

Prospectus

and

Trust agreement

including fund-specific annexes

Status: 04.2024

Hornet Infrastructure - Water Fund

UCITS under Liechtenstein law
in the legal form of a trusteeship

(hereinafter the "UCITS")

Asset Manager:

GN  INVEST

management company:



The organisation of the UCITS at a glance

management company:	IFM Independent Fund Management AG Landstrasse 30, FL-9494 Schaan
Board of Directors:	Heimo Quaderer H.R.H. Archduke Simeon of Habsburg Hugo Quaderer
Management:	Luis Ott Alexander Wymann Michael Oehry Ramon Schäfer
Asset Manager:	GN Invest AG Tröxlegass 1, FL-9494 Schaan
Depository:	Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft Städtle 44, FL-9490 Vaduz
Distribution point:	GN Invest AG Tröxlegass 1, FL-9494 Schaan
Promoter:	GN Invest AG Tröxlegass 1, FL-9494 Schaan
Auditor:	Ernst & Young AG Schanzenstrasse 4a, CH-3008 Berne

Facility for investors in Germany:	IFM Independent Fund Management AG Landstrasse 30, FL-9494 Schaan
Representatives and sales for qualified investors in Switzerland:	LLB Swiss Investment AG Claridenstrasse 20, CH-8002 Zurich
Paying agent for qualified investors in Switzerland:	Helvetische Bank AG Seefeldstrasse 215, CH-8008 Zurich

The UCITS at a glance

Name of the UCITS:	Hornet Infrastructure - Water Fund
Legal structure:	UCITS in the legal form of a trusteeship ("collective trusteeship") pursuant to the Law of 28 June 2011 on certain undertakings for main same investments in transferable securities (UCITSG)
Umbrella construction:	No, individual funds
Founding country:	Liechtenstein
Date of incorporation of the UCITS:	21 September 2007
Business year:	The financial year of the UCITS begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December
Accounting/reference currency of the UCITS:	Euro (EUR)
Responsible Supervisory authority	Financial Market Authority Liechtenstein (FMA); www.fma-li.li

Further information on the UCITS can be found in Appendix A "UCITS at a glance"

German is the legally binding language for the trust agreement including fund specific annexes.

Note for investors/sales restriction

Units of the UCITS are acquired on the basis of the prospectus, the trust agreement and the key information document (the "**PRIP-KID**") as well as the latest annual report and, if already published, the subsequent semi-annual report. Only the information contained in the prospectus and in particular in the trust agreement including Annex A "UCITS at a glance" is valid. With the acquisition of the units, these are deemed to have been authorised by the investor.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or invitation to subscribe for units of the UCITS by any person in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or invitation is unlawful or in which the person making such an offer or invitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or invitation. Information not contained in this prospectus and trust agreement or in documents available to the public shall be deemed unauthorised and unreliable. Potential investors should inform themselves about possible tax consequences, the legal requirements and possible foreign exchange restrictions or controls that may apply in the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile and which may be relevant to the subscription, holding, conversion, redemption or realisation of units. Further tax considerations are explained in section 10 "Tax regulations". Appendix B "Specific information for individual distribution countries" contains information on distribution in various countries. The units of the UCITS are not authorised for distribution in all countries of the world. The issue, conversion and redemption of units abroad are subject to the regulations applicable there. In particular, the units have not been registered in the United States of America (USA) in accordance with the United States Securities Act of 1933 and therefore cannot be offered or sold in the USA or to US citizens. For example, natural persons who (a) were born in the USA or one of its territories or sovereign areas, (b) are naturalised citizens (or green card holders), (c) were born abroad as the child of a US citizen, (d) reside predominantly in the USA without being a US citizen, (e) are married to a US citizen or (f) are liable to pay tax in the USA are considered US citizens. The following are also considered US citizens: (a) Investment companies and corporations that were founded under the laws of one of the 50 US states or the District of Columbia, (b) an investment company or partnership that was founded under an "Act of Congress", (c) a pension fund established as a US trust, (d) an investment company that is subject to tax in the USA or (e) investment companies that are deemed to be such under Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933 and/or the US Commodity Exchange Act. In general, units of the UCITS may not be offered in jurisdictions and to persons in which this is not permitted against.

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PART I: THE PROSPECTUS

Units of the UCITS are issued and redeemed on the basis of the currently valid trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance". This trust agreement is supplemented by the most recent annual report. If the reporting date of the annual report is more than eight months in the past, the semi-annual report must also be offered to the purchaser. The key investor information document (PRIIP-KID) is made available to the investor free of charge in good time before the acquisition of units.

It is not permitted to provide information or declarations that deviate from the prospectus, trust agreement, Annex A "UCITS at a glance" or the Key Investor Information Document. The Management Company shall not be liable if and to the extent that information or statements are made that deviate from the current Prospectus, Trust Agreement or Key Investor Information Document.

The prospectus and trust agreement, including Annex A "UCITS at a glance", are presented here in one document. The main founding document of the fund is the trust agreement including Annex A "UCITS at a glance". Only the trust agreement including Annex A "UCITS at a glance" are subject to the substantive legal review of the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA).

1 Sales documents

The prospectus, the key information documents (PRIIP-KID), the trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance" as well as the latest annual and semi-annual reports, if already published, are available free of charge on a durable medium from the Management Company, the Depositary, the paying agents and all distributors in Liechtenstein and abroad as well as on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein stei ni scher Anlagefondsverband at www.lafv.li.

At the request of the investor, the aforementioned documents will also be made available free of charge in paper form. Further information on the UCITS is available on the Internet at www.ifm.li and from IFM Independent Fund Management AG, Landstrasse 30, FL-9494 Schaan, during business hours.

2 The trust agreement

The trust agreement comprises a general section and Annex A "UCITS at a glance". The trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance" are printed in full in this prospectus. The trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance" may be amended or supplemented in whole or in part by the management company at any time. Amendments run to the trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance" require the prior approval of the FMA.

Every amendment to the trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance" shall be published in the publication medium of the UCITS and shall thereafter be legally binding for all investors. Publications organ of the UCITS is the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association www.lafv.li.

3 General information on the UCITS

The **Hornet Infrastructure - Water Fund** (hereinafter: UCITS) was established as a legally dependent open-ended investment fund in the legal form of a collective trusteeship pursuant to Art. 4 para. 1 let. a of the Investment Undertakings Act (IUA). On 21 September 2007, the FMA confirmed to the management company that it had received confirmation from the external auditors with regard to the investment undertaking for qualified investors. The investment fund was entered in the Liechtenstein Commercial Register on 24 September 2007. The prospectus and the contractual conditions have been deposited with the Liechtenstein Office of Justice.

The investment fund **Hornet Infrastructure - Water Fund** was converted from an investment undertaking for qualified investors into an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) under the law of the Principality of Liechtenstein with the approval of the FMA dated 11 March 2013. This trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance" came into force for the first time on 3 May 2013.

The trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance" were approved by the FMA on 4 April 2024 and entered into force on 1 May 2024.

The current version is available on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association at www.lafv.li or can be obtained free of charge from the Management Company and the Depositary.

The UCITS is a legally dependent undertaking for collective investment in securities of the open-ended type and is subject to the Law of 28 June 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (hereinafter referred to as UCITSG).

The UCITS has the legal form of a collective trusteeship. A collective trusteeship is the entering into of a substantively identical trusteeship with an indefinite number of investors for the purpose of investing and managing assets for the account of the investors, whereby the individual investors participate in this trusteeship in proportion to their share and are only personally liable up to the amount of the investment.

The UCITS is not an umbrella structure and is therefore a single fund.

The management of the UCITS consists primarily of investing the monies raised from the public for joint account in accordance with the principle of risk diversification in securities and/or other liquid financial assets pursuant to Art. 51 UCITSG. The UCITS forms an investment fund in favour of its investors. In the event of the dissolution and bankruptcy of the management company, the special assets shall not form part of the management company's bankruptcy estate.

The assets in which the management company may invest the money and the provisions it must observe in doing so are set out in the Act on Certain Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITSG), the trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

The securities and other assets of the UCITS are managed in the interests of the investors. Only the investors are entitled to the entire assets of the UCITS in proportion to their units. Claims of investors and creditors which are directed against the UCITS or which have arisen on the occasion of the formation, during the existence or in the liquidation of the UCITS are limited to the assets of the UCITS.

The Management Company may at any time dissolve existing sub-funds and/or create new sub-funds and create different unit classes with specific characteristics within these sub-funds. This Prospectus and the Trust Agreement, including Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance", are updated each time a new sub-fund or an additional unit class is launched.

With the acquisition of units of the UCITS or its sub-funds, each investor recognises the trust agreement including fund-specific annexes, which defines the contractual relationships between the investors, the Management Company and the Depositary, as well as the duly executed amendments to this document. With the publication of amendments to the trust agreement and prospectus, the annual or semi-annual report or other documents on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association www.lafv.li, these amendments are binding for the investors.

Investors participate in the assets of the UCITS in proportion to the fund units they have acquired.

The units are not securitised but are only kept in the books, i.e. no certificates are issued. There is no provision for a meeting of investors. By subscribing to or acquiring units, the investor is aware of the trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance". Investors, heirs or other authorised parties may not demand the division or dissolution of the UCITS. The details of the UCITS are described in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

In principle, all units of the UCITS embody the same rights, unless the Management Company decides to issue different unit classes within a UCITS in accordance with Article 23 of the Trust Agreement.

The assets of the UCITS are only liable to third parties for liabilities entered into by the UCITS.

3.1 Duration of the UCITS

The duration of the UCITS is set out in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

3.2 Share classes

The Management Company is authorised to create several unit classes within the UCITS that differ from the existing unit classes in terms of the appropriation of income, the front-end load, the reference currency and the use of currency hedging transactions, the management fee, the minimum investment amount or a combination of these features. The rights of investors who have acquired units from existing unit classes remain unaffected by this per.

The unit classes established in connection with the UCITS as well as the fees and remuneration incurred in connection with the units of the UCITS are listed in Annex A "UCITS at a glance". Further information on the unit classes can be found in section 8.2.

3.3 Performance to date of the UCITS

The past performance of the UCITS or the corresponding unit class is listed on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association at www.lafv.li or in the PRIIP-KID. The past performance of a unit is no guarantee of the current and future performance. The value of a unit may rise or fall at any time.

4 Organisation

4.1 Country of domicile / competent supervisory authority

Liechtenstein / Financial Market Authority Liechtenstein (FMA); www.fma-li.li.

4.2 Legal relationships

The legal relationships between the investors and the Management Company are governed by the Law of 28 June 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSG) and the Ordinance of 5 July 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSV) and, insofar as no provisions are made therein, by the provisions of the Persons and Companies Act (PGR) on trusteeship.

4.3 Management company

IFM Independent Fund Management Aktiengesellschaft (hereinafter: Verwaltungsgesellschaft), Landstrasse 30, FL-9494 Schaan, commercial register number FL-0001-532-594-8.

IFM Independent Fund Management AG was founded on 29 October 1996 in the form of a public limited company for an unlimited period. The government granted the management company authorisation to commence business activities on 26 November 1996. The Management Company has its registered office and head office in Schaan, Principality of Liechtenstein. The Management Company is authorised by the Liechtenstein supervisory authority in accordance with Chapter III of the Law of 28 June 2011 on Undertakings for Collective Investment and is entered on the official list of Liechtenstein management companies.

The share capital of the management company amounts to CHF 1 million and is 100% paid up.

The Management Company manages the UCITS for the account and in the interests of the investors in accordance with the principle of risk diversification and in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance". schliesslicher Interesse der Anleger nach dem Grundsatz der Risikoverreuung und gemäß den Bestimmungen des Treuhandvertrages und des Anhangs A "OGAW im Überblick".

The Management Company is vested with the broadest possible rights to perform all administrative and management matters activities on behalf of the investors. In particular, it is authorised to buy, sell, subscribe and exchange securities and other assets and to exercise all rights relating to the assets of the UCITS.

An overview of all UCITS managed by the management company can be found on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association at www.lafv.li.

4.3.1 Board of Directors

President:	Heimo Quaderer, Managing Partner of Principal Vermögensverwaltung AG, Schaan
Members:	H.R.H. Simeon von Habsburg, Archduke of Austria, Managing Partner of Principal Vermögensverwaltung AG, Schaan

Hugo Quaderer, independent member of the Board of Directors of IFM Independent Fund Management AG, Schaan

4.3.2 Management

Chairman: Luis Ott, Managing Director

Members: Alexander Wymann, Deputy Managing Director

Michael Oehry

Ramon Schäfer

4.4 Asset Manager

GN Invest AG, Tröxlegass 1, FL-9494 Schaan, acts as asset manager for the UCITS.

GN Invest AG specialises in investment and asset management for institutional and private clients and is prudentially supervised by the Liechtenstein Financial market Supervisory Authority (FMA).

The task of the Asset Manager is in particular the independent daily implementation of the investment policy and the management of the day-to-day business of the UCITS as well as other associated services under the supervision, control and responsibility of the Management Company. The fulfilment of these tasks is carried out in compliance with the principles of the investment policy and the investment restrictions of the UCITS, as described in this prospectus, as well as the statutory investment restrictions.

The Asset Manager has the right to seek advice from third parties at its own expense and responsibility.

The precise execution of the mandate is governed by an asset management agreement concluded between the management company and GN Invest AG.

4.5 Investment advisor

No investment advisor has been appointed.

4.6 Sales office

The distribution agent for the UCITS is GN Invest AG, Tröxlegass 1, FL-9494 Schaan.

The precise execution of the order is governed by a distribution agreement concluded between the management company and GN Invest AG.

4.7 Depositary

Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG, Städtle 44, FL-9490 Vaduz, acts as depositary.

Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft has been in existence since 1861 and its main activities are investment advice, asset management and lending. Further information on the depositary (e.g. annual reports, brochures, etc.) can be obtained directly from its head office or online on its website www.llb.li.

The Custodian shall hold the financial instruments eligible for custody in safekeeping for the account of the UCITS. It may entrust them in whole or in part for safekeeping to

other banks, financial institutions and recognised clearing houses that meet the legal requirements.

The function of the Custodian and its liability are governed by the UCITSG and the corresponding ordinance as amended, the Custodian Agreement and the constitutive documents of the UCITS. It acts independently of the Management Company and exclusively in the interests of the investors.

The UCITSG provides for a separation of the management and custody of UCITS. The Custodian shall hold the financial instruments eligible for custody in separate accounts opened in the name of the UCITS or the management company acting on behalf of the UCITS and shall monitor whether the instructions of the management company regarding the assets comply with the provisions of the UCITSG and the constituent documents. For these purposes, the Custodian shall in particular monitor compliance with the investment restrictions and leverage limits by the UCITS.

The Depositary also maintains the unit register of the UCITS on behalf of the Management Company.

The duties of the depositary are governed by Art. 33 UCITSG. The depositary shall ensure that

- ◆ The sale, issue, redemption, payment and cancellation of units of the UCITS shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the UCITSG and the constituent documents;
- ◆ the valuation of the units of the UCITS is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the UCITSG and the constituent documents;
- ◆ in the case of transactions involving assets of the UCITS, the equivalent value is transferred to the UCITS within the usual time limits;
- ◆ the income of the UCITS is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the UCITSG and the constituent documents;
- ◆ the cash flows of the UCITS are properly monitored and in particular to ensure that all payments made by or on behalf of investors on the subscription of units of a UCITS have been received and that all monies of the UCITS have been accounted for in accordance with the provisions of the UCITSG and the constitutive documents.

Sub-custody

The custodian may delegate the custodian task to other companies (sub-custodians).

The assets held for the account of the UCITS may be held in custody by the sub-custodians listed on the website of Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG at www.llb.li.

This transfer does not give rise to any conflicts of interest.

Liability of the depositary

The Custodian shall in principle be responsible for all assets held in custody by it or, with its consent, by another entity. In the event of the loss of such an asset, the custodian shall be liable to the UCITS and its investors, unless the loss is attributable to events beyond the control of the custodian. In principle, the depositary is only liable for losses that do not consist of the loss of an asset if it has failed to fulfil its obligations under the provisions of the UCITSG at least through negligence.

Information about the depositary

Investors in the UCITS may at any time personally request from the Depositary, free of charge, up-to-date information on the tasks and duties of the Depositary, the sub-custodians, the possible conflicts of interest in connection with the activities of the De-

positary and the sub-custodians, as well as information on the UCITS, using the above-mentioned contact details.

The depositary is subject to the provisions of the Liechtenstein FATCA Agreement and the corresponding implementing provisions of the Liechtenstein FATCA Act.

4.8 Auditors of the UCITS and the management company

For the UCITS: Ernst & Young AG, Schanzenstrasse 4a, CH-3008 Bern

For the management company: Ernst & Young AG, Schanzenstrasse 4a, CH-3008 Bern

The UCITS and the Management Company must have their business activities audited annually by an independent auditor recognised by the FMA in accordance with the UCITSG.

5 General investment principles and restrictions

The assets of the UCITS are invested in accordance with the principle of risk diversification within the meaning of the rules of the UCITSG and in accordance with the investment policy principles and investment restrictions described in Article 28 of the Trust Agreement and in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

5.1 Objective of the investment policy

The objective of the investment policy of the UCITS is described in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".




5.2 Investment policy of the UCITS

The fund-specific investment policy for the UCITS is described in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

The general investment principles and investment restrictions set out in Articles 27 and 28 of the Trust Agreement shall apply to the UCITS, unless deviations or additions for the UCITS are contained in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

5.2.1 ESG integration

As part of its investment objective, the UCITS provides for the asset manager to take into account factors such as environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors in its investment analysis, its decision-making processes and the practice of actively exercising shareholder rights. Sustainability risks that may have a significant material negative impact on the return on an investment of the UCITS are also taken into account. The aforementioned ESG factors relate to the following topics, among others:

		
E	S	G
Environmental - Environment	Social - Social affairs	Corporate Governance - Corporate management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate protection • Adaptation to climate protection • Protection of biodiversity • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources • Transition to a circular economy, waste prevention and recycling • Prevention and reduction of environmental pollution • Protecting healthy ecosystems • Sustainable land use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with recognised labour law standards (no child or forced labour, no discrimination) • Compliance with occupational safety and health protection • Appropriate remuneration, fair working conditions, diversity and training and development opportunities (equal opportunities) • Ensuring adequate product safety, including health protection • Equal requirements for companies in the supply chain • Social commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax honesty • Measures to prevent corruption • Sustainability management by management • Sustainable remuneration policy • Enabling whistle blowing • Guarantee of data protection • Disclosure of information • Anti-money laundering • Risk and reputation management

5.2.2 Consideration of sustainability risks

Sustainability is understood to mean ecological (Environment - E) and social (Social - S) as well as good corporate governance (Governance - G). The UCITS pursues a holistic ESG approach in which the sustainable orientation of the UCITS is to be ensured by taking into account various sustainability factors. Sustainability factors include employee, social and environmental concerns, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption and bribery.

The material sustainability risks are analysed by the asset manager and thus expand the traditional fundamental analysis to include financially relevant sustainability risks. Sustainability risks are analysed on the basis of publicly available information from issuers (e.g. annual and sustainability reports) or internal research and using data and ESG ratings from research and rating agencies.

Sustainability risks can have a significant impact on all known risk types (market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and operational risk) and contribute as a factor to the materiality of these risk types. Companies in which investments are made may be subject to physical climate change risks such as an increasing frequency and intensity of acute extreme weather events (e.g. heat waves, storms, flooding) and longer-term chronic changes in the mean values and fluctuation ranges of various climate variables (e.g. temperature, precipitation, sea level).

5.2.3 Impact on the return

The consideration of sustainability factors can have a significant impact on the performance of an investment in the long term. If issuers with inadequate

sustainability standards are included, they could be susceptible to event, reputational, regulatory, litigation and technology risks. These sustainability risks can have an impact on the operating business, the brand or company value and the continued existence of the company or investment, among other things. If such securities are included in the allocation, their realisation can lead to a negative valuation of this investment, which in turn can have an impact on the return of the UCITS.

5.3 Accounting/reference currency of the UCITS

The accounting currency and the reference currency of the corresponding unit classes are specified in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

The accounting currency is the currency in which the accounts of the UCITS are kept. The reference currency is the currency in which the performance and the net asset value of the respective unit class of the UCITS are calculated. Investments are made in the currencies that are best suited to the performance of the UCITS.

5.4 Profile of the typical investor

The profile of the typical investor of the UCITS is described in Appendix A "UCITS at a glance".

6 Investment regulations

6.1 Authorised systems

The UCITS may ultimately invest the assets for the account of its investors from in one or more of the following assets:

6.1.1 Securities and money market instruments:

- a) that are listed or traded on a regulated market within the meaning of Art. 4 (1) no. 14 of Directive 2004/39/EC;
- b) which are traded on another regulated market of an EEA member state which is recognised, open to the public and whose functioning is in accordance with the rules;
- c) which are officially listed on a stock exchange in a third country or traded on another market in a European, American, Asian, African or Oceanic country which is recognised, open to the public and operates in an orderly manner.

6.1.2 Securities from new issues, if:

- a) the terms and conditions of issue contain the obligation that admission to official listing or trading on one of the stock exchanges mentioned in Section 6.1.1 a) to c) or on a regulated market mentioned there regel has been applied for, and
- b) this authorisation is obtained no later than one year after the issue.

6.1.3 Units of UCITS and other undertakings for collective investment comparable to a UCITS within the meaning of Art. 3 (1) no. 17 UCITSG, provided that these may invest no more than 10% of their assets in units of another UCITS or similar undertakings for collective investment in accordance with their constitutive documents;

- 6.1.4** Sight deposits or callable deposits with a maximum term of twelve months with credit institutions that have their registered office in an EEA member state or a third country whose supervisory law is equivalent to that of EEA law;
- 6.1.5** Derivatives whose underlying assets are investment objects within the meaning of Art. 51 UCITSG or financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. In the case of transactions with OTC derivatives, the counterparties must be supervised institutions of a category authorised by the FMA and the OTC derivatives must be subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and must be able to be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at fair value at the initiative of the UCITS;
- 6.1.6** Money market instruments that are not traded on a regulated market, provided that the issue or the issuer of these instruments is subject to regulations on deposit and investor protection, provided that they are traded on a regulated market:
 - a) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or the central bank of an EEA Member State, the European Central Bank, the Community or the European Investment Bank, a third state or, if this is a federal state, a member state of the federation or by an international public law body to which at least one EEA Member State belongs;
 - b) issued by a company whose securities are traded on the regulated markets referred to under a);
 - c) issued or guaranteed by an institution that is subject to supervision in accordance with the criteria laid down in EEA law or by an institution whose supervisory law is equivalent to EEA law and which complies with that law; or
 - d) issued by an issuer belonging to a category authorised by the FMA, provided that investments in these instruments are subject to investor protection provisions equivalent to lit. a to c apply to investments in these instruments and the issuer is a company with equity capital of at least EUR 10 million and prepares and publishes its annual financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Directive 78/660/EEC, implemented in Liechtenstein by PGR, or is a group-affiliated legal entity that is responsible for financing the group of companies with at least one listed company or is a legal entity that is to finance the value paper backing of liabilities by utilising a credit line granted by a bank.

6.1.7 The management company may also hold liquid assets.

6.2 Non-authorised systems

The management company may not:

- 6.2.1** invest more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS in securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in section 6.1;
- 6.2.2** Acquire precious metals or certificates on precious metals;
- 6.2.3** uncovered short sales.

6.3 Investment limits

A. The following investment limits must be observed for the UCITS:

- 6.3.1** The UCITS may invest a maximum of 5% of its assets in securities or money market instruments of the same issuer and a maximum of 20% of its assets in deposits of the same issuer.
- 6.3.2** The default risk from transactions of the UCITS with OTC derivatives with a credit institution as counterparty that has its registered office in an EEA member state or a third country whose supervisory law is equivalent to that of EEA law may not exceed 10% of the assets of the UCITS; for other counterparties, the maximum default risk is 5% of the assets.
- 6.3.3** If the total value of the securities and money market instruments of the issuers in which the UCITS invests more than 5% of its assets does not exceed 40% of its assets, the issuer limit of 5% referred to in Section 6.3.1 is raised to 10%. The limit of 40% does not apply to deposits or transactions with OTC derivatives with financial institutions supervised by. When utilising the increase, the securities and money market instruments in accordance with section 6.3.5 and the debt securities in accordance with section 6.3.6 are not taken into account.
- 6.3.4** Notwithstanding the individual upper limits set out in sections 6.3.1 and 6.3.2, a UCITS may not combine the following if this would lead to an investment of more than 20% of its assets in one and the same institution:
- a) securities or money market instruments issued by this institution;
 - b) Deposits with this institution;
 - c) OTC derivatives acquired by this institution.
- 6.3.5** If the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EEA member state or its local authorities, by a third country or by a public international body to which at least one EEA member state belongs, the upper limit of 5% specified in section 6.3.1 is raised to a maximum of 35%.
- 6.3.6** If bonds are issued by a credit institution domiciled in an EEA member state that is subject to special public supervision on the basis of statutory provisions to protect the holders of these bonds and, in particular, must invest the income from the issue of these bonds in assets that adequately cover the resulting liabilities throughout the term of the bonds and are intended primarily for the repayment of the capital and interest due in the event of the issuer's default, the upper limit of 5% referred to in section 6.3.1 is raised to a maximum of 25% for such bonds. In this case, the total value of the investments may not exceed 80% of the assets of the UCITS.
- 6.3.7** The limits specified in sections 6.3.1 to 6.3.6 may not be cumulated. The maximum issuer limit is 35% of the assets of the UCITS.
- 6.3.8** Companies of the same corporate group are deemed to be a single issuer for the calculation of the investment limits provided for in this Section 6.3. For investments in securities and money market instruments of the same group of companies, the issuer limit is raised to a total of 20% of the assets of the UCITS.
- 6.3.9** The UCITS may invest a maximum of 10% of its assets in units of other UCITS or other undertakings for collective investment comparable to a UCITS.
- 6.3.10** If the investments in Fig. 6.3.9 represent a significant proportion of the assets of the UCITS, the fund-specific Annex must provide information on the maximum

amount and the annual report on the maximum proportion of the management fees to be borne by the UCITS itself and by the undertakings for collective investment pursuant to Fig. 6.3.9 whose units have been acquired.

- 6.3.11** If units are managed directly or indirectly by the Management Company or by a company with which the Management Company is linked by common management, control or qualified participation, neither the Management Company nor the other company may charge fees for the issue or redemption of units to or from the UCITS.
- 6.3.12** A management company shall not acquire voting shares of the same issuer for any UCITS it manages with which it can exercise a significant influence on the management of the issuer. Significant influence is presumed to exist from 10% of the issuer's voting rights. If a lower limit for the acquisition of voting shares of the same issuer applies in another EEA member state, this limit is decisive for the management company if it acquires shares of an issuer domiciled in this EEA member state for a UCITS.
- 6.3.13** The UCITS may hold financial instruments of the same issuer in a maximum amount of:
- a) acquire 10% of the share capital of the issuer, insofar as non-voting shares are concerned;
 - b) acquire 10% of the total nominal amount of the issuer's outstanding bonds or money market instruments, insofar as bonds or money market instruments are concerned. This limit need not be observed if the total nominal amount cannot be determined at the time of acquisition;
 - c) acquire 25% of the units of the same undertaking, insofar as units of other UCITS or undertakings for collective investment that are comparable to a UCITS are concerned. This limit need not be observed if the net amount cannot be determined at the time of acquisition.
- 6.3.14** Sections 6.3.12 and 6.3.13 are not applicable:
- a) on securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a government issuer;
 - b) to shares held by the UCITS in the capital of a company of a third country which invests its assets mainly in securities of issuers domiciled in that third country, if a participation of the kind represents the only possibility for the UCITS to invest in securities of issuers of that country on the basis of the legislation of that third country. The requirements of the UCITS Directive must be observed;
 - c) to shares held by management companies in the capital of their subsidiaries that organise the repurchase of shares at the request of investors in the country of establishment exclusively for the management company.

In addition to the restrictions listed in sections 6.3.1 - 6.3.14, any further restrictions in Annex A "UCITS at a glance" must be observed.

B. Deviations from the investment limits are permitted in the following cases:

- 6.3.15** The UCITS does not have to comply with the investment limits when exercising subscription rights from securities or money market instruments belonging to its assets, but must correct them within a reasonable period of time.

6.3.16 In the event of a breach of the investment limits, the management company's primary objective is to normalise the situation, taking into account the interests of the investors.

6.3.17 The UCITS does not have to comply with the investment limits within the first six months of its authorisation. The requirement of risk diversification must continue to be complied with.

C. Active investment limit violations:

6.3.18 Any loss incurred as a result of an active breach of the investment limits/investment regulations must be compensated to the UCITS immediately in accordance with the applicable rules of conduct.

6.4 Limitation of borrowing and ban on granting loans and guarantees

6.4.1 The assets of the UCITS may not be pledged or otherwise encumbered, transferred by way of security or assigned by way of security, except in the case of borrowing within the meaning of Section 6.4.2 below or the provision of collateral in connection with the settlement of transactions involving financial instruments.

6.4.2 Borrowing by the UCITS is limited to temporary loans where the borrowing does not exceed 10% of its assets; the limit does not apply to the acquisition of foreign currencies through a "back-to-back loan".

6.4.3 A UCITS may neither grant loans nor act as guarantor for third parties. Neither the UCITS nor the investors are bound by agreements that violate these prohibitions.

6.4.4 Section 6.4.3 does not prevent the acquisition of financial instruments that are not yet fully paid up.

6.5 Use of derivatives, techniques and instruments

The total risk associated with derivatives may not exceed the total net value of the assets of the UCITS. The Management Company may make investments in derivatives as part of the investment strategy within the limits set out in Art. 53 UCITSG, provided that the overall risk of the underlying assets does not exceed the investment limits set out in Art. 54 UCITSG. When calculating this risk, the market value of the underlying assets, the default risk, future market fluctuations and the liquidation period of the positions are taken into account.

Provided there are no conflicts with the protection of investors and the public interest, investments of the UCITS in index-based derivatives are not to be taken into account with regard to the upper limits of Art. 54 UCITSG.

If a derivative is embedded in a security or a money market instrument, it must also be taken into account with regard to compliance with the provisions of Art. 54 UCITSG.

With the authorisation of the FMA, the UCITS may use techniques and instruments involving securities and money market instruments for the efficient management of the portfolios in compliance with the provisions of the UCITSG. These transactions must be taken into account when determining the overall risk.

6.5.1 Risk management procedures

The Management Company uses a basic model to calculate the risks arising from the investment instruments, in particular in relation to derivative financial instruments, and uses generally recognised calculation methods. It must ensure that at no time does the risk from derivative financial instruments exceed the total value of the portfolio and, in particular, that no positions are entered into that represent an unlimited risk for the assets. When measuring the overall risk, both its default risk and the leverage effect achieved with derivative financial instruments must be taken into account. Combinations of derivative financial instruments and securities must also fulfil these requirements at all times.

In particular, the Management Company may utilise the following derivative financial instruments, techniques and instruments for the UCITS:

6.5.2 Derivative financial instruments

The Management Company may enter into derivative transactions for the UCITS for the purposes of hedging, efficient portfolio management, the realisation of additional income and as part of the investment strategy. This may increase the risk of loss of the UCITS, at least temporarily.

The risk associated with derivative financial instruments may not exceed 100% of the net fund assets. The total risk may not exceed 200% of the net fund assets. In the case of borrowing permitted under the UCITSG (section 6.4.2), the total risk may not exceed 210% of the net fund assets.

The Management Company applies the modified commitment approach as a risk management procedure.

The Management Company may only use the following basic forms of derivatives or combinations of these derivatives or combinations of other assets that may be acquired for the UCITS with these derivatives in UCITS:

- 6.5.2.1** Forward contracts on securities, money market instruments, financial derivatives within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies;
- 6.5.2.2** Options or warrants on securities, money market instruments, financial indices within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies and on forward contracts in accordance with section 6.5.2.1, if
 - ♦ exercise is possible either during the entire term or at the end of the term and
 - ♦ the option value is a fraction or a multiple of the difference between the strike price and the market price of the underlying asset and becomes zero if the difference has the opposite sign;
- 6.5.2.3** Interest rate swaps, currency swaps or cross-currency interest rate swaps;
- 6.5.2.4** Options on swaps in accordance with section 6.5.2.3, provided they have the characteristics described in section 6.5.2.2 (swaptions);
- 6.5.2.5** Credit default swaps, provided they are used exclusively and comprehensively to hedge the credit risk of precisely attributable assets of the UCITS.

The above financial instruments can be independent assets but can also be part of assets.

Forward contracts

The Management Company may conclude futures contracts for the account of the UCITS within the scope of the investment principles on securities and money market instruments that can be acquired for the UCITS as well as on financial indices within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. Futures contracts are unconditional agreements for both contracting parties to buy or sell a certain quantity of a certain underlying asset at a certain time, the maturity date, or within a certain period of time at a price determined in advance.

Options transactions

The Management Company may buy and sell call options and put options on securities and money market instruments as well as on financial indices within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Directive 2007/16/EC, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies and trade in warrants for the account of the UCITS within the scope of the investment principles. Options transactions involve granting a third party the right to demand the delivery or acceptance of assets or the payment of a difference between the strike price and the market price at the end of a certain period at a price agreed in advance (strike price) or to acquire corresponding option rights in return for payment (option premium). The options or warrants must provide for exercise during the entire term or at the end of the term. In addition, the option value at the time of exercise must be a fraction or a multiple of the difference between the strike price and the market price of the underlying asset and must be zero if the difference has the opposite sign.

Swaps

The Management Company may conclude interest rate swaps, currency swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps for the account of the UCITS within the scope of the investment principles. Swaps are exchange contracts in which the payment flows or risks underlying the transaction are exchanged between the contracting parties.

Swaptions

Swaptions are options on swaps. Only swaptions consisting of the options and swaps described above may be acquired for the account of the UCITS. A swaption is the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap with precisely specified conditions at a certain point in time or within a certain period of time. Otherwise, the principles described in connection with option transactions apply.

Credit default swaps

Credit default swaps are credit derivatives that make it possible to transfer a potential credit default volume to others. In return for assuming the credit default risk, the seller of the risk pays a premium to its contractual partner. The Management Company may only acquire one standardised credit default swap for the UCITS, which is used to hedge individual credit risks in the UCITS. In all other respects, the comments on swaps apply accordingly.

Financial instruments securitised in securities

The Management Company may also acquire the financial instruments described above if they are securitised. The transactions involving financial instruments may also be only partially securitised (e.g. bonds with warrants). The statements on opportunities and risks apply accordingly to such securitised financial instruments, but with the proviso that the risk of loss for securitised financial instruments is limited to the value of the security.

OTC derivative transactions

The Management Company may enter into derivative transactions that are admitted to trading on a stock exchange or included in another organised market, as well as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions.

Derivative transactions that are not admitted to trading on a stock exchange or included in another organised market may only be conducted by the Management company with suitable credit institutions or financial services performance institutes on the basis of standardised framework agreements. In the case of derivatives traded over the counter, the counterparty risk in relation to a contract partner is limited to 5% of the assets of the UCITS. If the counterparty is a credit institution domiciled in the European Union, the euro economic area or a third country with a comparable level of supervision, the counterparty risk may amount to up to 10% of the assets of the UCITS. Derivative transactions traded on the stock exchange from that are concluded with a central clearing office of a stock exchange or another organised market as a contractual partner are not counted towards the counterparty limits at if the derivatives are subject to daily valuation at market prices with daily margin settlement.

However, claims of the UCITS against an intermediary shall be counted towards the limits, even if the derivative is traded on a stock exchange or another organised market.

6.5.3 Securities lending

The Management Company does not engage in securities lending.

6.5.4 Repurchase agreements

The Management Company does not engage in repurchase agreements.

6.5.5 Collateral policy and investment of collateral

General information

In connection with transactions in OTC financial derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques, the Management Company may accept collateral in the name and for the account of the UCITS in order to reduce its counterparty risk. This section sets out the collateral policy applied by the Management Company in these cases. All assets received by the Management Company as part of efficient portfolio management techniques (securities lending, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements) in the name and for the account of the UCITS are treated as collateral for the purposes of this section.

Permissible securities and strategies for their diversification and correlation

The Management Company may use the collateral it receives to reduce counterparty risk if it complies with the criteria set out in the applicable laws, regulations and guidelines issued by the FMA, in particular with regard to liquidity, valuation, creditworthiness of the issuer, correlation, risks in connection with the management of collateral and realisability. Collateral should fulfil the following conditions in particular:

All non-cash collateral should be of good quality, highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing so that it can be sold quickly at a price that approximates the pre-sale valuation.

They should be valued at least daily, and assets that exhibit high price volatility should only be accepted as collateral if they are subject to appropriately conservative haircuts.

They should have been issued by an entity that is independent of the counterparty and is not expected to have a strong correlation with the performance of the counterparty.

They should be sufficiently broadly diversified across countries, markets and issuers, with a maximum aggregate exposure of 20% of the net asset value (NAV) of the UCITS to individual issuers, taking into account all collateral received. The UCITS may deviate from this in accordance with the provisions set out above under 6.3.5 - 6.3.7.

They should be realisable by the management company at any time without recourse to or authorisation by the counterparty.

Liquidity

Any collateral not consisting of cash or sight deposits must be highly liquid at a transparent price and must be traded on a regulated market or within a multi-lateral trading facility. In addition, collateral with a short settlement cycle is to be favoured over collateral with a long settlement cycle, as it can be converted into cash more quickly.

Valuation

The value of the collateral must be calculated at least every trading day and must always be up-to-date. The inability to independently determine the value jeopardises the UCITS. This also applies to "mark to model" valuations and rarely traded assets.

Creditworthiness

The issuer of the collateral has a high credit rating. If the credit rating is not very high, haircuts must be applied. In the event of high volatility in the value of the collateral, this is only permitted if suitable conservative haircuts are applied.

Correlation

The security is not issued, underwritten or guaranteed by the counterparty or by a company belonging to the counterparty's group and does not have a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty. However, investors' attention is drawn to the fact that in a difficult market environment, experience shows that the correlation between different issuers increases massively, regardless of the type of security.

Diversification of collateral

The collateral received is sufficiently diversified in terms of countries, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with regard to issuer concentration is deemed to be fulfilled if the UCITS receives collateral for which the maximum exposure to a single issuer does not exceed 20% of the net asset value of the UCITS. In the case of collateral from several securities lending transactions, OTC derivative transactions and repurchase transactions that are attributable to the same issuer, issuer or guarantor, the total risk to this issuer is to be added together for the calculation of the total risk limit. By way of derogation from this sub-item, UCITS may be fully collateralised by various transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EEA Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country or a public international body to which at least one EEA Member State belongs. These UCITS should hold securities that have been issued in at least six different issues, whereby the securities from a single issue should not exceed 30% of the net asset value of the UCITS.

A UCITS may deviate from these rules in accordance with the provisions set out above under 6.3.5 - 6.3.7.

Safekeeping and realisation

If ownership of the transferred collateral has been transferred to the management company for the UCITS, the collateral received must be held by the depository of the UCITS. Otherwise, the collateral must be held by a third-party custodian that is subject to prudential supervision and is independent of the service provider or is legally protected against the default of the related party. It must be ensured that the UCITS can realise the collateral immediately at any time without reference to or consent from the counterparty.

Investment of collateral (original)

If the Management Company accepts collateral in a form other than cash, it may not sell, invest or encumber it.

If the management company accepts collateral in the form of cash, this may be used as collateral:

- ◆ are invested as deposits with credit institutions that have their registered office in a Member State or, if their registered office is in a third country, are subject to conservative supervisory rules that are considered by the FMA to be equivalent to the supervisory rules under Community law;
- ◆ be invested in government bonds of first-class quality;
- ◆ used for reverse repurchase agreements, provided that the transactions are carried out with credit institutions subject to conservative supervision and the Management Company is able at any time to reclaim the full amount of the cash, including any amounts accrued thereon; and/or
- ◆ invest in short-term money market funds as defined in the Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds.

The cash collateral invested should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to collateral not provided in the form of account balances as described above.

The UCITS may incur losses when investing the cash collateral it receives. Such a loss may result from a fall in the value of the investment made with the cash collateral received. If the value of the invested cash collateral falls, this reduces the amount of collateral that was available to the UCITS for return to the counterparty when the transaction was concluded. The UCITS would have to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available for return to the counterparty, which would result in a loss for the UCITS.

Amount of collateral

The Management Company determines the required level of collateral for OTC derivative transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques by reference to the counterparty risk limits set out in the Prospectus and taking into account the nature and characteristics of the transactions, the creditworthiness and identity of the counterparties and the prevailing market conditions.

Rules for haircuts

Collateral is valued daily on the basis of available market prices and taking into account appropriately conservative haircuts, which the Management Company determines for each asset class on the basis of its rules for haircuts. Depending on the type of collateral received, these rules take into account various factors such as the creditworthiness of the issuer, the maturity, the currency, the price volatility of the assets and, where applicable, the result of liquidity stress tests carried out by the Management Company under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions. The table below shows the haircuts that

the Management Company considers appropriate as at the date of this Prospectus. These values are subject to change.

Hedging instrument	Valuation multiplier (%)
Account balances (in the reference currency of the UCITS)	95
Account balances (not in the reference currency of the UCITS)	85
Government bonds [debt securities issued or explicitly guaranteed by the following countries (e.g. does not include implicitly guaranteed liabilities): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the USA, provided these countries each have a minimum rating of AA-/Aa3 and such bonds can be marked to market daily]	
Term ≤ 1 year	90
Term > 1 year and remaining term ≤ 5 years	85
Term > 5 years and remaining term ≤ 10 years	80
Corporate securities (debt securities issued or explicitly guaranteed by a company (other than a financial institution) and (i) have a minimum rating of AA-/Aa3, (ii) have a maximum residual maturity of 10 years and (iii) are denominated in an OECD currency)	
Term ≤ 1 year	90
Term > 1 year and remaining term ≤ 5 years	85
Term > 5 years and remaining term ≤ 10 years	80

Total return swaps

Total return swaps may be entered into for the UCITS. Total return swaps are derivatives in which all income and fluctuations in the value of an underlying asset are exchanged for an agreed fixed interest payment. One contracting party, the protection buyer, thus transfers the entire credit and market risk from the underlying asset to the other contracting party, the protection seller. In return, the protection buyer pays a premium to the protection seller. The Management Company may enter into total return swaps for the UCITS for hedging purposes and as part of the investment strategy. In principle, all assets that can be acquired for the UCITS or its sub-funds may be the subject of total return swaps. Up to 100 per cent of the assets of the UCITS may be the subject of such transactions. The Management Company expects that in individual cases no more than 50 per cent of the sub-fund's assets will be the subject of total return swaps. However, this is only an estimated value, which may be exceeded in individual cases. The income from total return swaps - after deduction of transaction costs - flows in full to the UCITS.

The counterparties for total return swaps are selected according to the following criteria:

- ◆ Price of the financial instrument,
- ◆ Costs of order fulfilment,
- ◆ Speed of execution,
- ◆ Probability of execution or settlement,
- ◆ Scope and type of order,
- ◆ Time of the order,
- ◆ Other factors influencing the execution of the order (e.g. creditworthiness of the counterparty)

The criteria can be weighted differently depending on the type of trading order.

6.5.6 Investments in units of other UCITS or other undertakings for collective investment comparable to a UCITS

The UCITS may invest a maximum of 10% of its assets in units of other UCITS or other undertakings for collective investment comparable to a UCITS. According to their prospectus or constitutive documents, these other undertakings for collective investment may invest a maximum of 10% of their assets in units of another UCITS or another comparable organism for collective investment. The investment limits pursuant to section 6.3 must be observed.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that additional indirect costs and fees are incurred at the level of direct investments in as well as remuneration and fees that are charged directly to the individual indirect investments.

If units are managed directly or indirectly by the management company of the UCITS or by a company with which the management company of the UCITS is linked by common management, control or qualified participation, neither the management company of the UCITS nor the other company may charge fees for the issue or redemption of units to or from the UCITS.

6.5.7 Use of reference values ("benchmarks")

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of a collective investment undertaking, regulated entities (such as UCITS management companies and AIFMs) may use benchmarks within the meaning of the Benchmarks Regulation ("Benchmark Regulation") in the EU if the benchmark is provided by an administrator that is registered in the list of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA in accordance with the Benchmarks Regulation (the "List").

Benchmarks may be used by the UCITS in the key information documents (PRIIP-KID) and in any marketing documents as a reference for comparison purposes in order to measure the performance of the UCITS against them. The UCITS is actively managed and the asset manager is therefore free to decide in which securities it invests. Consequently, the performance may deviate significantly from that of the benchmark. The benchmark index, if used by the Management Company or the Asset Manager on its behalf, is indicated in Appendix A "UCITS at a glance".

The benchmark index may change over time. In this case, the prospectus and Annex A "UCITS at a glance" of the constituent documents will be updated at the next opportunity and investors will be informed by means of a notice in the medium of publication and in the media specified in the prospectus or by means of durable medium (letter, fax, email or similar).

In addition, the UCITS may use benchmarks when calculating performance fees. Detailed information on any performance fee can be found in section 11.2 of this prospectus and in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

With regard to a benchmark index, the Management Company accepts no liability for the quality, accuracy or completeness of the data of the benchmark index, nor for the fact that the respective benchmark index is managed in accordance with the index methods described.

The Management Company has prepared a written plan of action that it will take with respect to the UCITS in the event that the Index changes significantly or ceases to be provided. Information in relation to this plan is available free of charge on request from the registered office of the Management Company.

7 Risk warnings

7.1 Fund-specific risks

The performance of the units depends on the investment policy and the market performance of the individual investments of the UCITS and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the units against may rise or fall above the issue price at any time. It cannot be guaranteed that the investor will receive back the capital invested.

The fund-specific risks of the UCITS can be found in Appendix A "UCITS at a glance".

7.2 General risks

In addition to the fund-specific risks, the investments of the UCITS may be subject to general risks.

All investments in UCITS are associated with risks. Each risk can also occur together with other risks. Some of these risks are briefly discussed in this section. However, it should be noted that this is not an exhaustive list of all possible risks.

Potential investors should be aware of the risks associated with an investment in the units and should only make an investment decision once they have obtained comprehensive advice from their legal, tax and financial advisors, auditors or other experts on the suitability of an investment in units of this UCITS, taking into account their personal financial and tax situation and other circumstances, the information contained in this Prospectus and Trust Agreement and the investment policy of the UCITS.

Market risk

This is a general risk associated with all investments and consists of the possibility that the value of a particular investment may change against the interests of the UCITS.

Price risk

Losses in the value of the investments in which the UCITS invests may occur. In this case, the market value of the investments develops unfavourably compared to the purchase price. Investments are also exposed to different price fluctuations (volatility). In extreme cases, there is a risk of a complete loss in value of the corresponding investments.

Economic risk

This is the risk of price losses resulting from the fact that the economic trend is not or not correctly taken into account when making investment decisions and securities investments are therefore made at the wrong time or securities are held in an unfavourable economic phase.

Concentration risk

Further risks may arise from a concentration of investments in certain assets or markets. The UCITS is then particularly dependent on the performance of these assets or markets.

Interest rate risk

Insofar as the UCITS invests in interest-bearing securities, it is exposed to interest rate risk. If the market interest rate level rises, the market value of the interest-bearing securities belonging to the assets may fall significantly. This applies to a greater extent if the assets also hold interest-bearing securities with a longer residual term and a lower nominal interest rate.

Currency risk

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

Monetary value risk

Inflation can reduce the value of asset investments. The purchasing power of the invested capital decreases if the inflation rate is higher than the return on the investments.

Psychological market risk

Sentiment, opinions and rumours can cause a significant fall in share prices, even though the earnings situation and future prospects of the companies in which investments are made need not have changed significantly. Psychological market risk has a particular impact on equities.

Risks from derivative financial instruments

The UCITS may utilise derivative financial instruments. These may not only be used for hedging purposes, but may also form part of the investment strategy. The use of derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes may change the general risk profile due to correspondingly lower opportunities and risks. The use of derivative financial instruments for investment purposes can have an impact on the general risk profile through additional opportunities and risks.

Derivative financial instruments are not investment instruments in their own right, but are rights whose valuation -is primarily -derived from the price and the price fluctuations and -expectations of an underlying asset. Investments in derivatives are subject to general market risk, management risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

However, due to the special features of the derivative financial instruments (e.g. leverage), the risks mentioned may be of a different nature and may in some cases be higher than the risks associated with an investment in the underlying instruments. The use of derivatives therefore requires not only an understanding of the underlying instrument, but also in-depth knowledge of the derivatives themselves.

Derivative financial instruments also harbour the risk that the UCITS may incur a loss because another party to the derivative financial instrument (usually a "counterparty") fails to meet its obligations.

The credit risk for derivatives traded on an exchange is generally lower than the risk for over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, as the clearing house, which acts as the issuer or counterparty for every derivative traded on the exchange, provides a settlement guarantee. There is no comparable clearing house guarantee for derivatives traded over the counter. An OTC derivative may therefore not be concluded under certain circumstances.

There are also liquidity risks, as certain instruments may be difficult to buy or sell. If derivative transactions are particularly large, or if the corresponding market is illiquid (as may be the case with OTC derivatives), transactions may not be able to be fully executed at all times or a position may only be liquidated at increased cost.

Further risks associated with the use of derivatives lie in the incorrect pricing or valuation of derivatives. Many derivatives are complex and often subjectively valued. Inappropriate valuations can lead to increased cash payment demands from counterparties or to a loss in value for the UCITS. Derivatives do not always have a direct or parallel relationship to the value of the assets, interest rates or indices from which they are derived. Therefore, the use of derivatives by the UCITS is not always an effective means of achieving the investment objective of the UCITS and may sometimes have the opposite effect.

Risk from collateral management in connection with OTC financial derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques

If the UCITS carries out over-the-counter transactions (OTC transactions/efficient portfolio management techniques), it may be exposed to risks relating to the creditworthiness of the OTC counterparties: when concluding futures contracts, options and swap transactions, securities lending, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements or using other derivative techniques, the UCITS is subject to the risk that an OTC counterparty does not (or cannot) fulfil its obligations under one or more contracts. The counterparty risk can be reduced by depositing collateral. If the UCITS is owed collateral in accordance with applicable agreements, this shall be held by or on behalf of the Depositary in favour of the UCITS. Bankruptcy, insolvency or other credit default events at the Custodian or within its sub-custodian/correspondent bank network may result in the rights of the UCITS in connection with the collateral being postponed or otherwise restricted. If the UCITS owes collateral to the OTC counterparty pursuant to applicable agreements, such collateral shall be transferred to the OTC counterparty as agreed between the UCITS and the OTC counterparty. Bankruptcy, insolvency or other credit default events of the OTC counterparty, the depositary or within its sub-custodian/correspondent bank network may result in the rights or recognition of the UCITS in relation to the collateral being delayed, restricted or even excluded, which would force the UCITS to fulfil its obligations under the OTC transaction notwithstanding any collateral provided in advance to cover such an obligation.

The risk associated with the management of collateral, in particular the operational or legal risk, is determined, controlled and minimised by the risk management applied to the UCITS.

The UCITS may disregard the counterparty risk provided that the value of the collateral, valued at market price and with reference to the appropriate discounts, exceeds the amount of the risk at all times.

The UCITS may incur losses when investing the cash collateral it receives. Such a loss may result from a fall in the value of the investment made with the cash collateral received. If the value of the invested cash collateral falls, this reduces the amount of collateral that was available to the UCITS for return to the counterparty when the transaction was concluded. The UCITS would have to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available for return to the counterparty, which would result in a loss for the UCITS.

Liquidity risk

Assets may also be acquired for the UCITS that are not listed on a stock exchange or included in another organised market. The acquisition of such assets is associated with the risk that problems may arise in particular when the assets are resold to third parties.

In the case of securities of smaller companies (second-line stocks), there is a risk that the market may not be liquid at times. This may mean that securities cannot be sold at the desired time and/or in the desired quantity and/or at the desired price.

Counterparty risk

The risk is that the fulfilment of transactions concluded for the account of the assets is jeopardised by liquidity difficulties or bankruptcy of the corresponding counterparty.

Issuer risk (credit risk)

A deterioration in the solvency or even the bankruptcy of an issuer can mean at least a partial loss of assets.

Country or transfer risk

Country risk is when a foreign debtor is unable to make payments on time or at all (e.g. due to foreign exchange restrictions, transfer risks, moratoria or embargoes) despite the ability to pay due to the inability or unwillingness of its country of domicile to transfer funds. For example, payments to which the UCITS is entitled may remain from or be made in a currency that is no longer convertible due to foreign exchange restrictions.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss of fund assets resulting from inadequate internal processes and from human or system failure at the management company or from external events and includes legal, documentation and reputational risks as well as risks resulting from the trading, settlement and valuation procedures operated for a fund's assets.

Settlement risk

When investing in unlisted securities in particular, there is a risk that settlement by a transfer system will not be executed as expected due to delayed or non-conforming payment or delivery in accordance with the agreement.

Key person risk

UCITS whose investment performance is very positive in a given period also owe this success to the suitability of the people involved and therefore to the right decisions made by their management. However, the composition of the fund management team may change. New decision-makers may then be less able to act successfully.

Legal and tax risk

The purchase, holding or sale of investments of the UCITS may be subject to tax regulations (e.g. withholding tax deduction) outside the country of domicile of the UCITS. Furthermore, the legal and tax treatment of UCITS may change in unforeseeable and uncontrollable ways. A change to incorrectly determined tax bases of the UCITS for previous financial years (e.g. due to external tax audits) may result in the investor having to bear the tax burden from the correction for previous financial years in the event of a correction that is fundamentally disadvantageous for the investor from a tax perspective, even though the investor may not have been invested in the UCITS at that time. Conversely, it may be the case that the investor no longer benefits from a fundamentally favourable tax correction for the current and previous financial years in which he held an interest in the UCITS due to the redemption or sale of the units prior to the implementation of the corresponding correction. In addition, a correction of tax data may result in taxable income or tax benefits actually being assessed for tax

purposes in a different assessment period than the one actually applicable and this having a negative impact on the individual investor.

Tax risk for investors in Germany

With effect from 1 January 2018, **30%** of investment income from an investment in an **equity fund** (as defined in **Section 2 (6)** of the German Investment Tax Act) will be exempt from income tax and the solidarity surcharge (and church tax, if applicable) for private investors resident in Germany under the partial exemption rules. Whether these regulations apply is assessed for each calendar year.

An investment fund is deemed to be an **equity fund** if

- ◆ its investment conditions stipulate that it invests at least **51% of its value** on an ongoing basis in equity investments as defined in Section 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act; and
- ◆ this requirement is met on an ongoing basis in the corresponding calendar year.

Similar rules (albeit with different percentages) apply to investment income of corporate investors and corporations resident in Germany for tax purposes, subject to certain exceptions, while a corresponding portion of business expenses and other losses associated with an investment in an **equity fund** is not tax deductible.

As stated in the investment conditions, the UCITS endeavours to invest on an ongoing basis the minimum holding in equity participations specified in **Annex A (F) "Investment principles of the UCITS"**.

However, whether these requirements will be met on an ongoing basis in each calendar year - and thus whether the partial exemption rules will apply - depends on a number of conditions, some of which are beyond the control of the manager of the UCITS, in particular how the tax authorities and courts in Germany interpret the provisions of tax law, in particular the concept of capital participation, how the assets in which the UCITS invests are categorised (by their respective issuers and/or the corresponding database operators) and the value (market price) of the assets held by the UCITS. **Therefore, no guarantee can be given that the rules on partial exemption will be applied. As a result, investors resident in Germany for tax purposes may be subject to taxation in Germany on 100% of their investment income from their investment in the UCITS.**

Risks associated with the use of benchmarks

If the EU or third-country index provider does not comply with the Benchmark Regulation, or if the benchmark changes significantly or ceases to exist, a suitable alternative benchmark must be identified for the UCITS if a benchmark index is used. In certain cases, this may prove difficult or impossible. If a suitable substitute benchmark cannot be identified, this may have a negative impact on the relevant UCITS - and in certain circumstances also on the ability of the asset manager to implement the investment strategy of the UCITS concerned. Compliance with the Benchmark Regulation may also result in additional costs for the UCITS concerned. The benchmark index may change over time. In this case, the prospectus will be updated at the next opportunity and investors will be informed by means of a notice in the medium of publication and in the media specified in the prospectus or by means of durable medium (letter, fax, email or similar).

Custody risk

The safekeeping of assets is associated with a risk of loss that may result from insolvency or breaches of the custodian's duty of care or force majeure.

Changes to the investment policy and fees

A change in the investment policy within the legally and contractually authorised investment spectrum may change the content of the risk associated with the UCITS. The Management Company may significantly change the investment policy of the UCITS within the applicable trust agreement at any time by amending the prospectus and the trust agreement including Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

Amendment of the trust agreement

The management company reserves the right in the trust agreement to amend the trust conditions. Furthermore, the trust agreement allows it to dissolve the UCITS completely or to merge it with another UCITS or a sub-fund. Investors therefore run the risk of not being able to realise their planned holding period.

Risk of suspension of redemption

In principle, investors may request the Management Company to redeem their units in accordance with the valuation interval of the UCITS. However, the Management Company may temporarily suspend the redemption of units in the event of exceptional circumstances and only redeem the units later at the price applicable at that time (see "Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion of units" for details). This price may be lower than the price prior to the suspension of redemption.

Hedging risk

Unit classes whose reference currency is not the same as the portfolio currency can be hedged against exchange rate fluctuations (hedging). This is intended to protect investors in the respective unit class as far as possible against possible losses due to negative exchange rate developments, but at the same time they cannot fully benefit from positive exchange rate developments. Due to fluctuations in the volume hedged in the portfolio and ongoing subscriptions and redemptions, it is not always possible to maintain hedges to exactly the same extent as the net asset value of the unit class being hedged. It is therefore possible that the net asset value per unit of a hedged unit class will not perform identically to the net asset value per unit of an unhedged unit class.

Sustainability risks

The term "sustainability risks" refers to the risk of an actual or potential loss in value of an investment due to the occurrence of environmental, social or governance-related events (ESG = Environment/Social/Governance). These effects may have an impact on the asset, financial and earnings position of the UCITS.

Sustainability risks can have a significant impact on all known risk types (market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and operational risk) and contribute as a factor to the materiality of these risk types. Companies in which the UCITS invests may be subject to physical climate change risks such as temperature fluctuations, rising sea levels, etc.

The management company or asset manager incorporates sustainability risks into its investment decisions in accordance with its corporate strategy.

Details on the method of inclusion and the results of the valuation are shown in Appendix A "UCITS at a glance".

8 Participation in UCITS

8.1 Sales restrictions

In general, units of the UCITS may not be offered in jurisdictions and to persons in which or to whom this is not permitted. The units of the UCITS are not authorised for distribution in all countries of the world. The issue, conversion and redemption of units abroad are subject to the provisions applicable there.

The units of the UCITS are not authorised for distribution in all countries of the world.

The issue, exchange and redemption of units abroad are subject to the provisions applicable in those countries. In particular, the units have **not** been registered in the United States of America (USA) in accordance with the United States Securities Act of 1933 and therefore cannot be offered or sold in the USA or to US citizens.

For example, natural persons who (a) were born in the USA or one of its territories or sovereign territories, (b) are naturalised citizens (or green card holders), (c) were born abroad as the child of a US citizen, (d) reside predominantly in the USA without being a US citizen, (e) are married to a US citizen or (f) are liable for tax in the USA are considered to be US citizens.

The following are also considered US citizens: (a) investment companies and corporations formed under the laws of one of the 50 US states or the District of Columbia, (b) an investment company or partnership formed under an Act of Congress, (c) a pension fund formed as a US trust, (d) an investment company that is taxable in the USA or (e) investment companies that are deemed to be such under Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933 and/or the US Commodity Exchange Act.

8.2 General information on the shares

The units are only held in book-entry form, i.e. there will be no certificates issued.

The Management Company is authorised to create units of different unit classes within the UCITS and to cancel or merge existing unit classes.

The various unit classes differ in particular with regard to the management fee and the reference currency, including the use of currency hedging transactions.

There are currently unit classes labelled "EUR", "CHF" and "USD". Units of the "EUR" unit class are issued and redeemed in the accounting currency of the UCITS, the euro, units of the "CHF" unit class in Swiss francs and units of the "USD" unit class in US dollars. The currency risks of the currency classes issued in CHF and USD can be hedged in full or in part; this may have a negative impact on the NAV of the currency class issued in EUR. The possible costs of currency hedging for the CHF and USD unit classes are allocated accordingly.

The unit classes issued in connection with the UCITS as well as the fees and remunerations incurred in connection with the units of the UCITS are listed in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

In addition, certain other fees, remunerations and costs are paid from the assets of the UCITS. See sections 10 and 11 (Tax regulations and costs and fees).

8.3 Calculation of the net asset value per unit

The net asset value (the "NAV") per unit of the respective unit class is calculated by the Management Company at the end of the accounting year and on the respective valuation day on the basis of the last known prices, taking into account the valuation interval.

The NAV of a unit in a unit class of the UCITS is expressed in the accounting currency of the UCITS or, if different, in the reference currency of the relevant unit class and is calculated by dividing the proportion of the assets of the UCITS attributable to the relevant unit class, less any debt obligations of the UCITS that are allocated to the relevant unit class, by the number of units of the relevant unit class in circulation. It is rounded as follows for the issue and redemption of units:

- ◆ to EUR 0.01 if the currency is the euro;
- ◆ to CHF 0.01 if the currency is the Swiss franc;
- ◆ to USD 0.01 if the currency is the US dollar.

The net fund assets are valued at market value in accordance with the following principles:

1. Securities that are officially listed on a stock exchange are valued at the last available price. If a security is officially listed on several stock exchanges, the last available price of the stock exchange that is the main market for this security is decisive.
2. Securities that are not officially listed on a stock exchange but are traded on a market open to the public are valued at the last available price. If a security is traded on various markets open to the public, the last available price of the market with the highest liquidity shall be taken into account.
3. Securities or money market instruments with a remaining term of less than 397 days can be amortised or written up on a straight-line basis at the difference between the cost price (purchase price) and the redemption price (price at final maturity). A valuation at the current market price can be omitted if the redemption price is known and fixed. Any changes in creditworthiness are also taken into account.
4. Investments whose price is not in line with the market and those assets that do not fall under clauses 1, 2 and 3 above are recognised at the price that would probably be achieved in a diligent sale at the time of valuation and that is determined in good faith by the management of the Management Company sell schaft or under its direction or supervision by agents.
5. OTC derivatives are valued on a verifiable valuation to be determined by the Management Company on a daily basis, as determined by the wal tungs company in good faith and in accordance with generally recognised valuation models verifiable by auditors on the basis of the probable realisable sale value.
6. UCITS or other undertakings for collective investment (UCIs) are valued at the last established and available net asset value. If the redemption of units is suspended or no redemption prices are set, these units and all other assets are valued at the respective market value as determined by the Management Company in good faith and in accordance with generally recognised valuation models that can be verified by auditors.
7. if no tradable price is available for the respective assets, these assets, as well as the other legally permissible assets, are valued at the respective market value as

determined by the management company in good faith and according to generally recognised valuation models verifiable by auditors on the basis of the probable realisable sales value.

- 8 Cash and cash equivalents are recognised at their nominal value plus accrued interest.
- 9 The market value of securities and other investments denominated in a currency other than the currency of the UCITS shall be converted into the currency of the UCITS at the most recent mean rate of exchange.

The Management Company is authorised to temporarily apply other adequate valuation principles for the assets of the UCITS if the above-mentioned valuation criteria appear impossible or inappropriate due to extraordinary events. In the event of massive redemption requests, the management company may value the units of the UCITS on the basis of the prices at which the necessary sales of securities are expected to be made. In this case, the same calculation method is used for subscription and redemption applications submitted at the same time.

8.4 Issue of shares

Units are issued on each valuation day (issue date) from at the net asset value per unit of the corresponding unit class of the UCITS, plus any issue premium and plus any taxes and duties.

The shares are not securitised.

Subscription applications must be received by the Depositary by the acceptance deadline at the latest. If a subscription application is received after the acceptance deadline, it will be earmarked for the following issue date. Earlier closing times for the submission of applications may apply to applications placed with distributors in Liechtenstein and abroad in order to ensure that applications are forwarded to the depositary in Liechtenstein in good time. These can be obtained from the respective distributors.

Information on the issue date, the valuation interval, the acceptance deadline and the amount of the maximum issue premium, if any, can be found in Appendix A "UCITS at a glance".

Payment must be received within the period specified in Appendix A "Sub-fund overview" after the relevant issue date.

The Management Company shall ensure that the issue of units is settled on the basis of a net in ventar value per unit unknown to the investor at the time of application (forward pricing).

All taxes and duties arising from the issue of units will be charged to the investor if applicable. If units are acquired via banks that are not entrusted with the distribution of the units, it cannot be ruled out that such banks will charge additional transaction costs.

If payment is made in a currency other than the accounting currency, the equivalent value from the conversion of the payment currency into the accounting currency, less any fees, is used to acquire units.

The minimum investment that must be held by an investor in a particular unit class can be found in Annex A "UCITS at a glance". The minimum investment may be waived at the Management Company's discretion.

Contributions in kind are not permitted.

The Management Company may also decide to suspend the issue of units completely or temporarily if new investments could jeopardise the achievement of the investment objective.

The Depositary and/or the Management Company and/or the Distributor may at any time reject a subscription application or temporarily restrict, suspend or permanently discontinue the issue of units if this appears necessary in the interests of the investors, in the public interest, for the protection of the management company or the UCITS or the investors. In this case, the Custodian shall immediately refund, without interest, any payments received for subscription applications that have not already been executed; if necessary, this shall be done with the assistance of the paying agents.

The issue of units shall be temporarily suspended in particular if the calculation of the net asset value per unit is suspended. If the issue of units is discontinued, investors will be informed immediately of the reason and the date of the discontinuation by means of a notice in the publication organ and in the media specified in the prospectus or by means of permanent data carriers (letter, fax, email or similar).

8.5 Redemption of shares

Units are redeemed on each valuation day (redemption day) at the net asset value per unit of the corresponding unit class of the UCITS, less any redemption discounts and any taxes and duties.

Redemption applications must be received by the Depositary by the acceptance deadline at the latest. If a redemption application is received after the acceptance deadline, it will be earmarked for the following redemption day. For applications placed with domestic and foreign distributors, earlier closing times for the submission of applications may apply in order to ensure timely forwarding to the custodian in Liechtenstein. These can be obtained from the respective distribution agent.

Information on the redemption date, the valuation interval, the acceptance deadline and the amount of any maximum redemption discount can be found in Appendix A "UCITS at a glance".

As an appropriate proportion of liquid assets must be ensured in the assets of the UCITS, the redemption of units shall take place within the period specified in Annex A "The UCITS at a glance" after the relevant redemption date. This shall not apply in the event that the transfer of the redemption amount proves to be impossible in accordance with statutory provisions such as foreign exchange and transfer restrictions or due to other circumstances beyond the control of the Custodian.

If, at the investor's request, payment is to be made in a currency other than the currency in which the units in question are issued, the amount to be paid shall be calculated from the proceeds of the conversion from the accounting currency into the payment currency, less any fees and charges.

The corresponding unit expires upon payment of the redemption price.

The Management Company and/or Depositary may unilaterally redeem units against payment of the redemption price if this appears necessary in the interests of or for the protection of the investors, the Management Company or the UCITS, in particular if

1. there is a suspicion that the respective investor is engaging in market timing, late trading or other market techniques with the acquisition of the units that could harm all investors,

2. the investor does not fulfil the conditions for acquiring the units or
3. the units are distributed in a state in which the UCITS is not authorised for distribution or have been acquired by a person for whom the acquisition of the units is not permitted.

The Management Company shall ensure that the redemption of units is settled on the basis of a net asset value per unit that is unknown to the investor at the time the application is submitted (forward pricing).

If the execution of a redemption request results in the relevant investor's holding falling below the minimum investment of the corresponding unit class listed in Annex A "UCITS at a glance", the Management Company may, without further notice to the investor, treat this redemption request as a request for redemption of all units held by the corresponding investor in this unit class or as a request for conversion of the remaining units into another unit class of the UCITS with the same reference currency whose participation requirements the investor fulfils.

Material expenses are not permitted.

8.6 Exchange of shares

Investors may switch from one unit class to another unit class at any time under the conditions specified in the Trust Agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance", provided that different unit classes are offered.

If an exchange of units is not possible for certain unit classes, this is mentioned for the respective unit class in Annex A "UCITS at a glance". Conversion from one unit class to another unit class is free of charge.

The number of units into which the investor wishes to convert his holding is calculated using the following formula:

$$A = \frac{(B \times C)}{(D \times E)}$$

- A = number of units of the new unit class into which conversion is to take place
 B = number of units of the unit class from which the conversion is to be carried out
 C = net asset value or redemption price of the units presented for conversion
 D = exchange rate between the unit classes concerned. If both unit classes are valued in the same accounting currency, this coefficient is 1
 E = net asset value of the units of the unit class into which the switch is to be made, plus taxes, fees or other charges

In some cases, duties, taxes and stamp duties may be incurred when switching share classes in individual countries.

The Management Company may reject a conversion request for a unit class at any time if this appears to be in the interests of the UCITS, the Management Company or the investors, in particular if:

1. there is a suspicion that the respective investor is engaging in market timing, late trading or other market techniques with the acquisition of the units that could harm the investors as a whole;
2. the investor does not fulfil the conditions for acquiring the units; or

3. the units are distributed in a state in which the UCITS is not authorised for distribution or have been acquired by a person for whom the acquisition of the units is not permitted.

The Management Company shall ensure that the conversion of units is settled on the basis of a net asset value per unit that is unknown to the investor at the time the application is submitted (forward pricing).

8.7 Late trading and market timing

If there is a suspicion that an applicant is engaging in late trading or market timing, the Management Company and/or the Depositary will refuse to accept the subscription, conversion or redemption application until the applicant has dispelled any doubts regarding its application.

8.7.1 Late Trading

Late trading is the acceptance of a subscription, conversion or redemption order received after the cut-off time for orders on the day in question and its execution at the price based on the net inventory value applicable on that day. Late trading allows an investor to profit from knowledge of events or information published after the acceptance deadline of the orders but not yet reflected in the price at which the investor's order is calculated from. As a result, this investor has an advantage over investors who have complied with the official cut-off time. The advantage of this investor is even more significant if he can combine late trading with market timing com.

8.7.2 Market Timing

Market timing is the arbitrage process by which an investor systematically subscribes and redeems or converts units of the same unit class in the short term by taking advantage of timing differences and/or errors or weaknesses in the system used to calculate the net asset value of the unit class.

8.8 Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and of the issue , redemption and conversion of units

The Management Company may temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value and/or the issue, redemption and conversion of units of the UCITS, insofar as this is justified in the interests of the investors, in particular:

1. if a market which forms the basis for the valuation of a significant portion of the assets of the UCITS is closed or if trading on such a market is restricted or suspended;
2. in the event of political, economic or other emergencies; or
3. if transactions become impracticable for the UCITS due to restrictions on the transfer of assets.

The Management Company may also decide to suspend the issue of units completely or temporarily if new investments could jeopardise the achievement of the investment objective.

The issue of units shall be temporarily suspended in particular if the calculation of the net asset value per unit is suspended. If the issue of units is discontinued, investors shall be informed immediately of the reason for and the date of the discontinuation by means of a notice in the medium of publication and in the media specified in the

prospectus and trust agreement or by means of a durable medium (letter, fax, email or similar).

In addition, the Management Company is authorised, while safeguarding the interests of the investors, to carry out significant redemptions only after corresponding assets of the UCITS can be sold without delay while safeguarding the interests of the investors. As long as the redemption of units is suspended, no new units of the UCITS shall be issued. The conversion of units whose redemption is temporarily restricted is not possible.

The Management Company shall ensure that sufficient liquid assets are available to the assets of the UCITS so that the redemption or conversion of units at the request of investors can be carried out under normal circumstances and ver zü glich.

The Management Company shall immediately notify the FMA and the investors in an appropriate manner of the suspension of unit redemption and payment. Subscription and redemption applications shall be settled after the calculation of the net asset value has been resumed. Investors may revoke their subscription or redemption applications until the resumption of unit trading.

9 Utilisation of success

The realised income of the UCITS consists of the net income and the net realised capital gains. Net income comprises income from interest and/or dividends as well as other or miscellaneous income received less expenses.

The Management Company may distribute the net income and/or the net realised capital gains of the UCITS or a unit class to the investors of the UCITS or the corresponding unit class or reinvest this net income and/or these net realised capital gains in the UCITS or the respective unit class (reinvestment) or carry them forward to new account.

The net income and the net realised capital gains of those unit classes that have a distribution in accordance with Annex A "UCITS at a glance" may be distributed in full or in part annually or more frequently.

The net income and/or the net realised capital gains as well as the net income carried forward and/or the net realised capital gains carried forward of the UCITS or the respective unit class may be distributed. Interim distributions of net income carried forward and/or realised capital gains carried forward are permitted.

Distributions are paid out on the units issued on the distribution date. No interest is paid on declared distributions from the date on which they fall due.

10 Tax regulations

10.1 Fund assets

All Liechtenstein UCITS in the legal form of a (contractual) investment fund or collective trusteeship are subject to unlimited tax liability in Liechtenstein and are subject to income tax. The income from the assets managed constitutes tax-free income.

Emission and sales taxes¹

The creation (issue) of units in such a UCITS is not subject to issue and transfer stamp duty. The transfer of ownership of investor units for consideration is subject to turnover tax if one party or an intermediary is a domestic securities dealer. The redemption of investor units is exempt from turnover tax. The contractual investment fund or the collective trusteeship is deemed to be an investor exempt from the turnover tax.

Withholding and paying agent taxes

Both income and capital gains, whether distributed or accumulated, may be subject in part or in full to a so-called paying agent tax (e.g. final withholding tax, European savings tax, Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), depending on the person who directly or indirectly holds the units of the UCITS.

The UCITS in the legal form of the contractual investment fund or the collective trusteeship is otherwise not subject to any withholding tax liability in the Principality of Liechtenstein, in particular no coupon or withholding tax liability. Foreign income and capital gains realised by the UCITS in the legal form of the contractual investment fund or the collective trusteeship or any sub-funds of the fund may be subject to the respective withholding tax deductions of the country of investment. Any double taxation agreements remain reserved.

The UCITS has the following tax status:

Automatic exchange of information (AEOI)

In relation to the UCITS, a Liechtenstein paying agent may be obliged to report the unitholders to the local tax authority or to carry out the corresponding statutory reporting in compliance with the AEOI agreements.

FATCA

The UCITS is subject to the provisions of the Liechtenstein FATCA Agreement and the corresponding implementing provisions of the Liechtenstein FATCA Act.

10.2 Natural persons with tax domicile in Liechtenstein

Private investors domiciled in the Principality of Liechtenstein must declare their units as assets and these are subject to wealth tax. Any income distributions or reinvested income of the UCITS in the legal form of the contractual investment fund or collective trusteeship or any sub-funds of the fund are exempt from acquisition tax. Capital gains realised on the sale of units are exempt from acquisition tax. Capital losses cannot be deducted from the taxable acquisition.

10.3 Persons with tax domicile outside Liechtenstein

For investors domiciled outside the Principality of Liechtenstein, taxation and other tax implications when holding, buying or selling investor units are governed by the tax legislation of the country of domicile in question and, in particular, with regard to final withholding tax, by the country of domicile of the paying agent.

Disclaimer

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

¹ According to the customs affiliation agreement between Switzerland and Liechtenstein, Swiss stamp duty legislation also applies in Liechtenstein. For the purposes of Swiss stamp duty legislation, the Principality of Liechtenstein is therefore deemed to be domestic.

Investors are urged to consult their own professional advisers regarding the relevant tax consequences. Neither the Management Company, the Depositary nor their agents can accept any responsibility for the individual tax consequences for investors arising from the purchase or sale or holding of investor units.

11 Costs and fees

11.1 Costs and fees charged to investors

11.1.1 Issue premium

To cover the costs incurred in placing the units, the Management Company may levy an issue premium on the net asset value of the newly issued units in favour of the Management Company, the Depositary and/or domestic or foreign distributors in accordance with Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

Any front-end load in favour of the UCITS can also be found in Appendix A "UCITS at a glance".

11.1.2 Redemption discount

For the redemption of redeemed units, the Management Company shall levy a redemption fee on the net asset value of the redeemed units in accordance with Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

Any redemption discount in favour of the Management Company, the Depositary and/or distributors in Switzerland or abroad can also be found in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

11.1.3 Exchange fee

If the investor wishes to switch from one unit class to another unit class, the Management Company shall charge a fee on the net asset value of the original unit class in accordance with Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

11.2 Costs and fees charged to the UCITS

A. Expense dependent on assets (individual expense)

11.2.1 The Management Company shall receive remuneration for the administration of the UCITS in accordance with Annex A "UCITS at a glance". In addition, the Management Company may receive a fee for investment decisions (asset management and investment advice), risk management and distribution in accordance with Annex A "UCITS at a glance". These fees are calculated on the basis of the average net fund assets of the UCITS or the corresponding unit class at each valuation and are withdrawn from the assets of the UCITS on a quarterly basis in accordance with. The fees of the respective unit class can be found in Appendix A "UCITS at a glance". The fees actually charged are shown in the annual report. The Management Company is free to set different management fees for one or more unit classes.

This also includes portfolio management commissions that can be paid to third parties for the brokerage and support of investors.

11.2.2 The Custodian shall receive a fee for its activities from the assets of the UCITS in accordance with Annex A "UCITS at a glance". The Custodian fee is calculated on the basis of the average net fund assets of the UCITS or the corresponding unit class at each valuation and is subsequently withdrawn from the

assets of the UCITS on a quarterly basis. The Management Company is free to set different depositary fees for one or more unit classes. In addition, the Custodian shall receive a periodic service fee in accordance with Annex A "UCITS at a glance" for its services to the UCITS.

11.2.3 Fee dependent on investment performance (performance fee)

In addition, the Management Company may charge a performance fee. Insofar as a performance fee is charged, this is described in detail in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

B. Expense independent of assets (individual expense)

In addition to the remuneration from the above paragraphs, the following expenses independent of the assets of the UCITS may be charged to the assets of the UCITS:

- 11.2.4** Costs for the audit of the UCITS by the auditor and fees of tax advisors, insofar as these expenses are incurred in the interests of the investors;
- 11.2.5** Fees and costs for authorisations and the supervision of the UCITS in Liechtenstein and abroad;
- 11.2.6** all taxes levied on the assets of the UCITS as well as its income and expenses charged to the assets of the UCITS;
- 11.2.7** any taxes incurred in connection with the costs of administration and safekeeping;
- 11.2.8** Costs for the preparation, printing and dispatch of the annual and semi-annual reports as well as other publications required by law;
- 11.2.9** Costs for the publication of notices of the UCITS addressed to investors in the organs of publication and any additional newspapers or electronic media specified by the Management Company, including price publications;
- 11.2.10** Costs incurred in connection with the fulfilment of the requirements and follow-up obligations of a distribution of the units in Germany and abroad (e.g. fees for paying agents, representatives and other representatives with a comparable function, fees for fund platforms (e.g. listing fees, setup fees, etc.), advisory, legal and translation costs);
- 11.2.11** Costs for the preparation or amendment, translation, filing, printing and dispatch of the prospectus and the constituent documents (trust agreement, PRIIP KID, SRRI calculation, etc.) in the countries in which the units are distributed;
- 11.2.12** Costs and expenses for regular reports and reporting, including to insurance companies, pension funds and other financial services companies (e.g. Gro-MiKV, Solvency II, VAG, MiFID II, ESG/SRI reports and sustainability ratings, etc.);
- 11.2.13** Costs incurred in connection with obtaining, maintaining and terminating stock exchange listings of the shares;
- 11.2.14** Costs for the preparation, the publication of the tax bases and the certificate that the tax information was determined in accordance with the rules of the respective foreign tax law;

- 11.2.15** Expenses in connection with the exercise of voting rights or creditors' rights by the UCITS, including fees for external advisors;
- 11.2.16** Administrative fees and reimbursement of costs by government agencies;
- 11.2.17** Costs for legal representation and tax advice incurred by the Management Company or the Depositary when acting in the interests of the investors of the UCITS;
- 11.2.18** Costs for the preparation, the publication of the tax bases and the certificate that the tax information was determined in accordance with the rules of the respective foreign tax law;
- 11.2.19** Internal and external costs for the reclaiming of foreign withholding taxes, insofar as these can be carried out for the account of the UCITS. With regard to the reclaiming of foreign withholding taxes, it should be noted that the Management Company does not undertake to reclaim such taxes and will only do so if the procedure is justified according to the criteria of the materiality of the amounts and the proportionality of the costs in relation to the possible amount to be reclaimed. With regard to investments that are the subject of securities lending, the Management Company will not reclaim withholding tax;
- 11.2.20** Costs for the credit rating of the assets of the UCITS or its target investments by nationally or internationally recognised rating agencies;
- 11.2.21** an appropriate share of costs for printed matter and advertising incurred directly in connection with the offering and sale of units;
- 11.2.22** Fees and costs arising from other legal or regulatory requirements to be met by the management company in the implementation of the investment strategy (such as reporting and other costs incurred in complying with the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR, EU Regulation 648/2012));
- 11.2.23** Research costs;
- 11.2.24** External costs for the assessment of the sustainability ratings (ESG research) of the sub-fund's assets or its target investments;
- 11.2.25** Licence fees for the use of any reference values ("benchmarks");
- 11.2.26** Costs for the establishment and maintenance of additional counterparties, if it is in the interest of the investors;
- 11.2.27 Transaction costs**
In addition, the UCITS shall bear all ancillary costs arising from the management of the assets for the purchase and sale of the investments (brokerage fees in line with the market, commissions, duties) as well as all taxes and duties levied on the assets of the UCITS and its income and expenses (e.g. withholding taxes on foreign income). The UCITS shall also bear any external costs, i.e. third-party fees incurred when buying and selling the investments. These costs are offset directly against the purchase or sale value of the investments concerned.
- 11.2.28 Any costs for currency hedging of unit classes**
Any currency hedging costs for unit classes are allocated to the corresponding unit class.

11.2.29 Formation costs

The costs for the formation of the UCITS and the initial issue of units (e.g. authorisation fees, preparation and printing of the prospectuses and constituent documents in all necessary languages, etc.) are amortised over three years against the assets of the UCITS.

11.2.30 Liquidation fees

In the event of the dissolution of the UCITS, the Management Company may levy a liquidation fee of max. CHF 10,000 in its favour. In addition to this amount, all third-party costs incurred shall be borne by the UCITS.

11.2.31 Extraordinary disposition costs

In addition, the Management Company may charge costs for extraordinary dispositions to the assets of the UCITS. Extraordinary disposition costs consist of the expenses incurred in the course of regular business activities and which were not foreseeable at the time of the formation of the UCITS. Extraordinary disposition costs are in particular costs for legal action in the interests of the UCITS or the investors. In addition, this includes all costs of any extraordinary dispositions that may become necessary pursuant to UCITSG and UCITSV (e.g. amendment of the fund documents, etc.).

11.2.32 Contributions

In connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets and rights for the UCITS, the Management Company, the Custodian and any authorised agents shall ensure that, in particular, inducements directly or indirectly benefit the UCITS.

11.2.33 Ongoing fees (total expense ratio, TER)

The total ongoing charges before any performance-related expenses (total expense ratio before performance fee; TER) is calculated in accordance with the general principles laid down in the rules of conduct and, with the exception of transaction costs, comprises all costs and fees that are charged to the assets of the UCITS on an ongoing basis. The TER of the UCITS or the corresponding unit class must be stated in the semi-annual and annual report and upon publication of the next semi-annual or annual report on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association at www.lafv.li.

12 Information for investors

The publication medium of the UCITS is the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association fondsverband www.lafv.li as well as other media mentioned in the prospectus.

All notices to investors, including those relating to amendments to the trust agreement and Annex A "The UCITS at a glance", shall be published in the above-mentioned publication medium of the UCITS as well as in other media and data carriers specified in the prospectus.

The net asset value as well as the issue and redemption price of the units of the UCITS or of each unit class shall be published on each valuation day on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association (www.lafv.li) as the organ of publication of the UCITS as well as on other media and permanent data carriers (letter, fax, email or similar) specified in the prospectus.

The annual report audited by an auditor and the semi-annual report, which does not have to be audited, are made available to investors free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company and the Depositary.

13 Duration, dissolution, merger and structural measures of the UCITS

13.1 Duration

The UCITS is established for an indefinite period.

13.2 Resolution

Resolution on dissolution

The dissolution of the UCITS is mandatory in the cases provided for by law. In addition, the Management Company is authorised to dissolve the UCITS or an individual unit class at any time.

Investors, heirs and other authorised persons may not demand the division or dissolution of the UCITS.

The resolution on the dissolution of the UCITS or a unit class shall be published on the website of the Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association LAFV (www.lafv.li) as the organ of publication of the UCITS as well as in other media and permanent data carriers (letter, fax, e-mail or similar) specified in the prospectus. From the date of the dissolution resolution, no more units will be issued, exchanged or redeemed.

Upon dissolution of the UCITS, the Management Company may liquidate the assets of the UCITS immediately in the best interests of the investors. In all other respects, the liquidation of the UCITS shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Liechtenstein Persons and Companies Act (PGR).

If the Management Company dissolves a unit class without dissolving the UCITS, all units of this class shall be redeemed at their then applicable net asset value. This redemption shall be published by the Management Company and the redemption price shall be paid out by the Depositary in favour of the former investors.

Reasons for the cancellation

If the net assets of the UCITS fall below a value required for economically efficient management, as well as in the event of a significant change in the political, economic or monetary environment or as part of a rationalisation, the Management Company may decide to redeem or cancel all units of the UCITS or a unit class at the net asset value (taking into account the actual realisation prices and realisation costs of the investments) on the valuation day on which the corresponding decision becomes effective.

Costs of dissolution

The costs of dissolution shall be charged to the net fund assets of the UCITS.

Dissolution and bankruptcy of the management company or the depositary

In the event of the dissolution and bankruptcy of the management company, the assets managed for the purpose of collective investment for the account of the investors shall not become part of its bankruptcy estate and shall not be liquidated together with its own assets. The UCITS shall form separate assets in favour of its investors. Each special fund shall be transferred to another management company with the approval of the FMA or dissolved by way of separate satisfaction in favour of the investors of the UCITS.

In the event of the bankruptcy of the depositary, the assets under management of the UCITS must be transferred to another depositary with the approval of the FMA pursuant to Art. 31 (2) UCITSG or liquidated by way of separate satisfaction in favour of the investors of the UCITS.

Cancellation of the depositary agreement

In the event of termination of the depositary agreement, the net fund assets of the UCITS must be transferred to another depositary with the approval of the FMA or liquidated by way of separate satisfaction in favour of the investors of the UCITS.

13.3 Merger

Within the meaning of Art. 38 UCITSG, the Management Company may at any time and at its own discretion decide to merge the UCITS with one or more other UCITS with the authorisation of the relevant supervisory authority, irrespective of the legal form of the UCITS and whether or not the other UCITS has its registered office in Liechtenstein. Any sub-funds and unit classes of the UCITS may also be merged with one another, but also with one or more other UCITS or their sub-funds and unit classes.

Investor information, consent and investor rights

Investors are informed about the planned merger. The investor information must enable investors to make an informed judgement on the impact of the proposed merger on their investment and to exercise their rights under Art. 44 and 45 UCITSG.

Costs of the merger

Legal, advisory or administrative costs associated with the preparation and implementation of the merger shall not be charged either to the assets of one of the UCITS involved in the merger or to the investors.

This applies mutatis mutandis to structural measures pursuant to Art. 49 lit. a to c UCITSG.

Where a UCITS exists as a master UCITS, a merger will only become effective if the UCITS concerned provides its investors and the competent authorities of the home Member State of its feeder UCITS with the information required by law up to 60 days before the proposed effective date. In this case, the UCITS concerned shall also grant the feeder UCITS the possibility of redeeming or repurchasing all units before the merger takes effect, unless the competent authority of the feeder UCITS home Member State authorises the investment in units of the master UCITS resulting from the merger. The investors have no right of co-determination in relation to the merger.

14 Applicable law, place of jurisdiction and authoritative language

The UCITS is subject to Liechtenstein law. The exclusive place of jurisdiction for all disputes between the investors, the Management Company and the Depositary is Vaduz.

However, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may submit to the jurisdiction of the countries in which units are offered and sold with regard to claims by investors from these countries. The right to submit to other mandatory legal jurisdictions is reserved.

The legally binding language for the prospectus, the trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance" is German.

This prospectus comes into force on 01 May 2024.

15 Specific information for individual sales countries

Under current law in the Principality of Liechtenstein, the constituent documents are authorised by the FMA. This authorisation only relates to information concerning the implementation of the provisions of the UCITSG. For this reason, Annex B "Specific information for individual distribution countries", which is based on foreign law, is not subject to review by the FMA and is excluded from approval.

PART II: THE TRUST AGREEMENT

Preamble

The trust agreement and Appendix A "UCITS at a glance" form a material unit.

Insofar as a matter is not regulated in this trust agreement, the legal relationships between the investors and the Management Company are governed by the Law of 28 June 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSG) and the Ordinance of 5 July 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSV) and, insofar as no provisions are made therein, by the provisions of the Persons and Companies Act (PGR) on trusteeship.

I. General provisions

Art. 1 The UCITS

The **Hornet Infrastructure - Water Fund** (hereinafter: UCITS) was established pursuant to Art. 4 para. 1 let. a of the Investment Undertakings Act (IUA) as a legally dependent open-ended investment fund in the legal form of a collective trusteeship.

On 21 September 2007, the FMA confirmed to the Management Company that it had received confirmation from the external auditors with regard to the investment undertaking for qualified investors. The investment fund was entered in the Liechtenstein Commercial Register on 24 September 2007. The prospectus and the contractual conditions have been deposited with the Liechtenstein Office of Justice.

The investment fund **Hornet Infrastructure - Water Fund** was converted from an investment undertaking for qualified investors into an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) under the law of the Principality of Liechtenstein with the approval of the FMA dated 11 March 2013. This trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance" entered into force for the first time on 3 May 2013.

The trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance" were approved by the FMA on 4 April 2024 and entered into force on 1 May 2024.

The UCITS is subject to the Law of 28 June 2011 on certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITSG).

The UCITS has the legal form of a collective trusteeship. A collective trusteeship is the entering into of a substantively identical trusteeship with an indefinite number of investors for the purposes of investment and management for the account of the investors, whereby the individual investors participate in this trusteeship in proportion to their share and are only personally liable up to the amount of the investment.

The UCITS is not an umbrella structure and is therefore a single fund.

The UCITS may invest in securities and other assets in accordance with its investment policy. The investment policy of the UCITS is determined within the framework of the investment objective. The net assets of the UCITS or of each unit class and the net asset value of the units of the UCITS or the net asset values of its unit classes, if any, are printed in the reference currency from.

The respective rights and obligations of the owners of the units (hereinafter referred to as "investors") and the Management Company and the Depositary are governed by the present trust agreement.

With the acquisition of units of the UCITS (the "units"), each investor recognises the trust agreement, which defines the contractual relationships between the investors, the Management Company and the Depositary, as well as the duly executed amendments to this document.

Art. 2 Management Company

The UCITS is managed by IFM Independent Fund Management AG, domiciled in Schaan, Principality of Liechtenstein, which was established in the legal form of a public limited company, in accordance with this trust agreement. The management company is authorised by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA) in accordance with the UCITSG and is entered on the list of management companies authorised in Liechtenstein officially published by the FMA.

The Management Company shall manage the UCITS for the account and in the interests of the investors in accordance with the principle of risk diversification and in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement and Annex A "The UCITS at a glance".

The Management Company is authorised to dispose of the assets belonging to the UCITS in its own name in accordance with the statutory provisions and the Trust Agreement and to exercise all rights arising therefrom.

Art. 3 Transfer of duties

In compliance with the provisions of the UCITSG and the UCITSV, the Management Company may delegate some of its tasks to third parties for the purpose of efficient management. The precise execution of the mandate is regulated in a contract concluded between the Management Company and the authorised agent.

Art. 4 Depositary

The Management Company has appointed a bank or investment firm pursuant to the Banking Act with its registered office or branch in the Principality of Liechtenstein as depositary for the UCITS. The function of the depositary is governed by the UCITSG, the depositary agreement and this trust agreement.

Art. 5 Auditor

The audit of the annual reports of the UCITS must be entrusted to an auditor authorised in the Principality of Liechtenstein.

Art. 6 Calculation of the net asset value per unit

The net asset value (the "NAV") per unit of the respective unit class is calculated by the Management Company at the end of the financial year and on the respective valuation day on the basis of the last known prices, taking into account the valuation interval.

The NAV of a unit in a unit class of the UCITS is expressed in the accounting currency of the UCITS or, if different, in the reference currency of the corresponding unit class and is calculated by dividing the proportion of the assets of the UCITS attributable to the unit class concerned, less any debt obligations of the UCITS allocated to the unit class con-

cerned, by the number of units of the corresponding unit class in circulation. It is rounded as follows for the issue and redemption of units:

- ◆ to EUR 0.01 if the currency is the euro;
- ◆ to CHF 0.01 if the currency is the Swiss franc;
- ◆ to USD 0.01 if the currency is the US dollar.

The assets of the UCITS are valued at market value in accordance with the following principles:

1. securities that are officially listed on a stock exchange are valued at the last available price. If a security is officially listed on several stock exchanges, the last available price of the stock exchange that is the main market for this security is decisive.
2. Securities that are not officially listed on a stock exchange but are traded on a market open to the public are valued at the last available price. If a security is traded on various markets open to the public, the last available price of the market with the highest liquidity shall be taken into account in case of doubt.
3. Securities or money market instruments with a remaining term of less than 397 days can be amortised or written up on a straight-line basis at the difference between the cost price (purchase price) and the redemption price (price at final maturity). A valuation at the current market price can be omitted if the redemption price is known and fixed. Any changes in creditworthiness are also taken into account.
4. investments whose price is not in line with the market and those assets that do not fall under clauses 1, 2 and 3 above are valued at the price that would probably be realised in a diligent sale at the time of valuation and that is determined in good faith by the management of the management company or, under its direction or supervision, by authorised representatives.
5. OTC derivatives are valued on a daily basis on the basis of a verifiable valuation to be determined by the Management Company in good faith and in accordance with generally recognised valuation models verifiable by auditors on the basis of the probable realisable sales value.
- 6 UCITS or undertakings for collective investment (UCIs) are valued at the last determined and available net asset value. If the redemption of units is suspended or, in the case of closed-end UCIs, there is no redemption right or no redemption prices are set, these units, like all other assets, are valued at the respective market value as determined by the management company in good faith and in accordance with generally recognised valuation models that can be verified by auditors.
- 7 If no tradable price is available for the respective assets, these assets, as well as the other legally permissible assets, are valued at the respective market value as determined by the Management Company in good faith and in accordance with generally recognised valuation models verifiable by auditors on the basis of the probable realisable sales value.
- 8 Cash and cash equivalents are recognised at their nominal value plus accrued interest.
- 9 The market value of securities and other investments denominated in a currency other than the currency of the UCITS shall be converted into the currency of the UCITS at the most recent mean rate of exchange.

The valuation is carried out by the management company.

The Management Company is authorised to temporarily apply other adequate valuation principles for the assets of the UCITS if the above-mentioned criteria for valuation appear impossible or inappropriate due to extraordinary events. In the event of massive redemption requests, the management company may value the units of the UCITS on the basis of the prices at which the necessary sales of securities are expected to be made. In this case, the same calculation method shall be used for subscription and redemption applications submitted at the same time.

Art. 7 Issue of shares

Units are issued on each valuation day (issue date) from at the net asset value per unit of the corresponding unit class of the UCITS, plus any issue premium and plus any taxes and duties.

The shares are not securitised.

Subscription applications must be received by the Depositary by the acceptance deadline at the latest. If a subscription application is received after the acceptance deadline, it will be earmarked for the following issue date. Earlier closing times for the submission of applications may apply for applications placed with distributors in Liechtenstein and abroad in order to ensure that applications are forwarded to the depositary in Liechtenstein in good time. These can be obtained from the respective distributors. Information on the issue date, the acceptance deadline and the amount of the maximum issue premium, if any, can be found in Appendix A "UCITS at a glance" at.

Payment must be received within the period specified in Annex A "UCITS at a glance" after the relevant issue date.

The Management Company shall ensure that the issue of units is settled on the basis of a net asset value per unit that is unknown to the investor at the time of application (forward pricing).

All taxes and duties arising from the issue of units will also be charged to the investor. If units are acquired via banks that are not entrusted with the distribution of the units, it cannot be ruled out that such banks will charge additional transaction costs.

If payment is made in a currency other than the reference currency, the equivalent value from the conversion of the payment currency into the accounting currency, less any fees, is used to purchase units.

The minimum investment that must be held by an investor in a particular unit class can be found in Annex A "UCITS at a glance". The minimum investment may be waived at the Management Company's discretion.

Contributions in kind are not permitted.

The Depositary and/or the Management Company and/or the Distributor may at any time reject a subscription application or temporarily restrict, suspend or permanently discontinue the issue of units if this appears necessary in the interests of the investors, in the public interest, for the protection of the Management Company or the UCITS or the investors. In this case, the Custodian shall immediately refund without interest any payments received for subscription applications that have not already been executed; if necessary, this shall be done with the assistance of the paying agents.

Trading may be suspended in cases where Art. 12 applies.

Art. 8 Redemption of units

Units are redeemed on each valuation day (redemption day) at the net asset value per unit of the corresponding unit class of the UCITS, whereby this net asset value is calculated on the valuation day, less any redemption discounts and any taxes and duties.

Redemption applications must be received by the depositary by the acceptance deadline at the latest. If a redemption application is received after the acceptance deadline, it will be earmarked for the following redemption day. Earlier closing times for the submission of applications may apply for applications placed with distributors in Liechtenstein and abroad in order to ensure timely forwarding to the custodian in Liechtenstein. These can be obtained from the respective distributors.

Information on the redemption date, the valuation interval, the acceptance deadline and the amount of the maximum redemption discount, if any, can be found in Appendix A "UCITS at a glance" at.

Since an appropriate proportion of liquid assets must be ensured in the assets of the UCITS, the redemption of units shall be carried out within the period specified in Annex A "UCITS at a glance" after the relevant redemption date. This shall not apply in the event that the transfer of the redemption amount proves to be impossible in accordance with statutory provisions such as foreign exchange and transfer restrictions or due to other circumstances beyond the control of the Custodian.

If, at the request of the investor, payment is to be made in a currency other than the currency in which the units in question are issued, the amount to be paid is calculated from the proceeds of the conversion from the accounting currency into the payment currency, less any fees and charges.

The corresponding unit expires upon payment of the redemption price.

If the execution of a redemption request results in the relevant investor's holding falling below the minimum investment of the corresponding unit class listed in Annex A "UCITS at a glance", the Management Company may, without further notice to the investor, treat this redemption request as a request for redemption of all units held by the corresponding investor in this unit class or as a request for conversion of the remaining units into another unit class of the UCITS with the same reference currency whose participation requirements the investor fulfils.

The Management Company and/or Depositary may redeem units against the will of the investor against payment of the redemption price if this appears necessary in the interests of or for the protection of the investors, the Management Company or the UCITS, in particular if

1. there is a suspicion that the respective investor is engaging in market timing, late trading or other market techniques with the acquisition of the units that could harm all investors,
2. the investor does not fulfil the conditions for acquiring the units or
3. the units are distributed in a state in which the UCITS is not authorised for distribution or have been acquired by a person for whom the acquisition of the units is not permitted.

The Management Company shall ensure that the redemption of units is settled on the basis of a net asset value per unit that is unknown to the investor at the time the application is submitted (forward pricing).

The redemption of fund units may be suspended in cases where Art. 12 applies.

Material expenses are not permitted.

Art. 9 Exchange of shares

A conversion of units into another unit class is only possible if the investor fulfils the conditions for the direct purchase of units of the respective unit class.

If different unit classes are offered, units of one unit class can also be exchanged for units of another unit class. No conversion fee is charged for the conversion from one unit class to another unit class.

If an exchange of units is not possible for certain unit classes, this will be mentioned for the unit class concerned in the fund-specific Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

The number of units into which the investor wishes to convert his holding is calculated using the following formula:

$$A = \frac{(B \times C)}{(D \times E)}$$

- A = number of units of the new unit class into which conversion is to take place
- B = number of units of the unit class from which the conversion is to be carried out
- C = net asset value or redemption price of the units presented for conversion
- D = exchange rate between the unit classes concerned. If both unit classes are valued in the same reference currency, this coefficient is 1.
- E = net asset value of the units of the unit class into which the switch is to be made, plus taxes, fees or other charges

In some cases, duties, taxes and stamp duties may be incurred when switching share classes in individual countries.

The Management Company may reject a conversion request for a unit class at any time if this appears to be in the interests of the UCITS, the Management Company or the investors, in particular if:

1. there is a suspicion that the respective investor is engaging in market timing, late trading or other market techniques with the acquisition of the units that could harm the investors as a whole;
2. the investor does not fulfil the conditions for acquiring the units; or
3. the units are distributed in a state in which the UCITS is not authorised for distribution or have been acquired by a person for whom the acquisition of the units is not permitted.

The Management Company shall ensure that the conversion of units is settled on the basis of a net asset value per unit that is unknown to the investor at the time the application is submitted (forward pricing).

Art. 10 Late Trading and Market Timing

If there is a suspicion that an applicant is engaging in late trading or market timing, the Management Company and/or the Depositary will refuse to accept the subscription, conversion or redemption application until the applicant has dispelled any doubts regarding his application.

Late Trading

Late trading is the acceptance of a subscription, conversion or redemption order received after the cut-off time for orders on the day in question and its execution at the price based on the net asset value applicable on that day. Late trading allows an investor to profit from knowledge of events or information published after the order cut-off time but not yet reflected in the price at which the investor's order is settled. As a result, this investor has an advantage over investors who have complied with the official cut-off time. This investor's advantage is even more significant if he can combine late trading with market timing.

Market Timing

Market timing is the arbitrage process by which an investor systematically subscribes and redeems or converts units of the same unit class in the short term by taking advantage of timing differences and/or errors or weaknesses in the system used to calculate the net asset value of the unit class.

Art. 11 Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing

The Management Company shall ensure that the domestic distributors undertake vis-à-vis the Management Company to comply with the provisions of the Due Diligence Act and the associated Due Diligence Ordinance applicable in the Principality of Liechtenstein and the guidelines of the FMA as amended from time to time.

If domestic distributors accept funds from investors themselves, they are obliged in their capacity as persons subject to due diligence to identify the subscriber in accordance with the Due Diligence Act and the Due Diligence Ordinance, to determine the beneficial owner, to create a profile of the business relationship and to comply with all local regulations applicable to them for the prevention of money laundering.

In addition, the distributors and their points of sale must also comply with all regulations for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing that are in force in the respective countries of distribution.

Art. 12 Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion of units

The Management Company may temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value and/or the issue, redemption and conversion of units of the UCITS if this is justified in the interests of the investors, in particular

1. if a market which forms the basis for the valuation of a significant portion of the assets of the UCITS is unexpectedly closed or if trading on such a market is restricted or suspended;
2. in the event of political, economic or other emergencies; or
3. if transactions become impracticable for the UCITS due to restrictions on the transfer of assets.

The Management Company may also decide to suspend the issue of units completely or temporarily if new investments could jeopardise the achievement of the investment objective.

The issue of units shall be temporarily suspended in particular if the calculation of the net asset value per unit is suspended. If the issue of units is discontinued, investors shall be informed immediately of the reason for and the date of the discontinuation by me-

ans of a notice in the medium of publication and in the media specified in the prospectus and trust agreement or by means of a durable medium (letter, fax, email or similar).

In addition, the Management Company is authorised, while safeguarding the interests of the investors, to only effect significant redemptions, i.e. to temporarily suspend redemptions from after corresponding assets of the UCITS can be sold without delay while safeguarding the interests of the investors.

No new units of the UCITS will be issued as long as the redemption of units is suspended. Conversions of units whose redemption is temporarily restricted are not possible.

The Management Company shall ensure that sufficient liquid assets are available to the assets of the UCITS from so that units can be redeemed or exchanged immediately at the request of investors under normal circumstances.

The Management Company shall immediately notify the FMA and the investors in an appropriate manner of the suspension of unit redemption and payment. Subscription, redemption or conversion applications shall be settled after the calculation of the net asset value has been resumed. Investors may revoke their subscription or redemption applications until the resumption of unit trading.

Art. 13 Sales restrictions

The units of the UCITS are not authorised for distribution in all countries of the world. The issue, redemption and conversion of units abroad are subject to the provisions applicable in those countries. Details can be found in the prospectus at.

II. Structural measures

Art. 14 Merger

Within the meaning of Art. 38 UCITSG, the Management Company may at any time and at its own discretion decide to merge the UCITS with one or more other UCITS with the authorisation of the relevant supervisory authority, irrespective of the legal form of the UCITS and whether or not the other UCITS has its registered office in Liechtenstein. Unit classes of the UCITS may also be merged with one another, but also with one or more other UCITS or their sub-funds and unit classes.

All assets of the UCITS may be transferred to another existing UCITS or sub-fund or to a new UCITS or sub-fund established as a result of the merger with the authorisation of the relevant supervisory authority at the end of the financial year (transfer date). The UCITS may also be merged with a UCITS or sub-fund that was launched in another EU or EEA state and also fulfils the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC. With the approval of the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA), a different transfer date may be determined. All assets of another UCITS or a foreign UCITS compliant with the Directive may also be transferred to a UCITS at the end of the financial year or on another transfer date. Finally, it is also possible to transfer only the assets of a foreign UCITS compliant with the Directive without its liabilities to the UCITS.

Investors have up to five working days before the planned transfer date either to redeem their units without a redemption fee or to exchange their units for units of another UCITS that is also managed by the Management Company and has a similar investment policy to the UCITS to be merged.

On the transfer date, the values of the receiving and transferring investment fund or UCITS are calculated, the exchange ratio is determined and the entire process is audited

by the auditor. The exchange ratio is determined according to the ratio of the net asset values of the acquired and absorbing investment fund at the time of the transfer. The investor receives the number of units in the new investment fund that corresponds to the value of his units in the transferring investment fund. It is also possible for investors in the merging fund to be paid up to 10 per cent of the value of their units in cash. If the merger takes place during the current financial year of the transferring fund, its management company must prepare a report on the transfer date that fulfils the requirements for an annual report.

The Management Company shall publish in the publication medium of the UCITS, the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association www.lafv.li if the UCITS has absorbed another UCITS and the merger has become effective. Should the UCITS cease to exist as a result of a merger, the management company that manages the absorbing or newly established UCITS shall make the announcement.

The transfer of all assets of this UCITS to another domestic UCITS or another foreign UCITS shall only take place with the authorisation of the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA).

Art. 15 Investor information, consent and investor rights

Investors are informed about the planned merger. The investor information must enable investors to make an informed judgement about the impact of the project on their investment and the exercise of their rights under Art. 44 and 45 UCITSG.

The investors have no right of co-determination with regard to the merger.

Art. 16 Costs of the merger

Legal, advisory or administrative costs associated with the preparation and implementation of the merger will not be charged to any of the UCITS involved in the merger or to the investors.

This applies mutatis mutandis to structural measures pursuant to Art. 49 lit. a to c UCITSG.

Where a UCITS exists as a master UCITS, a merger will only become effective if the UCITS provides its investors and the competent authorities of the home Member State of its feeder UCITS with the information required by law up to 60 days before the proposed effective date. In this case, the master UCITS shall also grant the feeder UCITS the possibility to redeem or pay out all units before the merger becomes effective, unless the competent authority of the feeder UCITS' home Member State does not authorise the investment in units of the master UCITS resulting from the merger.

III. Dissolution of the UCITS or its unit classes

Art. 17 In general

The provisions on the dissolution of the UCITS also apply to its unit classes.

Art. 18 Resolution on dissolution

The dissolution of the UCITS is mandatory in the cases provided for by law. In addition, the Management Company is authorised to dissolve the UCITS or an individual unit class at any time.

Investors, heirs and other persons may not request the division or dissolution of the UCITS or an individual unit class.

The resolution on the dissolution of the UCITS shall be published on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association (www.lafv.li) as the publication body of the UCITS as well as in other media specified in the prospectus and on permanent data carriers (letter, fax, e-mail or similar). From the date of the dissolution resolution, no more units shall be issued, exchanged for or redeemed.

Upon dissolution of the UCITS, the Management Company may liquidate the assets of the UCITS immediately in the best interests of the investors. In all other respects, the liquidation of the UCITS shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Liechtenstein Persons and Companies Act (PGR).

If the Management Company dissolves a unit class without dissolving the UCITS, all units of this class shall be redeemed at their then applicable net asset value. This redemption is published by the Management Company and the redemption price is paid out by the Depositary in favour of the former investors.

Art. 19 Reasons for dissolution

If the net assets of the UCITS fall below a value required for economically efficient management and in the event of a significant change in the political, economic or monetary environment or as part of a rationalisation, the Management Company may decide to redeem or cancel all units of the UCITS or a unit class at the net asset value (taking into account the actual realisation prices and realisation costs of the investments) on the valuation date on which the corresponding decision becomes effective.

Art. 20 Costs of dissolution

The costs of dissolution shall be charged to the net assets of the UCITS.

Art. 21 Dissolution and bankruptcy of the Management Company or the Depositary

In the event of the dissolution and bankruptcy of the management company, the assets managed for the purpose of collective investment for the account of the investors shall not become part of its bankruptcy estate and shall not be liquidated together with its own assets. The UCITS shall form separate assets in favour of its investors. Each special fund shall be transferred to another management company with the approval of the FMA or dissolved by way of separate satisfaction in favour of the investors of the UCITS.

In the event of the bankruptcy of the depositary, the assets under management of the UCITS must be transferred to another depositary with the approval of the FMA or liquidated by way of separate satisfaction in favour of the investors of the UCITS.

Art. 22 Termination of the depositary agreement

In the event of termination of the depositary agreement, the net assets of the UCITS must be transferred to another depositary with the approval of the FMA or liquidated by way of separate satisfaction in favour of the investors of the UCITS.

IV. Creation of unit classes and sub-funds

Art. 23 Creation of unit classes

The Management Company may form several unit classes for the UCITS. The formation of unit classes is permitted at any time and is at the discretion of the Management Company. The prospectus and the trust agreement, including the fund-specific Annex A "UCITS at a glance", must be amended accordingly.

Art. 24 Characteristics of the unit classes

Unit classes may be formed for the UCITS that differ from the existing unit classes in terms of the utilisation of income, the front-end load, the reference currency and the use of currency hedging transactions, the management fee, the minimum investment amount or a combination of these features. However, the rights of investors who have acquired units from existing unit classes remain unaffected.

The unit classes issued in connection with the UCITS as well as the fees and remunerations incurred in connection with the units of the UCITS are listed in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

Art. 25 Creation of sub-funds

The UCITS is not an umbrella structure and therefore there are no sub-funds. The management company may decide at any time to convert the UCITS into an umbrella structure and thus launch sub-funds. The prospectus and the trust agreement, including the fund-specific Annex A "UCITS at a glance", must be amended accordingly.

Art. 26 Structural measures for unit classes

The Management Company may implement all structural measures provided for in 14 et seq. of this Trust Agreement.

V. General investment principles and restrictions

Art. 27 Investment policy

The fund-specific investment policy of the UCITS is described in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

The following general investment principles and restrictions apply to the UCITS, insofar as no deviations or additions are included for the UCITS in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

Art. 28 General investment principles and restrictions

The assets of the UCITS are invested in compliance with the principle of risk diversification within the meaning of the rules of the UCITSG and in accordance with the investment policy principles described below and within the investment restrictions.

Art. 29 Authorised installations

The UCITS may invest the assets in one or more of the following assets for the account of its investors from which in one or more of the following assets:

1. securities and money market instruments:
 - a) which are listed or traded on a regulated market within the meaning of Art. 4 (1) no. 14 of Directive 2004/39/EC;
 - b) which are traded on another regulated market of an EEA member state that is recognised, open to the public and operates regularly;
 - c) that are officially listed on a stock exchange of a third country or traded on another market worldwide that is recognised, open to the public and operates regularly.
2. securities from new issues, if:
 - a) the terms and conditions of issue contain the obligation that admission to official listing or trading on one of the stock exchanges mentioned under no. 1 a) to c) or on a market regulated there has been applied for and
 - b) this authorisation is obtained no later than one year after the issue.
3. Units of UCITS and other collective investment undertakings comparable to UCITS within the meaning of Art. 3 para. 1 no. 17 UCITSG, provided that these may invest no more than 10% of their assets in units of another UCITS or comparable collective investment undertaking in accordance with their constitutive documents;
4. demand deposits or deposits redeemable at notice with a maximum term of twelve months with credit institutions domiciled in an EEA member state or a third country whose supervisory law is equivalent to that of EEA law;
5. derivatives whose underlying assets are investment objects within the meaning of this article or financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies. In the case of transactions with OTC derivatives, the counterparties must be supervised institutions of a category authorised by the FMA and the OTC derivatives must be subject to a reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis via and must be able to be sold, liquidated or closed by a transaction at fair value at any time at the initiative of the UCITS;
6. money market instruments that are not traded on a regulated market, provided that the issue or the issuer of these instruments is subject to regulations on investment and investor protection, provided that they are traded on a regulated market:
 - a) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or the central bank of an EEA Member State, the European Central Bank, the Community or the European Investment Bank, a third country or, if the latter is a federal state, a member state of the federation or by a public international body to which at least one EEA Member State belongs.
 - b) issued by a company whose securities are traded on the regulated markets referred to under a);
 - c) issued or guaranteed by an institution that is subject to supervision in accordance with the criteria laid down in EEA law or by an institution whose supervisory law is equivalent to EEA law and which complies with that law; or
 - d) issued by an issuer belonging to a category authorised by the FMA, provided that investments in these instruments are subject to investor protection provisions equivalent to points (a) to (c) and the issuer is either a company with equity capital of at least EUR 10 million and prepares its annual financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Directive 78/660/EEC a to c apply to investments in these instruments and the issuer is either a company with equity capital of at least EUR 10 million and prepares and publishes its annual financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Directive 78/660/EEC, implemented in Liechtenstein by PGR, or is a group-affiliated legal entity that is responsible for financing the group of companies with at least one listed company at all times or is a legal entity that is intended to finance the securitisation of liabilities by using a credit line granted by a bank.

7 The Management Company may also hold liquid assets.

Art. 30 Non-authorised installations

The management company may not

1. invest more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS in securities and money market instruments other than those specified in Art. 29;
2. acquire precious metals or certificates for precious metals;
3. make uncovered short sales.

Art. 31 Use of derivatives, techniques and instruments

The total risk associated with derivatives may not exceed the total net value of the assets of the UCITS. As part of the investment policy, the UCITS may invest in derivatives within the limits laid down in Art. 53 UCITSG. When calculating this risk, the market value of the underlying securities, the default risk, future market fluctuations and the liquidation period of the positions are taken into account.

Provided that the protection of investors and the public interest do not conflict with this, investments of the UCITS in index-based derivatives are not to be taken into account with regard to the upper limits of Art. 54 UCITSG.

If a derivative is embedded in a security or a money market instrument, it must also be taken into account with regard to compliance with the provisions of Art. 54 UCITSG.

With the authorisation of the FMA, the Management Company may use techniques and instructions relating to securities and money market instruments for the efficient management of the portfolios in compliance with the provisions of the UCITSG. Borrowing, securities lending and repurchase agreements are permitted within the limits set out in the UCITSG and the corresponding ordinance.

Borrowing, securities lending and repurchase agreements are permitted within the limits set out in the UCITSG and the corresponding ordinance.

Art. 32 Investment limits

A. The following investment limits must be observed for the UCITS:

1. The UCITS may invest a maximum of 5% of its assets in securities or money market instruments of the same issuer and a maximum of 20% of its assets in deposits of the same issuer.
2. the default risk from transactions of the UCITS with OTC derivatives with a credit institution as counterparty that has its registered office in an EEA member state or a third country whose supervisory law is equivalent to that of EEA law may not exceed 10% of the assets of the UCITS; in the case of other counterparties, the maximum default risk is 5% of the assets.
3. provided that the total value of the securities and money market instruments of the issuers in which the UCITS invests more than 5% of its assets at does not exceed 40% of its assets, the issuer limit of 5% referred to in item 1 is raised to 10%. The limit of 40% does not apply to deposits or to transactions with OTC derivatives with financial institutions subject to supervision. When utilising the in-

crease, the securities and money market instruments in accordance with item 5 and the bonds in accordance with item 6 are not taken into account.

4. notwithstanding the individual upper limits pursuant to items 1 and 2, the UCITS may not combine the following assets if this would result in an investment of more than 20% of its assets in one and the same institution.
 - a) securities or money market instruments issued by this institution;
 - b) Deposits with this institution;
 - c) OTC derivatives acquired by this institution.
5. if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EEA member state or its local authorities, by a third country or by an international institution under public law to which at least one EEA member state belongs, the upper limit of 5% specified in point 1 is raised to a maximum of 35%.
6. if bonds are issued by a credit institution domiciled in an EEA member state that is subject to special public supervision due to statutory provisions for the protection of the holders of these bonds and, in particular, must invest the proceeds from the issue of these bonds in assets that sufficiently cover the resulting liabilities during the entire term of the bonds and are intended primarily for the repayment of the principal and interest due in the event of the issuer's default, the upper limit of 5% specified in Section 1 is raised to a maximum of 25% for such bonds. 1 is raised from 5% to a maximum of 25% for such bonds. In this case, the total value of the investments may not exceed 80% of the assets of the UCITS.
- 7a. The limits specified in items 1 to 6 may not be cumulated. The maximum issuer limit is 35% of the assets of the UCITS.
- 7b. In the case of exceptional authorisation by the FMA, this limit may also exceed 35%. This must be clearly stated in the prospectus and in the advertising.
8. companies of the same corporate group are deemed to be a single issuer for the calculation of the investment limits provided for in this Article. For investments in securities and money market instruments of the same group of companies, the issuer limit is raised to a total of 20% of the assets of the UCITS.
9. The UCITS may invest a maximum of 10% of its assets in units of other UCITS or other undertakings for collective investment comparable to a UCITS.
10. If the investments pursuant to item 9 represent a significant portion of the assets of the UCITS, the fund-specific Annex A "UCITS at a glance" must provide information on the maximum amount and the annual report on the maximum proportion of the management fees to be borne by the UCITS itself and by the undertakings for collective investment pursuant to item 9 whose units have been acquired.
11. If units are managed directly or indirectly by the Management Company or by a company with which the Management Company is linked by common management, control or qualified participation, neither the Management Company nor the other company may charge fees for the issue or redemption of units to or from the assets of the UCITS.
12. A management company shall not acquire voting shares of the same issuer for any UCITS it manages with which it can exercise a significant influence on the management of the issuer. Significant influence is presumed to exist from 10% of the issuer's voting rights. If a lower limit for the acquisition of voting shares of the same issuer applies in another EEA member state, this limit is de-

The trust agreement: Art. 32 Investment limits

- In addition to the restrictions listed pursuant to Art. 32, letter A, clauses 1 - 14, any further restrictions in Annex A "UCITS at a glance" must be observed.

1. The UCITS does not have to comply with the investment limits when exercising subscription rights from securities or money market instruments belonging to its assets.
2. if the aforementioned limits are exceeded, the UCITS must, as a priority objective for its sales, endeavour to normalise this situation, taking into account the interests of the investors.
3. A UCITS does not have to comply with the investment limits within the first six months of its authorisation. The requirement of risk diversification must continue to be complied with.

Any loss incurred as a result of an active breach of the investment limits/investment regulations must be reimbursed to the UCITS immediately in accordance with the applicable rules of conduct.

As stipulated under Art. 29 (5) of this trust agreement, the management company may, under the conditions and within the limits laid down by law, utilise special techniques and financial instruments whose underlying assets are securities, money

market instruments and other financial instruments as a central element in achieving the investment policy for the UCITS.

The management company must use a **risk management procedure** that allows it to monitor and measure the risk associated with the investment positions and their respective share in the overall risk profile of the investment portfolio at all times; it must also use a procedure that allows a precise and independent assessment of the value of the OTC derivatives. The management company must submit reports to the FMA at least once a year containing information that provides a true and fair view of the derivatives used for the managed UCITS, the underlying risks, the investment limits and the methods used to estimate the risks associated with the derivative transactions.

The Management Company is also authorised, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the FMA, to use techniques and instruments involving securities and money market instruments, provided that these techniques and instruments are used with a view to the efficient management of the portfolio. If these transactions relate to the use of derivatives, the conditions and limits must comply with the provisions of the UCITSG.

Under no circumstances may the UCITS deviate from its investment objectives in these transactions.

The Management Company shall ensure that the overall risk associated with derivatives does not exceed the total net value of the UCITS.. When calculating the risks, the market value of the underlying assets, the default risk, foreseeable future market developments and the liquidation period of the positions are taken into account.

As part of its investment strategy, the Management Company may invest in derivatives within the limits set out in Art. 29 (5), provided that the overall risk of the underlying assets does not exceed the investment limits set out in Art. 32 "Investment limits".. Investments of the UCITS in index-based derivatives do not have to be taken into account in the investment limits of Art. 32 "Investment limits".

If a derivative is embedded in a security or a money market instrument, it must also be taken into account with regard to compliance with the provisions of Art. 32 "Investment limits".

The Management Company does not engage in **securities lending**.

The Management Company does not engage in **repurchase agreements**.

Art. 33 Joint administration

In order to reduce operating and management costs and at the same time enable a broader diversification of investments, the Management Company may decide to co-manage some or all of the assets of the UCITS with assets belonging to other undertakings for collective investment.

The assets of this UCITS are currently managed individually and therefore not jointly with assets belonging to other undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities.

VI. Costs and fees

Art. 34 Current fees

A. Expense dependent on assets (individual expense)

Administration, investment decisions, risk management and distribution

The Management Company shall receive remuneration for the administration of the UCITS in accordance with Annex A "The UCITS at a glance". In addition, the Management Company may receive a fee for investment decisions (asset management and investment advice), risk management and distribution in accordance with Annex A "UCITS at a glance". These fees are calculated on the basis of the average net fund assets of the UCITS or the corresponding unit class at each valuation and are subsequently withdrawn from the assets of the UCITS on a quarterly basis. The fees of the respective unit class can be found in Appendix A "UCITS at a glance". The fees actually charged are shown in the annual report. The Management Company is free to set different management fees for one or more unit classes.

This also includes portfolio management commissions that can be paid to third parties for the brokerage and support of investors.

Depository

The Custodian shall receive a remuneration for its activities from the assets of the UCITS in accordance with Annex A "UCITS at a glance". The Custodian agent fee is calculated on the basis of the average net fund assets of the UCITS or the corresponding unit class at each valuation and is subsequently withdrawn from the assets of the UCITS on a quarterly basis. The Management Company is free to set different depository fees for one or more unit classes. In addition, the Custodian shall receive a periodic service fee in accordance with Annex A "UCITS at a glance" for its services to the UCITS.

Any compensation for commissioned third parties is included in the fees pursuant to Art. 33 of this trust agreement.

B. Expense independent of assets (individual expense)

In addition to the remuneration from the above paragraphs, the following expenses independent of the assets may be charged to the assets of the UCITS:

- ◆ Costs for the audit of the UCITS by the auditor and fees of tax advisors, insofar as these expenses are incurred in the interests of the investors;
- ◆ Fees and costs for licences in Liechtenstein and abroad;
- ◆ all taxes levied on the assets of the UCITS as well as its income and expenses charged to the assets of the UCITS;
- ◆ any taxes incurred in connection with the costs of administration and safekeeping;
- ◆ Fees, costs and professional fees in connection with the determination and publication of tax factors for the countries of the EU/EEA and/or all countries where distribution licences exist and/or private placements exist, in accordance with the actual expenses at market rates.
- ◆ Costs for the preparation, printing and dispatch of the annual and semi-annual reports and other publications required by law;

- ◆ Costs for the publication of notices of the UCITS addressed to investors in the organs of publication and any additional newspapers or electronic media specified by the Management Company, including price publications;
- ◆ Costs incurred in connection with the fulfilment of the requirements and follow-up obligations of a distribution of the units in Germany and abroad (e.g. fees for paying agents, representatives and other representatives with a comparable function, fees for fund platforms (e.g. listing fees, setup fees, etc.), advisory, legal and translation costs);
- ◆ Costs and expenses for regular reports and reporting, including to insurance companies, pension funds and other financial services companies (e.g. GroMiKV, Solvency II, VAG, MiFID II, ESG/SRI reports and sustainability ratings, etc.);
- ◆ Costs for the preparation or amendment, translation, filing, printing and dispatch of the prospectus and the constituent documents (trust agreement, PRIIP KID, SRRI calculation, etc.) in the countries in which the units are distributed;
- ◆ Costs incurred in connection with obtaining, maintaining and terminating stock exchange listings of the shares;
- ◆ Costs for the preparation, the publication of the tax bases and the certificate that the tax information was determined in accordance with the rules of the respective foreign tax law;
- ◆ Internal and external costs for the reclaiming of foreign withholding taxes, insofar as these can be carried out for the account of the UCITS. With regard to the reclaiming of foreign withholding taxes, it should be noted that the Management Company does not undertake to reclaim such taxes and will only do so if the procedure is justified according to the criteria of the materiality of the amounts and the proportionality of the costs in relation to the possible amount to be reclaimed. With regard to investments that are the subject of securities lending, the Management Company will not reclaim withholding tax;
- ◆ Expenses in connection with the exercise of voting rights or creditors' rights by the UCITS, including fees for external advisors;
- ◆ Administrative fees and reimbursement of costs by government agencies;
- ◆ Costs for legal and tax advice incurred by the Management Company or the Depositary when acting in the interests of the investors of the UCITS;
- ◆ Costs for the credit rating of the assets of the UCITS or its target investments by nationally or internationally recognised rating agencies;
- ◆ an appropriate share of costs for printed matter and advertising incurred directly in connection with the offering and sale of units;
- ◆ Fees and costs arising from other legal or regulatory requirements to be met by the management company in the implementation of the investment strategy (such as reporting and other costs incurred in complying with the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR, EU Regulation 648/2012)).
- ◆ Research costs;
- ◆ External costs for the assessment of the sustainability ratings (ESG research) of the sub-fund's assets or its target investments;

- ◆ Licence fees for the use of any reference values ("benchmarks");
- ◆ Costs for the establishment and maintenance of additional counterparties, if it is in the interest of the investors;

Transaction costs

In addition, the UCITS shall bear all ancillary costs arising from the management of the assets for the purchase and sale of the investments (brokerage fees in line with the market, commissions, duties) as well as all taxes levied on the assets of the UCITS and its income and expenses (e.g. withholding taxes on foreign income). The UCITS shall also bear any external costs, i.e. third-party fees incurred when buying and selling the investments. These costs are offset directly against the purchase or sale value of the relevant investments.

Liquidation fees

In the event of the dissolution of the UCITS, the Management Company may charge a liquidation fee of up to CHF 10,000 in its favour. In addition to this amount, all third-party costs incurred shall be borne by the UCITS.

Extraordinary disposition costs

In addition, the Management Company may charge the assets of the UCITS with costs for extraordinary dispositions.

Extraordinary disposition costs consist of expenses that serve exclusively to safeguard the interests of the UCITS, are incurred in the course of regular business activities and were not foreseeable when the UCITS was established. Extraordinary disposition costs are in particular costs for legal proceedings in the interests of the UCITS or the investors. In addition, this includes all costs of any extraordinary dispositions that may become necessary pursuant to UCITSG and UCITSV.

Contributions

In connection with the acquisition and disposal of assets and rights for the UCITS, the Management Company, the Custodian and any authorised agents shall ensure that, in particular, inducements directly or indirectly benefit the UCITS.

Total costs (total expense ratio, TER)

The total ongoing charges before any performance-related expenses (total expense ratio before performance fee; TER) is calculated in accordance with the general principles laid down in the rules of conduct and, with the exception of transaction costs, comprises all costs and fees that are charged to the assets of the UCITS on an ongoing basis. The TER of the UCITS or the corresponding unit class shall be stated in the semi-annual and annual report and shall be published on the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association at www.lafv.li when the next semi-annual or annual report is published.

Art. 35 Costs to be borne by the investors

Issue, redemption and conversion fees and any associated taxes and duties shall be borne by the investor.

Art. 36 Fee dependent on investment performance (performance fee)

In addition, the Management Company may charge a performance fee. Insofar as a performance fee is charged, this is described in detail in Appendix A "Sub-funds at a glance".

No performance fee is applied.

Art. 37 Formation costs

The costs for the formation of the UCITS and the initial issue of units are amortised over three years at the expense of the assets of the UCITS.

VII. Final provisions

Art. 38 Utilisation of income

The performance of the UCITS is made up of the net income and the realised price gains.

The Management Company may distribute the net income and/or the net realised capital gains of the UCITS or a unit class to the investors of the UCITS or the corresponding unit class or reinvest this net income and/or these net realised capital gains in the UCITS or the respective unit class (reinvestment) or carry them forward to new account.

The net income and the net realised capital gains of those unit classes that have a distribution in accordance with Annex A "UCITS at a glance" may be distributed in full or in part annually or more frequently.

The net income and/or the net realised capital gains as well as the net income carried forward and/or the net realised capital gains carried forward of the UCITS or the respective unit class may be distributed. Interim distributions of net income carried forward and/or realised capital gains carried forward are permitted.

Distributions are paid out on the units issued on the distribution date. No interest is paid on declared distributions from the date on which they fall due.

Art. 39 Use of reference values ("benchmarks")

Benchmark") or to measure the performance of a collective investment undertaking, regulated entities (such as UCITS management companies and AIFMs) may use benchmarks within the meaning of the Benchmarks Regulation ("Benchmarks Regulation") in the EU if the benchmark is provided by an administrator registered in the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to the Benchmarks Regulation (the "Register").

Benchmarks may be used by the UCITS in the key information documents (PRIIP-KID) and in any marketing documents as a reference for comparison purposes in order to measure the performance of the UCITS against them. The UCITS is actively managed and the asset manager is therefore free to decide in which securities it invests. Consequently, the performance may deviate significantly from that of the benchmark. The benchmark index, if used by the Management Company or the Asset Manager on its behalf, is indicated in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

The benchmark index may change over time. In this case, the prospectus and Annex A "UCITS at a glance" of the constituent documents will be updated at the next opportunity and investors will be informed by means of a notice in the medium of publication and in the media specified in the prospectus or by means of a durable medium (letter, fax, email or similar).

In addition, the UCITS may use benchmarks when calculating performance fees. Detailed information on any performance fee can be found in section 11.2 of this prospectus and in Annex A "UCITS at a glance".

With regard to a benchmark index, the Management Company accepts no liability for the quality, accuracy or completeness of the data of the benchmark index, nor for the fact that the respective benchmark index is managed in accordance with the index methods described.

The Management Company has prepared a written plan of action that it will take with respect to the UCITS in the event that the Index changes significantly or ceases to be provided. Information in relation to this plan is available free of charge on request from the registered office of the Management Company.

Art. 40 Benefits

The Management Company reserves the right to grant inducements to third parties for the acquisition of investors and/or the provision of services. The basis of assessment for such inducements is generally the commissions, fees, etc. charged to the investors and/or assets/asset components placed with the Management Company. Their amount corresponds to a per centage share of the respective assessment basis. Upon request, the management ge sell company will disclose further details about the agreements made with third parties at any time. The investor hereby expressly waives any further right to information from the Management Company; in particular, the Management Company is under no obligation to provide a detailed account of inducements actually paid.

The investor acknowledges and accepts that the Management Company may be granted inducements by third parties (including group companies) in connection with the introduction of investors, the acquisition/distribution of collective investment schemes, certificates, notes, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "Products"; this also includes those managed and/or issued by a group company). (hereinafter referred to as "Products"; this also includes those that are managed and/or issued by a group company), inducements may generally be granted in the form of portfolio payments. The amount of such grants varies depending on the product and product provider. As a rule, portfolio payments are based on the volume of a product or product group held by the management company. Their amount usually corresponds to a percentage of the management fees charged to the respective product, which are paid periodically during the holding period. In addition, distribution commissions may also be paid by issuers of securities in the form of discounts on the issue price (percentage discount) or in the form of one-off payments, the amount of which corresponds to a percentage of the issue price. Unless otherwise agreed, the investor may at any time before or after the provision of the service (purchase of the product) request further details of the agreements made with third parties regarding such inducements from the management company _COPY0. However, the right to information on further details regarding transactions already carried out is limited to the 12 months preceding the request. The investor expressly waives any further right to information. If the investor does not request any further details before the service is provided or receives the service after obtaining further details, he waives any claim for surrender within the meaning of Section 1009 of the Austrian Civil Code (Allgemeines Bürgerliches Gesetz buch - ABGB).

Art. 41 Information for investors

The publication medium of the UCITS is the website of the LAFV Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association (www.lafv.li) as well as other media specified in the prospectus.

All notices to investors, including those relating to amendments to the trust agreement and Annex A "UCITS at a glance", shall be published on the website of LAFV Liechtensteiner Anlagefondsverband (www.lafv.li) as the UCITS' organ of publication, as well as on other media and data carriers specified in the prospectus.

The net asset value as well as the issue and redemption price of the units of the UCITS or its unit classes shall be published on each valuation day in the above-mentioned organ of publication of the UCITS as well as in other media and permanent data carriers (letter, fax, e-mail or similar) specified in the prospectus.

The annual report audited by an auditor and the semi-annual report, which does not have to be audited, are made available to investors free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company and the Depositary.

Art. 42 Reports

The Management Company shall prepare an audited annual report and a semi-annual report for each UCITS in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Liechtenstein Commercial Code (Fürstentum Liechtenstein).

No later than four months after the end of each financial year, the management company shall publish an audited annual report in accordance with the provisions of the Principality of Liechtenstein.

Two months after the end of the first six months of the financial year, the management company publishes an unaudited semi-annual report.

Audited and unaudited interim reports can also be created.

Art. 43 Financial year

The financial year of the UCITS begins on 1 January of each year and ends on 31 December of the same year. Appendix A "UCITS at a glance" shows whether the first financial year is an extended or a shortened financial year.

Art. 44 Amendments to the trust agreement

This Trust Agreement may be amended or supplemented by the Management Company in whole or in part at any time.

Amendments to the trust agreement require the prior approval of the FMA.

Art. 45 Statute of limitations

Investors' claims against the management company, the liquidator, the custodian or the depositary shall become time-barred five years after the occurrence of the loss, but no later than one year after the redemption of the unit or after knowledge of the loss.

Art. 46 Applicable law, place of jurisdiction and authoritative language

The UCITS is subject to Liechtenstein law. The exclusive place of jurisdiction for all disputes between the investors, the Management Company and the Depositary is Vaduz.

However, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may subject themselves and the UCITS to the jurisdiction of the countries in which units are offered and sold at with regard to claims by investors from these countries. The right is reserved to submit to other mandatory legal jurisdictions.

The legally binding language for this trust agreement is German.

Art. 47 General

In all other respects, reference is made to the provisions of the UCITSG, the provisions of the ABGB, the provisions of the Persons and Companies Act (PGR) on collective trusteeship and the general provisions of the PGR as amended.

Art. 48 Entry into force

This trust agreement comes into force on 1 May 2024.

Schaan/Vaduz, 4 April 2024

The management company:

IFM Independent Fund Management AG, Schaan

The depositary:

Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

Appendix A: UCITS at a glance

The trust agreement and this Annex A "UCITS at a glance" form an essential unit and therefore complement each other.

Hornet Infrastructure - Water Fund

A. The UCITS at a glance

Master data and information of the UCITS and its unit classes			
	Unit classes of the UCITS		
Share classes ¹	-EUR-	-CHF-	-USD-
ISIN number	LI0034053376	LI0353103398	LI0353103430
Security number	3.405.337	35.310.339	35.310.343
Suitable as a UCITS target fund	Yes	Yes	Yes
SFDR classification	Article 8		
Duration of the UCITS	indeterminate		
Listing	no		
Accounting currency of the UCITS	Euro (EUR)		
Reference currency of the unit classes	Euro (EUR)	Swiss franc (CHF)	US Dollar (USD)
Minimum investment	1 Share	1 Share	1 Share
Initial issue price	EUR 1'000.--	CHF 100.--	USD 100.--
First day of subscription	09.10.2007	open	open
Liberation (first value date)	11.10.2007	open	open
Valuation date ² (T)	Monday to Friday		
Valuation interval	daily		
Issue and redemption date ³	each valuation date		
Value date Issue and redemption date (T+3)	three bank working days after calculation of the net asset value (NAV)		
Closing date for share transactions (T)	Valuation date at 12:00 noon (CET) at the latest		
Denomination	No decimal places		
Securitisation	book-entry / no issue of certificates		
Closing of the financial year	as at 31 December in each case		
End of the first financial year	31 December 2008		
Utilisation of profit	Distributing		

¹ The currency risks of the currency classes issued in CHF and USD can be fully or partially hedged.

² If the valuation date falls on a bank holiday in Liechtenstein, the valuation date will be moved to the next following bank business day in Liechtenstein.

³ The issue and redemption date is 31 December. This valuation day is decisive for the annual report of the UCITS.

Costs borne by the investors			
	Unit classes of the UCITS		
Share classes	-EUR-	-CHF-	-USD-
Max. Issue premium ⁴	None	None	None
Redemption discount	None	None	None
Conversion fee when switching from one unit class to another unit class	None	None	None

Costs charged to the assets of the UCITS ^{5,6}			
	Unit classes of the UCITS		
Share classes	-EUR-	-CHF-	-USD-
Max. Fee for investment decision, risk management and distribution ⁴	1.00% p.a.	1.00% p.a.	1.00% p.a.
Max. Fee for Administration ⁴	0.20% p.a. or min. CHF 25'000.-- p.a. plus CHF 5,000 p.a. per unit class from the 2nd unit class onwards		
Max. Depositary fee ⁴	0.15% p.a. or min. CHF 10'000.-- per year and a service fee of CHF 420 per quarter		

Use of benchmarks			
Share class	-EUR-	-CHF-	-USD-
Benchmark	The UCITS does not use a benchmark		

B. Transfer of tasks

a) Asset Manager

The asset manager for the UCITS is GN Invest AG, Tröxlegass 1, FL-9494 Schaan.

b) Sales office

GN Invest AG, Tröxlegass 1, FL-9494 Schaan, acts as distributor for the UCITS.

C. Investment advisor

No investment advisor has been appointed.

D. Depositary

The depositary function for this UCITS is exercised by Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG, Städtle 44, FL-9490 Vaduz.

E. Auditor

Ernst & Young AG, Schanzenstrasse 4a, CH-3008 Bern, has been appointed as auditor for this UCITS.

F. Investment principles of the UCITS

The following provisions govern the fund-specific investment principles of the **Hornet Infrastructure - Water Fund**.

a) Investment objective and investment policy

The investment objective of the **Hornet Infrastructure - Water Fund** is primarily to achieve the highest possible long-term total return in conjunction with an approp-

⁴ The commission or fee actually charged is shown in the semi-annual and annual reports.

⁵ Plus taxes and other costs and fees: Transaction costs and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in the performance of their functions. The details can be found in the prospectus in sections 10 (Tax regulations) and 11.2 (Costs and fees charged to the UCITS).

⁶ In the event of the dissolution of the UCITS, the Management Company may charge a liquidation fee of up to CHF 10,000 in its favour.

riate level of risk. The performance of the UCITS is not linked to any benchmark index and it can therefore make its investment decisions independently of this, with the integration of certain ESG characteristics (i.e. environmental, social and corporate governance characteristics) and sustainability risks into the investment process. Insofar as no deviating investment principles are defined for the UCITS in lit. F of this Annex, Section V of the trust agreement "General investment principles and restrictions" applies. **No assurance can be given that the investment objective will be achieved.**

In managing the UCITS, the asset manager takes into account, inter alia, environmental (E) and/or social (S) characteristics and invests in companies that apply good governance practices (G). The UCITS does not make environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Art. 2 (17) SFDR in environmentally sustainable economic activities.

This UCITS is a product pursuant to Art. 8 of 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 UCITS invests its **assets permanently at least 51% directly in equity securities and rights**⁷ (shares, shares with warrants, etc.) of companies worldwide that are active in the **infrastructure sector**, of which the **majority (at least 51% of the aforementioned quota)** must be active in the **water sector** and related areas. This includes, in particular, companies in the areas of production, treatment and desalination, distribution, bottling, transport and conveyance as well as companies specialising in wastewater treatment and sewerage, operators of wastewater treatment plants and equipment companies as well as companies in the areas of consulting, financing and planning in connection with the aforementioned activities. **In addition, the UCITS will invest at least 51% of its assets in companies that are aligned with the advertised environmental and social characteristics.**

The following list is exemplary and not exhaustive:

Water supplier	Water technology and equipment	Water service
Water supplier: ♦ Water pipes ♦ Fountain ♦ Waterworks ♦ Water treatment ♦ etc. Sewage disposal company: ♦ Sewerage system ♦ Sewage treatment plants ♦ receiving water ♦ Infiltration system, ♦ etc.	Producers and suppliers of: ♦ Tubes ♦ Pumps ♦ Valves ♦ Water meters ♦ etc.	Provider of products and services for: ♦ Disinfection ♦ Filtration ♦ Desalination of water ♦ etc. Water management: ♦ General Consultancy and service companies:

⁷ Equity securities and rights include **equity investments** within the meaning of Section 2 (8) of the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG), which are listed as follows in the InvStG:

- Shares in corporations admitted to official trading on a stock exchange or admitted to or included in another organised market;
- Shares in corporations with the exception of real estate companies within the meaning of section 1 (19) no. 22 of the German Investment Code:
 - which are domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another state party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and are subject to income taxation for corporations there and are not exempt from it;
 - which are domiciled in a third country and are subject to income taxation for corporations of at least 15% in that country and are not exempt from such taxation;
- units in equity funds within the meaning of Section 2 (6) of the German Investment Tax Act in the version applicable from 1 January 2018 in the amount of 51% of the value of the unit; and
- Units in mixed funds within the meaning of Section 2 (7) of the German Investment Tax Act in the version applicable from 1 January 2018 in the amount of 25% of the value of the unit.

In exceptional cases and to a limited extent, the equity participation ratio may fall below the minimum ratio for the sub-fund. According to a letter from the Federal Ministry of Finance dated 21 May 2019, a material breach is generally not to be assumed if an equity or mixed fund falls below the asset limits of Section 2 (6) or (7) InvStG with regard to **equity investments** on a total of up to 20 individual or consecutive business days in a financial year ("20 business day limit").

Furthermore, the UCITS is authorised to invest its assets in companies that are active in the entire value chain of the **infrastructure sector, i.e.** in the consulting, planning, financing, construction, provision or operation of facilities.

The following list is exemplary and not exhaustive:

Supply facilities	Transport facilities	Communication and media network works	Social and medical infrastructure facilities
Basic necessities: ♦ Electricity and power distribution ♦ Gas ♦ Oil ♦ Light ♦ Heating ♦ Waste disposal ♦ etc.	♦ Roads ♦ Motorways ♦ Airports ♦ Railways ♦ Harbour facilities ♦ Underground trains ♦ Bridges ♦ etc.	♦ Telephone networks ♦ Mobile phone networks ♦ Cable networks ♦ Broadcast networks ♦ etc.	♦ Schools ♦ Hospitals ♦ Clinics ♦ Public government buildings ♦ etc.

In order to achieve the investment objective, the intention is to invest the assets of the UCITS in accordance with the principle of risk diversification **primarily** (at least 51%) in **equity securities and equity securities** (shares, cooperative shares, participation certificates, dividend-right certificates, shares with warrants, etc.) of companies worldwide that are active in the **infrastructure sector with a focus on the water sector**. The securities must be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public. Investments are selected on the basis of traditional, value-oriented analysis. The fundamental "bottom-up" analysis of various individual securities and the financial situation of the individual securities take centre stage. The issuers are not subject to any geographical restrictions with regard to their registered office. Shares of companies with low market capitalisation (small caps) and shares of companies with medium market capitalisation (mid caps) as well as shares of substantial, large, internationally known and important companies (blue chips) can be acquired.

Further product-specific information is available at www.ifm.li.

Information relating to the environmental and social characteristics of the UCITS can be found in Annex D "Sustainability-related disclosure".

The UCITS may invest a maximum of 10% of its assets in units of other UCITS or other undertakings for collective investment comparable to a UCITS. According to their prospectus or constitutive documents, these other undertakings for collective investment may invest a maximum of 10% of their assets in units of another UCITS or another comparable undertaking for collective investment.

The UCITS may hold up to 49% of its net assets in sight deposits or callable deposits with a maximum term of twelve months. In exceptional cases, these may temporarily exceed 49% if and insofar as this is deemed to be in the interests of the unit holders.

Investments are primarily made in assets denominated in euros (EUR), US dollars (USD), British pounds (GBP), Hong Kong dollars (HKD) or Japanese yen (JPY). Assets denominated in other currencies may also be held. In order to minimise the currency risk, assets that are not denominated in euros can be hedged against the euro. The currency risks of the currency classes denominated in CHF and USD can be hedged in full or in part; this may have a negative impact on the NAV of the currency class denominated in EUR. The possible costs of currency hedging for the CHF and USD unit classes are allocated accordingly.

For efficient management, the UCITS may utilise derivative financial instruments on securities, equity and bond indices, currencies and exchange-traded funds as well as forward exchange transactions and swaps for hedging and investment purposes.

The UCITS is also authorised to invest in other permitted investments within the investment limits set out in Section V of the trust agreement "General investment principles and restrictions".

The "do no significant harm" principle only applies to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining part of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Further information on the sustainable orientation of the investment fund and the disclosures pursuant to Art. 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("Disclosure Regulation") can be found in Annex D "Sustainability-related disclosures".

No assurance can be given that the investment objective will be achieved. Accordingly, the value of the units and their income may increase as well as decrease.

Further product-specific information is available at www.ifm.li.

The fund-specific risks in section H of this Annex and the general risks in section 7.2 of the prospectus must be observed.

b) Accounting currency

The accounting currency of the UCITS as well as the reference currency per unit class are stated in lit. A of this Annex "UCITS at a glance".

The accounting currency is the currency in which the accounts of the UCITS are kept. The reference currency is the currency in which the performance and the net asset value of the respective unit class of the UCITS are calculated and not the investment currency of the respective unit class of the UCITS. Investments are made in the currencies that are best suited to the performance of the UCITS.

c) Profile of the typical investor

The **ornet Infrastructure - Water Fund** is suitable for investors with a long-term investment horizon who are looking for exposure to **infrastructure with a focus on the water sector**.

G. Valuation

The valuation is carried out by the management company.

H. Risks and risk profiles of the UCITS

a) Fund-specific risks

The performance of the units is dependent on the investment policy and the market development of the individual investments of the UCITS and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the units may rise or fall at any time compared to the issue price. It cannot be guaranteed that investors will receive their invested capital back at.

Due to the predominant investment of the **Hornet Infrastructure - Water Fund**'s assets in equity securities and rights, this type of investment is subject to market and

issuer risk, which can have a negative impact on the net assets. In addition, other risks such as currency risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk may materialise.

In its investment strategy, the UCITS applies ESG criteria from one or more external ESG data providers, which may be incomplete, incorrect, different or unavailable. There is therefore a risk that the Management Company may incorrectly assess a security or an issuer so that a security is wrongly included in or excluded from the portfolio of the UCITS. The use of ESG criteria may influence the performance of the UCITS, which is why the UCITS may perform differently compared to similar funds to which such criteria are not applied. If exclusion criteria on an ESG basis have been defined in the investment policy of an ESG fund, this may result in this UCITS refraining from buying certain securities, even if a purchase would be advantageous, or selling securities on the basis of their ESG characteristics, even if this could be disadvantageous. In order to evaluate a security or an issuer on the basis of ESG criteria, the management company relies on information and data from third-party ESG providers, which may be incomplete, incorrect or unavailable. There is therefore a risk that the management company may incorrectly assess a security or an issuer. There is also a risk that the Management Company may not apply the relevant ESG criteria correctly or that the UCITS may have an indirect exposure to issuers that do not fulfil the ESG criteria used by the UCITS. Neither the UCITS or the Management Company nor the Asset Manager make any representations or warranties, express or implied, as to the adequacy, correctness, accuracy, fairness or completeness of any such ESG assessment.

The use of derivative financial instruments that are not used for hedging purposes may result in increased risks. The risk associated with derivative financial instruments may not exceed 100% of the net fund assets. The total risk may not exceed 200% of the net fund assets. In the case of borrowing permitted under the UCITSG, the total risk may not exceed 210% of the net fund assets. The management company uses the modified commitment approach as a recognised calculation method for risk management purposes.

b) General risks

In addition to the fund-specific risks, the investments of the UCITS may be subject to general risks. An exemplary but not exhaustive list can be found in section 7.2 of the prospectus.

I. Costs reimbursed from the UCITS

An overview of the costs reimbursed by the UCITS can be found in the table "UCITS master data and information" in section A of this Annex "UCITS at a glance".

Schaan/Vaduz, 4 April 2024

The management company:

IFM Independent Fund Management AG, Schaan

The depositary:

Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

Appendix B: Specific information for individual sales countries

Information for qualified investors in Switzerland

This fund (collective investment scheme) may only be offered in Switzerland to **qualified investors** in accordance with Art. 10 of the Collective Investment Schemes Act (CISA).

1. Representative

The representative in Switzerland is LLB Swiss Investment AG, Claridenstrasse 20, CH-8002 Zurich.

2. Paying agent

The paying agent in Switzerland is Helvetische Bank AG, Seefeldstrasse 215, CH-8008 Zurich.

3. Location of the relevant documents

The prospectus, the key information documents (PRIIP-KID) and the annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained free of charge from the representative and the paying agent in Switzerland.

4. Payment of retrocessions and rebates

4.1 Retrocessions

The Management Company and its agents as well as the Depositary may pay retrocessions to cover the distribution and brokerage of fund units in or from Switzerland. In particular, any activity aimed at promoting the distribution or brokerage of fund units, such as the organisation of road shows, participation in events and trade fairs, the production of advertising material, the training of sales staff, etc., is deemed to be distribution and brokerage activity.

Retrocessions are not considered rebates, even if they are ultimately passed on to investors in full or in part.

The disclosure of the receipt of retrocessions is governed by the relevant provisions of the FinSA.

4.2 Discounts

The Management Company and its authorised agents may pay rebates directly to investors upon request in Switzerland. Rebates serve to reduce the fees and/or costs incurred by the investors concerned. Rebates are permitted provided that they

- ◆ are paid from the management company's fees and therefore do not place an additional burden on the fund assets;
- ◆ be granted on the basis of objective criteria;
- ◆ all investors who fulfil the objective criteria and request rebates are granted the same amount under the same time conditions.

The objective criteria for the granting of rebates by the management company are as follows:

- ◆ The volume subscribed by the investor or the total volume held by the investor in the collective investment scheme or, where applicable, in the promoter's product range;
- ◆ the amount of fees generated by the investor;

- ♦ the investment behaviour practised by the investor (e.g. expected investment duration);

At the investor's request, the management company will disclose the corresponding amount of the discounts free of charge.

The law of the country of domicile of the Management Company does not provide for stricter rules than Swiss law with regard to the granting of rebates in Switzerland (as defined above).

5. Place of fulfilment and jurisdiction

For units offered in Switzerland, the place of fulfilment is the registered office of the representative. The place of jurisdiction is at the registered office of the representative or at the registered office or domicile of the investor.

Information for investors in Germany

The company has notified its intention to distribute shares in the Federal Republic of Germany and has been authorised to do so since the notification procedure was completed.

Institution according to § 306a KAGB:

IFM Independent Fund Management AG
Country road 30
P.O. Box 355
FL-9494 Schaan
Email: info@ifm.li

Subscription, payment, redemption and conversion applications for the units are processed in accordance with the sales documents.

Investors will be informed by the institution about how the above-mentioned orders can be placed and how redemption proceeds are paid out.

IFM Independent Fund Management AG has established procedures and made arrangements with regard to the exercise and safeguarding of investor rights in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC. The organisation facilitates access within the scope of this law and investors can obtain information about this from the organisation.

The sales prospectus, the key investor information, the trust agreement of the EU UCITS and the annual and semi-annual reports are available free of charge in paper form from the institution or at www.ifm.li or from the Liechtenstein depositary.

The issue, redemption and exchange prices as well as other information and documents to be published in the Principality of Liechtenstein (e.g. the relevant contracts and laws) are also available free of charge.

The institution shall provide investors with relevant information on the tasks performed by the institution on a durable medium.

The organisation also acts as a contact point for communication with BaFin.

Publications

The issue, redemption and conversion prices are published on www.fundinfo.com. Other information for investors is published on www.fundinfo.com.

In the following cases, investors will be informed by means of a durable medium in accordance with Section 167 KAGB in German and generally in electronic form:

- Suspension of the redemption of units of the EU UCITS,
- Termination of the management of the EU UCITS or its liquidation,
- Changes to the investment conditions that are not compatible with the previous investment principles or changes to material investor rights that are detrimental to investors or changes that are detrimental to investors that affect the remuneration and reimbursement of expenses that can be withdrawn from the investment fund, including the background to the changes and the rights of investors in a comprehensible manner; it must be stated where and how further information on this can be obtained,
- the merger of EU UCITS in the form of merger information to be drawn up in accordance with Article 43 of Directive 2009/65/EC, and
- the conversion of an EU UCITS into a feeder fund or the changes to a master fund in the form of information to be drawn up in accordance with Article 64 of Directive 2009/65/EC.

Information for qualified investors in Italy

The UCITS is authorised in Italy exclusively for distribution to **qualified investors**.

Appendix C: Regulatory disclosure

Conflicts of interest

The following conflicts of interest may arise with the UCITS:

The interests of the investor may conflict with the following interests:

- ◆ interests of the management company and the companies and persons closely associated with them
- ◆ Interests of the management company and its clients
- ◆ interests of the management company and its investors
- ◆ Interests of the various investors in the management company
- ◆ Interests of an investor and a fund
- ◆ Interests of two funds
- ◆ Interests of the management company's employees

Circumstances or relationships that may give rise to conflicts of interest include in particular

- ◆ Incentive systems for employees
- ◆ Employee transactions
- ◆ Reallocations in the UCITS
- ◆ Positive presentation of fund performance
- ◆ Transactions between the management company and the funds or individual portfolios it manages
- ◆ Transactions between funds and/or individual portfolios managed by the management company
- ◆ Aggregation of several orders (so-called "block trades")
- ◆ Commissioning of closely associated companies and persons
- ◆ Individual installations of considerable size
- ◆ High turnover frequency of assets (so-called "frequent trading")
- ◆ Determining the cut-off time
- ◆ Suspension of the redemption of shares
- ◆ IPO allocation
- ◆ Greenwashing

To deal with conflicts of interest, the Management Company implements the following organisational and administrative measures to avoid and, if necessary, resolve, identify, prevent, settle, monitor and disclose conflicts of interest:

- ◆ Existence of a compliance department that monitors compliance with laws and regulations and to which conflicts of interest must be reported
- ◆ Disclosure obligations
- ◆ Organisational measures such as
 - Assignment of responsibility to prevent improper influence
 - Rules of conduct for employees in relation to employee transactions
 - Rules of conduct regarding the acceptance and granting of gifts, invitations, other benefits and donations
 - Prohibition of insider trading
 - Ban on front and parallel running
- ◆ Establishment of a remuneration policy and practice
- ◆ Principles for the consideration of customer interests
- ◆ Principles for monitoring the agreed investment guidelines
- ◆ Principles for the execution of trading decisions (Best Execution Policy),
- ◆ Principles for splitting partial executions
- ◆ Setting up order acceptance times (cut-off times)

Processing of complaints

Investors are entitled to submit complaints about the Management Company or its employees, complaints in connection with funds managed by the Management Company, as well as their concerns, wishes and needs to the Management Company in writing or verbally free of charge.

The Management Company's complaints policy and the procedure for dealing with investor complaints can be found free of charge on the Management Company's website at www.ifm.li.

Principles of the voting policy at Annual General Meetings

The Management Company exercises the shareholder and creditor rights associated with the investments of the fund assets under management independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors.

For the individual transactions, the Management Company is free to decide whether to exercise the shareholder and creditor rights for the respective fund assets itself or to delegate the exercise to the Custodian or third parties or to waive the exercise.

Without express instructions from the management company, the respective depositary is authorised, but not obliged, to exercise the rights arising from the investments as shareholder, co-owner, etc.

In the case of transactions that significantly influence the interests of the investors, the management company must exercise the voting right itself or issue explicit instructions.

Voting rights are actively exercised in particular in cases where there is a clearly identified need to protect the interests of investors. Voting rights only have to be exercised if long-term interests are affected. If the share positions concerned do not account for a significant proportion of the market capitalisation, no long-term interests are affected.

The Management Company aims to prevent conflicts of interest resulting from the exercise of voting rights or to resolve or regulate them in the interests of the investors.

When exercising voting rights, the Management Company shall take into account the investor interests of the assets of the UCITS as well as the requirement that the exercise of voting rights is in line with the objectives of the investment policy of the assets concerned.

The Management Company's voting rights policy (strategies for exercising voting and creditors' rights, measures, details on avoiding conflicts of interest, etc.) can be accessed free of charge on the Management Company's website at www.ifm.li.

Best possible execution of trading decisions

The Management Company must act in the best interests of the funds it manages when executing trading decisions on their behalf in the management of its portfolios.

The Management Company must take all reasonable steps to achieve the best possible result for the funds (best execution), taking into account the price, costs, speed of execution, probability of execution and settlement, size, type of order and other aspects relevant to the execution of the order.

To the extent that asset managers are authorised to execute transactions, they will be contractually bound to apply the relevant best execution principles, unless they are already subject to the relevant best execution laws and regulations.

The principles for the execution of trading decisions (Best Execution Policy) are available to investors on the Management Company's website at www.ifm.li.

Remuneration principles and practices

IFM Independent Fund Management AG ("IFM") is subject to the regulatory requirements applicable to management companies under the Act on Certain Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITSG) and to those applicable to AIFMs under the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Act (AIFMG) with regard to the organisation of its remuneration principles and practices. IFM has set out the detailed structure in an internal directive on remuneration policy and practice, the aim of which is to ensure a sustainable remuneration system while avoiding false incentives to take excessive risks. IFM's remuneration principles and practices are reviewed at least once a year by the members of the Board of Directors to ensure that they are appropriate and comply with all legal requirements. They comprise fixed and variable (performance-related) remuneration elements.

IFM has established a remuneration policy that is compatible with its business and risk policy. In particular, there are no incentives to take excessive risks. Remuneration for the implementation and realisation of the sustainability strategy is included in the fixed salary component of the Sustainability Officer. Either the overall result of IFM and/or the personal performance of the employee concerned and their department are included in the calculation of performance-related remuneration. The target achievement defined as part of the personal performance assessment focuses in particular on sustainable business development and protecting the company from excessive risks. The variable remuneration elements are not linked to the performance of the funds managed by IFM. Voluntary employer benefits in kind or non-cash benefits are permitted.

The definition of ranges for total remuneration also ensures that there is no significant dependency on variable remuneration and that there is an appropriate ratio of variable to fixed remuneration. The amount of the fixed salary component is designed in such a way that an employee can cover his or her living expenses with the fixed salary component in isolation in the case of 100% employment (taking into account salaries in line with the market). The members of the Executive Board and the Chairman of the Board of Directors have the final say in the allocation of variable remuneration. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing the remuneration principles and practices.

Special rules apply to the members of IFM's Executive Board and employees whose activities have a significant influence on the overall risk profile of IFM and the funds it manages (risk takers). Employees who can exert a decisive influence on the risk and business policy of IFM have been identified as risk takers. The variable remuneration for these risk takers is paid in arrears over several years. It is mandatory for at least 40% of the variable remuneration to be deferred over a period of at least three years. The portion of the remuneration deferred at is risk-dependent during this period. The variable remuneration, including the deferred portion, is only paid out or served if it is acceptable in view of IFM's overall financial situation and justified on the basis of the performance of the department and individual concerned. A weak or negative financial performance of IFM generally leads to a significant reduction in total compensation, taking into account both ongoing compensation and reductions in payouts of amounts previously earned.

Appendix D: Sustainability-related disclosure

Pre-contractual information on the financial product legality-related referred to in Article 8(1), (2) and (2a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

A **sustainable investment** is an investment in a Economic activity that contributes to the achievement of an environmental or social objective, provided that this investment does not significantly harm environmental or social objectives and that the companies in which the investment is made apply good corporate governance practices.

The **EU taxonomy** is a classification system set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and contains a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This regulation does not specify a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective may or may not be taxonomy-compliant.

Name of the product:
Hornet Infrastructure Water Fund

Company identifier (LEI code):
529900Q06OELH5ECN912

Ecological and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product aim to make sustainable investments?

☒ ☐ Yes

☐ ☒ No

<div><input type="checkbox"/> A minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is thus made: ____%</div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that are categorised as environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that are not categorised as environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy</div></div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> A minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective is thus made: ____%</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes environmental/social characteristics and although no sustainable investments are sought, it contains a minimum of ____% sustainable investments</div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that are categorised as environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> With an environmental objective in economic activities that are not categorised as environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy</div><div>With a social goal</div></div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological/social features are advertised, but no sustainable investments are made.</div>
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What environmental and/or social features are advertised with this financial product?

The financial product takes into account environmental (E) and/or social (S) characteristics, among others, and invests in companies that apply good governance practices (G). The financial product pursues a holistic ESG approach in which the sustainable orientation of the financial product is to be ensured by taking various sustainability factors into account.

Furthermore, the financial product uses exclusions based on activities and standards by which are described in more detail in the investment strategy below.

With sustainability indicators

The extent to which the environmental or social benefits advertised with the financial product are social characteristics.

Which sustainability indicators are used to measure the achievement of the individual environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicators used to measure the achievement of the environmental or social investment objectives of the financial product include

- Number of direct investments with violations of the exclusion criteria;
- Number of direct investments in companies that seriously violate one of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact Compliance (UNGC) of the United Nations;
- Number of direct investments in companies that seriously violate the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP);
- Number of direct investments that seriously violate the International Labour Organization's (ILO) conventions;
- Average ESG score of the financial product;
- In the case of investments in equity and bond funds, these must be categorised either as a product in accordance with Article 8 or Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investment that the financial product is partly intended to achieve and how does the sustainable investment contribute to these objectives?

This financial product does not intend to make investments that qualify as sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The **main adverse impacts** are the most significant adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors in the areas of environment, social and employment, respect for human rights and anti-corruption and bribery.

To what extent will the sustainable investments, some of which are to be made with the financial product, not significantly harm any of the environmental or social sustainable investment objectives?

This financial product does not intend to make investments that qualify as sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

This financial product does not intend to make investments that qualify as sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

How are sustainable investments in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Further information:

This financial product does not intend to make investments that qualify as sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The EU taxonomy lays down the principle of "avoidance of significant harm", according to which taxonomy-compliant investments must not significantly harm the objectives of the EU taxonomy, and specific EU criteria are attached.

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

All other sustainable investments must also not significantly impair environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product take into account the main adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☐ Yes,

☒ No



The **investment strategy** serves as a guideline for investment decisions, taking into account certain criteria such as investment objectives or risk tolerance.

What investment strategy is pursued with this financial product?

A multi-stage sustainability process consisting of clearly defined and measurable exclusion and positive criteria is used to achieve the investment objective of the financial product:

I. Activity-based negative testing

In order to achieve its investment objective, the asset manager **first defines exclusion criteria** or thresholds for the acquisition of certain assets.

Companies from that generate significant income from the following business areas are selected from a **global equity universe** :

- Alcohol¹
- Gambling¹
- Adult entertainment¹
- Conventional or controversial weapons¹
- Coal¹

The above exclusions only apply to direct investments.

II. Standards-based negative testing:

This **second step** centres on the examination and assessment of controversies and possible involvement in unethical business practices. In particular, possible violations of the following international standards are taken into account during the review:

- the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- the labour standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO);
- the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs);
- the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC); and
- the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

¹ Exclusion if turnover >5% of total turnover from production and/or sales

To perform this analysis, the asset manager uses data provided by one or more external ESG research services.

Government bonds are excluded if they do not have a sufficient score on the Freedom House Index (<https://freedomhouse.org/>).

III Positive criteria:

In a **third step**, an ESG rating is assigned to the assets of the UCITS in order to fulfil environmental and social characteristics. The ESG rating shows the exposure of each company to the most important ESG factors. It is based on a detailed breakdown of business activities, main products and segments, locations, assets and revenues as well as other relevant metrics such as production outsourcing, etc. ESG laggards are eliminated from the investment universe of the UCITS and only the best ESG companies are selected in line with a best-in-class approach.

Further information on how the ESG and sustainability methodology works, how it is integrated into the investment process, the selection criteria and the ESG and sustainability guidelines can be found on the [IFM Independent Fund Management AG sustainability-related disclosure](#) website.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy that are used to select investments to fulfil the advertised environmental or social objectives?

The mandatory elements of the investment strategy are the systematic exclusion of certain companies on the basis of the exclusion policy described above, the review and assessment of controversies and possible involvement in unethical business practices (standards-based negative review) and the ESG analysis, which shows the exposure of each company in relation to the most important ESG factors (positive criteria).

By what minimum rate is the size of the investments considered before applying this investment strategy reduced?

The volume of investments considered prior to the application of this investment strategy will be reduced by 5% on a transitional basis.

How are the good corporate governance practices of the companies in which investments are made assessed?

The Management Company and the Asset Manager promote the introduction of better practices in relation to environmental, client and social issues.

At the first level, the asset manager systematically verifies what data is available with regard to good corporate governance. This is incorporated into the scoring accordingly. At the second level, the asset manager determines the missing data accordingly. Nevertheless, it cannot be ruled out that, depending on the market and situation and to an appropriate extent, investments are made in companies that have below-average scores in the discipline of "good corporate governance".

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

The Management Company and the Asset Manager are convinced that by actively exercising their voting rights they are making a contribution to the values and behaviour of companies. With the commitments of the Management Company and the Asset Manager, they encourage companies to adopt best-practice corporate governance standards. When exercising voting rights, the Management Company takes into account the internal directive on voting rights policy. In designing the engagement with companies, the Management Company works closely with a proxy voting provider and combines its analysis with the investment policy of the financial product.

The voting rights policy is available at:
[IFM's voting rights and participation policy](#)



The **asset allocation** indicates the respective share of investments in certain assets.

What asset allocation is planned for this financial product?

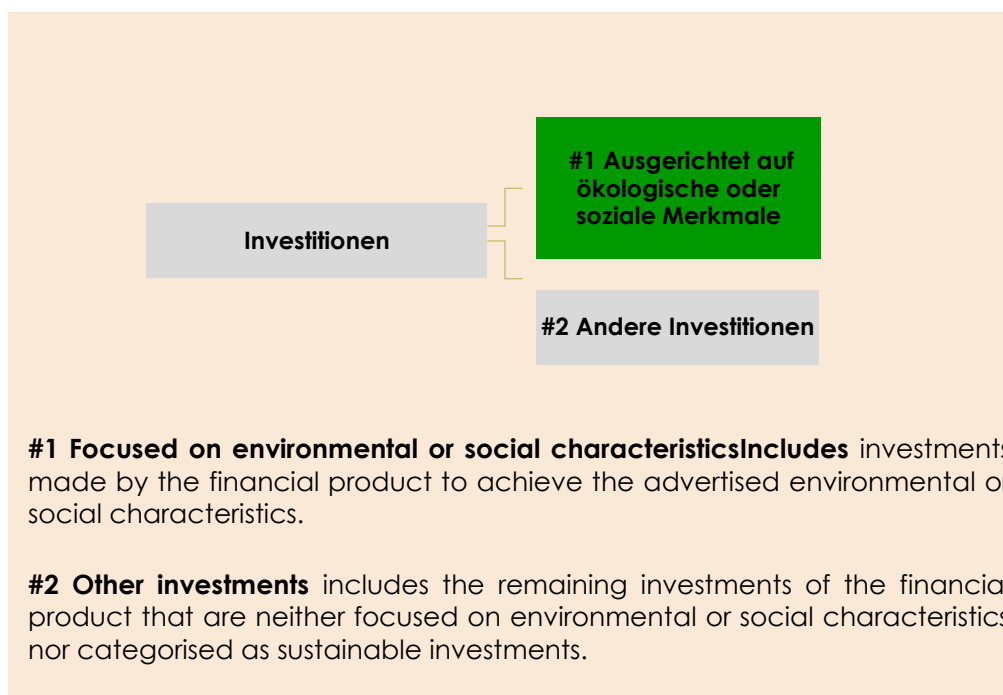
The assets of the financial product are invested in securities and other investments in accordance with the principle of risk diversification. It is an actively managed financial product without reference to a benchmark mark.

The financial product permanently invests at least 51% of its assets directly in equity securities and rights (shares, shares with warrants, etc.) of companies worldwide that are active in the **infrastructure** sector with a **focus on the water sector**.

The financial product will invest at least 51% of its assets in companies that are aligned with the advertised environmental and social characteristics (#1). Thus, the remaining portion (<49%) will consist of (#2) "Other investments".

Taxonomy-compliant activities, expressed by the proportion of the:

- **Revenues reflecting** the share of revenues from environmentally friendly activities of the companies in which investments are made
- **Capital expenditure** (CapEx), which shows the environmentally friendly investments of the companies in which investments are made, e.g. for the transition to a green economy.
- **Operating expenses** (OpEx) that reflect the environmentally friendly operational activities of the companies in which investments are made.





To what extent does the use of derivatives achieve the environmental or social characteristics advertised with the financial product?

For efficient management, the financial product may use derivative financial instruments on securities, equity and bond indices, currencies, volatilities and exchange-traded funds as well as forward exchange transactions and swaps for hedging and investment purposes.

Derivates, other transferable securities, cash and near-cash instruments may not be subject to the same ESG restrictions as other securities held in the financial product's assets.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective compliant with the EU taxonomy?

Not applicable as the investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Enabling activities

have the direct enabling effect of ensuring that other activities make a significant contribution to the environmental objectives.

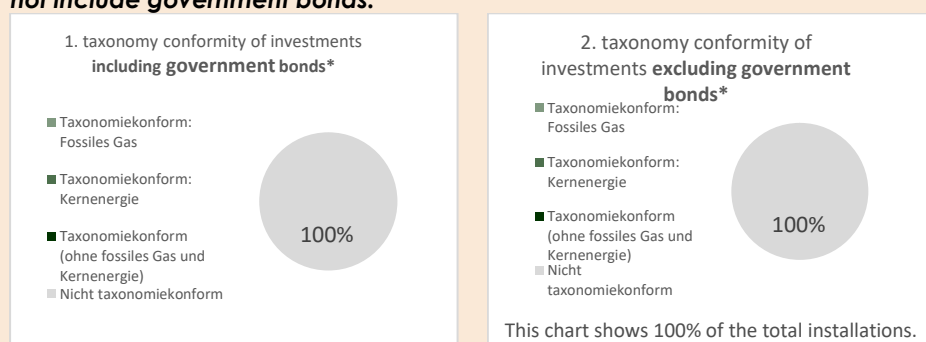
Transitional activities

are activities for which no low-carbon alternatives are yet available and which, among other things, have greenhouse gas emission values that correspond to the best performance.

Does the financial product invest in EU taxonomy-compliant activities in the fossil gas and/or nuclear energy sector?



The two charts below show the minimum percentage of EU taxonomy compliant investments in green colour. As there is no suitable method for determining the taxonomy compliance of government bonds*, the first graph shows the taxonomy compliance in relation to all investments of the financial product including government bonds, while the second graph shows the taxonomy compliance only in relation to the investments of the financial product that do not include government bonds.



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

What is the minimum proportion of investment in transition activities and enabling activities?

Not applicable, as the investments underlying this financial product

² Fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities are only EU taxonomy compliant if they contribute to climate change mitigation ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly affect any objective of the EU taxonomy - see explanation in the left margin. The full criteria for EU taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the area of fossil gas and nuclear energy are set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities according to



What is the minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not comply with the EU taxonomy?

Not applicable as the investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.



What is the minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments?

This financial product does not intend to make investments that qualify as sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.



Which investments fall under "#2 Other investments", what is the purpose of the investment and is there a minimum level of environmental or social protection?

1. Cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes
2. Derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes
3. Investments for diversification purposes or investments for which data is missing and do not follow minimum E&S protection requirements

Due to the nature of the installations under points 1 and 2, no minimum environmental or social protection requirements are specified.



Has an index been determined as a benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the advertised environmental and/or social characteristics?

No, no index is used as a reference value to determine whether the financial product complies with the environmental and/or social characteristics.

The **benchmarks** are indices used to measure whether the financial product fulfils the advertised environmental or social characteristics.



To what extent is the reference value continuously aligned with the environmental and social characteristics advertised with the financial product?

No reference value is used.



How is the continuous alignment of the investment strategy with the index method ensured?

No reference value is used.



How does the specific index differ from a relevant broad market index?

No reference value is used.



Where can the method for calculating the specific index be found at ?

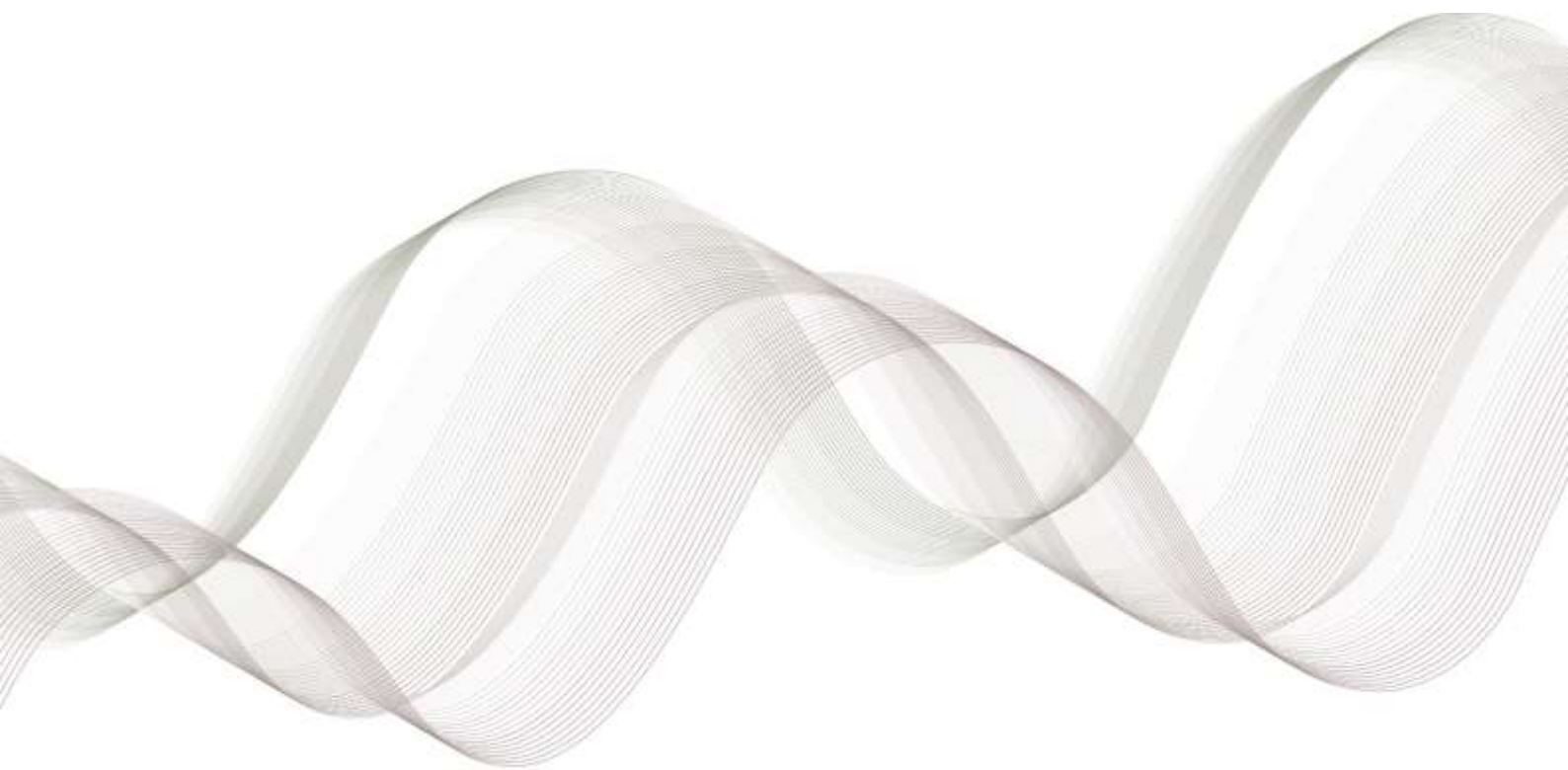
No reference value is used.



Where can I find more product-specific information on the Internet?

Further product-specific information is available at:

Further product-specific information can be found on the website:
www.ifm.li



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