the existence of any E/S safeguards from being in place is precluded.



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

N/A

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: Please refer to the section “Our funds” of the Management Company’s website (<https://www.credit-suisse.com/microsites/multiconcept/en/our-funds.html>) where a fund and a share class can be selected to access more product specific information under the tab “Documents”.

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

Product name: White Fleet - OLZ Equity Emerging Market Optimized ESG **Legal entity identifier:** 5299005OB0Y7OHHKML88

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

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

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

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

No

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

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

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

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

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



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

The Subfund promotes environmental or social characteristics by incorporating sustainability considerations in the investment process to enhance risk adjusted returns and assess good corporate governance practices, as described below.

The characteristics promoted by the Subfund are:

- norms-based and value-based exclusion criteria which are applied to all potential investments, across the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption;
- an increase of the MSCI ESG Score; and
- and a reduction of the CO2 compared to the capital-weighted benchmark.

A reference benchmark has not been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted, however the Investment Manager takes into consideration the MSCI ESG Score as a criteria of its ESG integration methodology.

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

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

Sustainability indicators for measuring the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Subfund are:

- investments do not breach the Investment Manager’s ESG integration methodology;
- investments are selected in consideration of ESG Score indicators and ESG Rating, as defined within the Investment Manager’s ESG integration methodology;

in terms of CO2 reduction, investments are assessed against the CO2-Footprint and the CO2-Intensity (Scope 1 and Scope 2).

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

N/A

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

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

N/A

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

N/A

- *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

N/A

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

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

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



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

Yes, _____

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The Subfund is subject to the investment manager’s ESG integration methodology, which consists of an initial negative screening of the investment universe followed by an Absolute Minimum ESG score approach. The investment manager determines and evaluates his own ESG criteria and may rely on the research of external specialists such as MSCI ESG Research Inc.. Consequently, the initial definition and the periodical review of these ethical criteria in relation to the single investments in the portfolio is part of the securities selection process of the Investment Manager in which he applies respective principles, estimation criteria and measures at his own discretion.

In the investment process, the Investment Manager takes into account ESG criteria at various levels, supported by the research and information of leading external providers, like MSCI ESG Research Inc.. MSCI ESG Ratings aim to measure a company’s management of financially relevant ESG risks and opportunities. MSCI uses a rules-based methodology to identify industry leaders and laggards according to their exposure to ESG risks and how well they manage those risks relative to peers. Their ESG Ratings range from leader (AAA, AA), average (A, BBB, BB) to laggard (B, CCC). Based on an ESG analysis individual securities are excluded in accordance with negative criteria predefined by the Investment Manager. Exclusion criteria are applied to all investments, first with reference to the UN’s Global Compact and SVVK / ASIR exclusion recommendations. These ensure investments do not breach established fundamental responsibilities across the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. Exclusion criteria also extend to investments with the lowest MSCI ESG rating. Further, investments are excluded in the event of major ongoing direct

involvement in specified environment, social or governance controversial activities through the application of 'Red Flags' (MSCI ESG-Controversy). For all exclusion categories, the applicable criteria may evolve over time. Specific exclusion criteria and thresholds for non-compliant investments relevant at a certain point in time are available on the fund specific website disclosure.

At the same time, a so called positive selection applies, to priorities virtuous companies so that the MSCI ESG score of the portfolio of the Subfund has a minimum level which must be higher (or in extreme cases equal) than the one of the market average. Within the portfolio optimization, ESG criteria are addressed by taking care of an "Absolute Minimum Score" (minimum weighted ESG score of the optimized portfolio) and a "Relative Minimum score" (at least as a high an ESG score as the benchmark) approach.

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

Securities that violate key sustainability criteria (ESG) are excluded. Based on recommendation lists from external organizations, we do not consider companies for our investment universe that:

- do not comply with the UN Global Compact Principles,
- are recommended for exclusion by SVVK-ASIR (Swiss Association for Responsible Investment),
- are involved in serious controversies according to MSCI ESG (MSCI Controversy «Red Flag»),
- violate the minimum standards of the «International Labour Organization»,
- violate the «Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights», as defined by the United Nations.

In addition to normative criteria, exclusions are based on rating or business activity. These include companies that

- have an MSCI ESG rating of «CCC» (lowest rating),
- produce nuclear or controversial weapons (e.g. cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines),
- generate a significant proportion of their sales from firearms ("significant" means more than 5% for producers and 10% for retailers),
- generate more than 10% of their sales from thermal coal and/or oil sands.

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

N/A

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

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

The ESG metrics and the exclusions based on our methodology do not only take into account environmental or social aspects of the investee companies. They also consider governance topics. By increasing the ESG Score compared to the benchmark, good governance practices are implicitly considered. Further, when excluding companies based on the norms-based and value-based exclusion criteria applied by the investment managers, good governance aspects are assessed.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

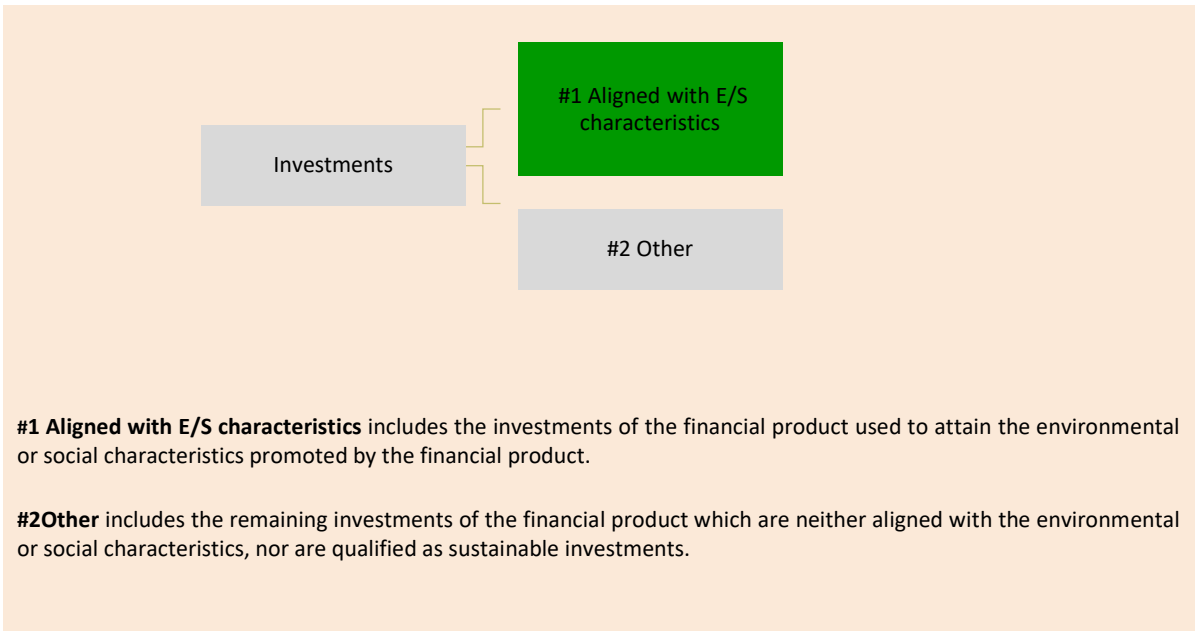
The Subfund is expected to invest at least 66% of its NAV in companies that qualify as aligned with E/S characteristics (#1). Except in exceptional circumstances where the Subfund may hold up to 34% of its NAV in liquid assets, it is expected that most of the time the percentage of investments aligned with the E/S characteristics will be higher.

Under normal market conditions, the Subfund is allowed to invest up to one third of its assets in money market instruments and bonds (convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants), notes, and other fixed or variable-interest debt instruments and rights issued by private and public borrowers and denominated in freely convertible currencies. (#2 Other).

Due to the neutral nature of these assets or due to lack of data to ascertain their alignment with the promoted E/S characteristics, along with the intended use of this portion of the portfolio, the existence of any E/S safeguards from being in place is precluded.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



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

N/A



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

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

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

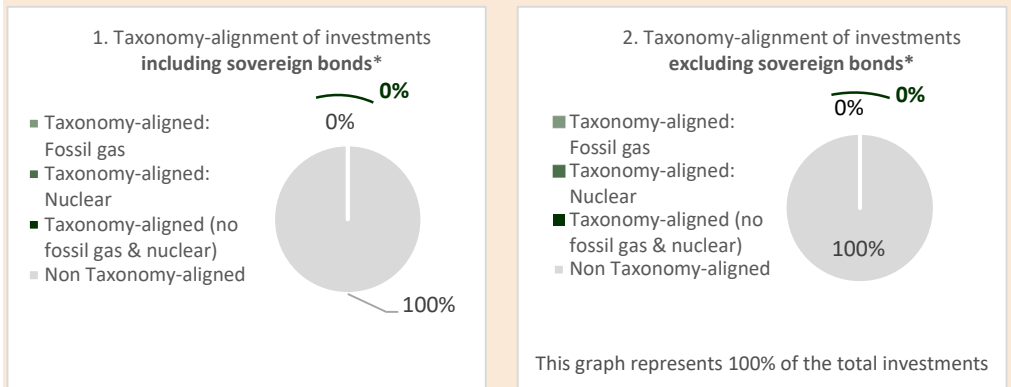
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The Subfund does not currently commit to invest in any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁵?**

- Yes:
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

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



* For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures.

⁵ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

As the Subfund does not commit to invest any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation is therefore also set at 0%.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



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

The Subfund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Subfund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A



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

The “Other” investments may include investments in liquid assets (ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds) held for the purposes of servicing the day-to-day requirements of the Subfund or for hedging purposes.. Although, the Subfund may invest up to one third of its assets in money market instruments and bonds (convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants), notes, and other fixed or variable-interest debt instruments and rights issued by private and public borrowers and denominated in freely convertible currencies.

Due to the neutral nature of these assets or due to lack of data to ascertain their alignment with the promoted E/S characteristics, along with the intended use of this portion of the portfolio, the existence of any E/S safeguards from being in place is precluded



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

N/A

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: Please refer to the section “Our funds” of the Management Company’s website (<https://www.credit-suisse.com/microsites/multiconcept/en/our-funds.html>) where a fund and a share class can be selected to access more product specific information under the tab “Documents”.

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

Product name: White Fleet - OLZ Equity China Optimized ESG **Legal entity identifier:** 54930098U53VXC7N4B03

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
●● <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	● ● ✘ No
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective ✘ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



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

The Subfund promotes environmental or social characteristics by incorporating sustainability considerations in the investment process to enhance risk adjusted returns and assess good corporate governance practices, as described below.

The characteristics promoted by the Subfund are:

- norms-based and value-based exclusion criteria which are applied to all potential investments, across the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption;
- an increase of the MSCI ESG Score; and
- and a reduction of the CO2 compared to the capital-weighted benchmark.

A reference benchmark has not been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted, however the Investment Manager takes into consideration the MSCI ESG Score as a criteria of its ESG integration methodology.

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

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

Sustainability indicators for measuring the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Subfund are:

- investments do not breach the Investment Manager’s ESG integration methodology;
 - investments are selected in consideration of ESG Score indicators and ESG Rating, as defined within the Investment Manager’s ESG integration methodology;
- in terms of CO2 reduction, investments are assessed against the CO2-Footprint and the CO2-Intensity (Scope 1 and Scope 2).

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

N/A

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

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

N/A

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

N/A

- ***How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:***

N/A

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

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

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



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

Yes, _____

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The Subfund is subject to the investment manager’s ESG integration methodology, which consists of an initial negative screening of the investment universe followed by an Absolute Minimum ESG score approach. The investment manager determines and evaluates his own ESG criteria and may rely on the research of external specialists such as MSCI ESG Research Inc.. Consequently, the initial definition and the periodical review of these ethical criteria in relation to the single investments in the portfolio is part of the securities selection process of the Investment Manager in which he applies respective principles, estimation criteria and measures at his own discretion.

In the investment process, the Investment Manager takes into account ESG criteria at various levels, supported by the research and information of leading external providers, like MSCI ESG Research Inc.. MSCI ESG Ratings aim to measure a company’s management of financially relevant ESG risks and opportunities. MSCI uses a rules-based methodology to identify industry leaders and laggards according to their exposure to ESG risks and how well they manage those risks relative to peers. Their ESG Ratings range from leader (AAA, AA), average (A, BBB, BB) to laggard (B, CCC). Based on an ESG analysis individual securities are excluded in accordance with negative criteria predefined by the Investment Manager. Exclusion criteria are applied to all investments, first with reference to the UN’s Global Compact and SVVK / ASIR exclusion recommendations. These ensure investments do not breach established fundamental responsibilities across the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. Exclusion criteria also extend to investments with the lowest MSCI ESG rating. Further, investments are excluded in the event of major ongoing direct

involvement in specified environment, social or governance controversial activities through the application of 'Red Flags' (MSCI ESG-Controversy). For all exclusion categories, the applicable criteria may evolve over time. Specific exclusion criteria and thresholds for non-compliant investments relevant at a certain point in time are available on the fund specific website disclosure.

At the same time, a so called positive selection applies, to priorities virtuous companies so that the MSCI ESG score of the portfolio of the Subfund has a minimum level which must be higher (or in extreme cases equal) than the one of the market average. Within the portfolio optimization, ESG criteria are addressed by taking care of an "Absolute Minimum Score" (minimum weighted ESG score of the optimized portfolio) and a "Relative Minimum score" (at least as a high an ESG score as the benchmark) approach.

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

Securities that violate key sustainability criteria (ESG) are excluded. Based on recommendation lists from external organizations, we do not consider companies for our investment universe that:

- do not comply with the UN Global Compact Principles,
- are recommended for exclusion by SVVK-ASIR (Swiss Association for Responsible Investment),
- are involved in serious controversies according to MSCI ESG (MSCI Controversy «Red Flag»),
- violate the minimum standards of the «International Labour Organization»,
- violate the «Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights», as defined by the United Nations.

In addition to normative criteria, exclusions are based on rating or business activity. These include companies that

- have an MSCI ESG rating of «CCC» (lowest rating),
- produce nuclear or controversial weapons (e.g. cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines),
- generate a significant proportion of their sales from firearms ("significant" means more than 5% for producers and 10% for retailers),
- generate more than 10% of their sales from thermal coal and/or oil sands.

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

N/A

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

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

The ESG metrics and the exclusions based on our methodology do not only take into account environmental or social aspects of the investee companies. They also consider governance topics. By increasing the ESG Score compared to the benchmark, good governance practices are implicitly considered. Further, when excluding companies based on the norms-based and value-based exclusion criteria applied by the investment managers, good governance aspects are assessed.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

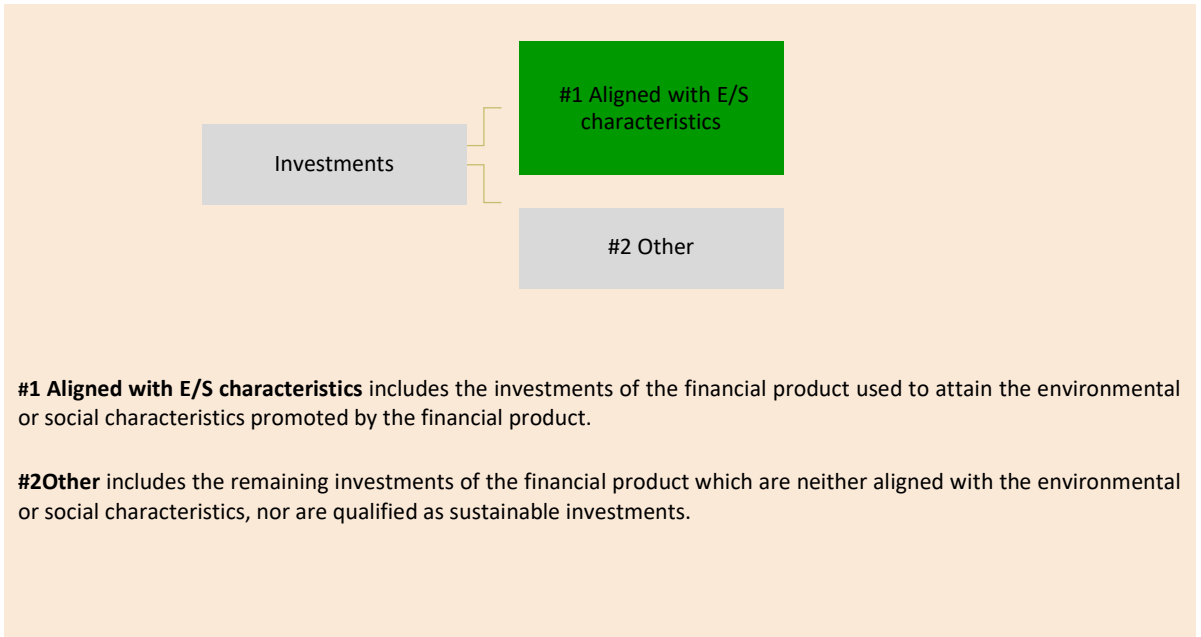
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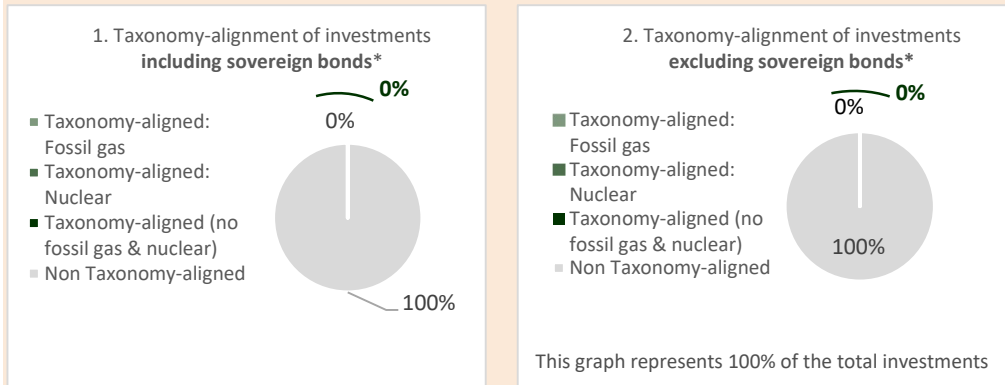
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