MULTIFLEX SICAV

A SICAV UNDER LUXEMBOURG LAW

PROSPECTUS

GENERAL PART: 2 OCTOBER 2026

Special Part P	LANSDOWNE ENDOWMENT FUND	3 July 2026
Special Part S	THE SINGULARITY FUND	1 August 2026
Special Part T	ZAIS INVESTMENT GRADE GLOBAL STRUCTURED CREDIT FUND	2 October 2026

Subscriptions are only valid if they are based on this Prospectus or the Key Investor Information Document in conjunction with the most recent annual report and the most recent semi-annual report where this is published after the annual report.

No information other than that contained in this Prospectus or in the Key Investor Information Document may be given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. General Part

1. Introductory Remarks 4
2. Organisation and Management 6
3. Investment Objectives and Investment Policy 7
4. Investor Profile 7
5. Investment Limits 7
6. Special Investment Techniques and Financial Instruments 12
   - 6.1 Financial instruments 13
   - 6.1.1. Financial futures and forward contracts 13
   - 6.1.2. SWAPS 13
   - 6.1.3. Options 14
   - 6.1.4. Structured products 15
   - 6.1.5. Regulation (EU) 2015 / 2365 on transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse and Amending Regulation (EU) no 648 / 2012 ("SFTR") 15
   - 6.2 Investment Techniques 15
   - 6.3 Efficient portfolio management - other investment techniques and instruments 17
   - 6.4 Securities Lending 18
   - 6.5 Securities repurchase agreements 18
   - 6.6 Collateral management for transactions in OTC derivatives and techniques for efficient portfolio management. 18
   - 6.7 Investments in financial indices pursuant to Article 9 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008. 19
   - 6.8 Risks associated with the use of derivatives and other special investment techniques and financial instruments 20
   - 7. Liquidity Management Tools 24
8. Sustainability risks 26
   - 8.1 Sustainability risks as part of the investment process 27
   - 8.1.1. Instrument specific considerations 27
   - 8.1.2. Sustainability related data 28
   - 8.1.3. Principal adverse impact 28
9. The Company 28
10. Management Company and Domiciliary Agent 29
11. Depositary 30
12. UCI Administrator and Principal Paying Agent; Registrar and Transfer Agent 32
13. General information on investment advice and/or investment management 32
14. Paying Agents and Representatives 33
15. Distributors 33
16. Co-Management 34
17. Description of Shares 35
18. Issue of Shares 36

19. Redemption of Shares 39
20. Switching of Shares 42
21. Distributions 42
22. Calculation of Net Asset Value 43
23. Suspension of calculation of net asset value, and of the issue, redemption and switching of Shares 43
24. Fees and Costs 44
25. Taxation 45
25.1 The Company 45
25.2 The Shareholders 46
25.3 Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") of the United States of America ("US") 47
26. General meeting of shareholders and reporting 48
27. Applicable Law, Jurisdiction 48
28. Remuneration Policy 48
29. Documents for inspection 49
30. Data Protection Information 49
31. Additional information for investors in Austria 51
32. Additional information for investors in Germany 53

II. Special Parts

1. Special Part P MULTIFLEX SICAV – LANSDOWNE ENDOWMENT FUND
2. Special Part S MULTIFLEX SICAV – THE SINGULARITY FUND
3. Special Part T MULTIFLEX SICAV – ZAIS INVESTMENT GRADE GLOBAL STRUCTURED

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

MULTIFLEX SICAV (the "**Company**"; "**MULTIFLEX SICAV**") is organised as a "*société d'investissement à capital variable*" (SICAV) on the basis of the valid version of the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg dated 10 August 1915 (the "**1915 Law**"), and authorised as an undertaking for collective investments (UCITS) under Part I of the law dated 17 December 2010 (the "**2010 Law**").

Before, the Company was initially organised as a specialised investment fund (SIF) pursuant to the Luxembourg law of 13th February 2007 on specialised investment funds, as amended. Subsequently, in February 2015, the Company was converted into an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) pursuant to the 2010 Law.

The Company qualifies as an "umbrella structure", which allows subfunds ("**Subfunds**") to be established corresponding to different investment portfolios, which can issue different categories of shares. The Company is authorised to appoint various specialised financial service providers to act as investment adviser or investment manager, as applicable, for one or more Subfunds, in each case under the supervision of the Board of Directors (as described in section "General information on investment advice or investment management").

This Prospectus (the "**Prospectus**") is divided into a general part ("**General Part**"), which contains the provisions applicable to all Subfunds, and into special parts ("**Special Parts**"), which describe the individual Subfunds and contain the provisions applicable to each Subfund. The complete Prospectus contains all Subfunds in the Special Parts and is available for inspection by the shareholders at the registered office of the Company. The Prospectus can be supplemented or modified at any time. The shareholders will be duly informed in such case.

In addition to the General Part and Special Parts of the Prospectus, a key investor information document will be produced for each Share Category (as defined below) and handed to each purchaser before he/she subscribes for Shares ("**Key Investor Information Document**"). As of the time at which the Key Investor Information Document exists, each purchaser declares by subscribing for shares that he/she has received the Key Investor Information Document prior to effecting the subscription.

Under the 2010 Law, the Company is authorised to produce one or more special prospectuses for the distribution of shares of one or more Subfunds or for one specific country of distribution. The special prospectuses always contain the General Part and the Special Part or Parts applicable to the relevant Subfund. Furthermore, they contain, as applicable, additional provisions of the country of distribution in which the Subfund or Subfunds concerned are authorised for distribution or are distributed.

The Board of Directors of the Company is authorised to issue shares ("**Shares**") without par value relating to the Subfunds described in the Special Parts. The Company may in addition issue Share Categories with. inter alia, differing minimum subscription amounts, distribution modalities and fee structures ("**Share Category**"). The Share Categories issued in each case for the individual Subfunds are described in the respective Special Part of the corresponding Subfund. The Company can limit the distribution of the Shares of certain Subfunds or Share Categories to certain countries. Furthermore, the above-mentioned Share Categories can be established in different currencies.

Shares will be issued at prices that are expressed in the currency of the relevant Subfund or in the currency of the relevant Share Category. A subscription fee may be charged – as described in the Special Parts. The subscription period and the subscription conditions for the initial issue of each Subfund are detailed in the relevant Special Part.

The Company may issue Shares in new, additional Subfunds at any time. The complete Prospectus and, if applicable, the relevant Special Parts, will be supplemented accordingly.

Shares may be redeemed at a price described in the section "Redemption of Shares".

Subscriptions are only accepted on the basis of the valid Prospectus or the valid Key Investor Information Document in conjunction with (i) the most recent annual report of the Company or (ii) the most recent semi-annual report where this is published after the annual report.

Shares are offered on the basis of the information and descriptions of this Prospectus and the Key Investor Information Document and the documents mentioned in it. Other information or descriptions provided by any other persons must be deemed inadmissible.

Selling Restrictions:

This Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document and any special prospectuses do not constitute an offer or advertisement in those jurisdictions in which such an offer or advertisement is prohibited, or in which persons making such an offer or advertisement are not authorised to do so, or in which the law is infringed if persons receive such an offer or advertisement.

Since the Company's Shares are not registered in the USA under the United States Securities Act of 1933, they may neither be offered nor sold in the USA, including any dependent territories, unless such an offer or such a sale is permitted by way of an exemption from registration under the United States Securities Act of 1933.

Shares in the Company may neither be offered nor sold to any US American benefit plan investor. For this purpose, a "benefit plan investor" means any (i) "employee benefit plan" within the meaning of Section 3(3) of the US Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("**ERISA**") that is subject to the provisions of Part 4 of Title I of ERISA, (ii) individual retirement account, Keogh Plan or other plan described in Section 4975 (e) (1) of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (iii) entity whose underlying assets include "plan assets" by reason of 25% or more of any class of equity interest in the entity being held by plans described in (i) and (ii) above, or (iv) other entity whose underlying assets include "plan assets" by reason of an investment in the entity by plans described in (i) and (ii) above.

Potential purchasers of Shares are responsible for obtaining information on the relevant foreign-exchange regulations and on the legal and tax regulations applicable to them.

The information in this Prospectus and in every special prospectus complies with the current law and practices of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and as such is subject to alterations.

In this Prospectus, figures in

- "CHF" or "Swiss Franc/s" refer to the currency of Switzerland;
- "EUR" or "Euro/s" to the currency of the European Economic and Monetary Union;
- "GBP" or "Pound Sterling" refer to the currency of Great Britain;
- "ILS" or "Israeli New Shekel/s" refer to the currency of Israel;
- "JPY" or "Japanese Yen" refer to the currency of Japan;
- "SGD" or "Singapore Dollar/s" refer to the currency of Singapore;
- "USD" or "US Dollar/s" refer to the currency of the United States of America.

The individual Share Categories may be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

2. ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

The Company's registered office is at 3, rue Jean Piret, L-2350 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Board of Directors of the Company

Adrian Rennie	Carne Group
Amélie Nakano	Director, Carne Group
Martin Jürg Peter	Director, Carne Group
Massimo Paolo Gentili	Independent Director

Management Company and domiciliary agent

Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A., 3, rue Jean Piret, L-2350 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Board of Directors of the Management Company

Chairperson

Veronica Buffoni	Chairperson, Carne Group

Members

Anouk Agnes	Director - Independent Director
John Anthony Cotter	Director, Carne Group
Jacqueline Ann O'Connor	Director – Independent Director
Cord Rodewald	Director, Carne Group

Conducting Officers of the Management Company

Christophe Douche	Conducting Officer, Risk
Selma Ulusoy	Conducting Officer, Compliance, AML/CFT
Ankit Jain	Conducting Officer, Branch Oversight
N.J. Whelan	Conducting Officer, Finance
Quentin Gabriel	Conducting Officer, Portfolio Management
Shpresa Miftari	Conducting Officer, Valuation
Gregory Kayl	Conducting Officer, UCI Administration & Distribution
Stephane Bebrone	Conducting Officer, ICT

Depositary
UCI Administrator and Principal Paying Agent
Registrar and Transfer Agent

State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, 49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg ("**SSB-LUX**")

Distributors

The Company or, as the case may be, the Management Company, may appoint Distributors to sell Shares in various jurisdictions.

Auditor of the annual financial statements

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société cooperative, 2 rue Gerhard Mercator, B.P. 1443, L-1014 Luxembourg, has been appointed as auditor of the annual financial statements of the Company.

Supervisory authority in Luxembourg

Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("**CSSF**"), 283 route d'Arlon, L-1150 Luxembourg

Further information and documents on the Company and the individual Subfunds may also be consulted on the website www.carnegroup.com, on which investors can also find a form for submitting complaints.

Additional details about the set-up of the individual Subfunds may be provided in the relevant Special Part.

3. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND INVESTMENT POLICY

The investment objectives of the Board of Directors in relation to each individual Subfund are described in the Special Part under "Investment objectives and investment policy".

The term "recognised countries", respectively "recognised country", as may be found in the Prospectus or relevant Special Part, shall mean a member state of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development ("**OECD**"), and all other countries of Europe, North and South America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Rim (hereinafter "**recognised country**").

Furthermore, in order to pursue the investment objectives, the Subfunds will, accordingly to the guidelines and limits established by Luxembourg law, use the investment techniques and financial instruments described below in section "**Financial instruments and investment techniques**".

Although the Company endeavours to the best of its ability to achieve the investment objectives of the individual Subfunds, no guarantee can be given as to the extent to which the investment objectives will be achieved. As a result, the net asset values of the Shares may increase or decrease, and different levels of positive or also negative income may be earned.

The performance of the individual Subfunds is given in the Key Investor Information Document.

4. INVESTOR PROFILE

The investor profile of the individual Subfunds is described in the respective Special Part of the Prospectus.

5. INVESTMENT LIMITS

5.1 Investments in securities, money market instruments, deposits and derivatives

These investments comprise:

(a) Transferable securities and money market instruments:

- which are listed or traded on a regulated market (within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC);
- which are traded on another regulated market in a member state of the European Union ("**EU**") which is recognised, open to the public and operates regularly;
- which are officially listed on a securities exchange in a non-EU state[1] or are traded on another regulated market of a third state which is recognised, open to the public and operates regularly;
- resulting from new issues, provided the terms of issue contain an undertaking to apply for official listing on a securities exchange or another regulated market which is recognised, open to the public and operates regularly, and that the listing will be obtained within one year of the issue.

(b) Sight deposits or deposits repayable on demand maturing in no more than 12 months with qualified credit institutions whose registered office is located in a member state of the EU or in a member state of the OECD or in a country that has ratified the resolutions of the Financial

[1] As used in the Directive 2009/65/EC, a non-EU state is a country which is not a member of the EU.

Action Task Force ("**FATF**" or Groupe d'Action Financière Internationale "**GAFI**") ("qualified credit institution").

(c) Derivative financial instruments ("**derivatives**"), including equivalent cash-settled instruments, which are dealt in on a regulated market as specified in (a), first, second and third indent, and/or OTC (over the counter) derivatives provided that:

- the underlying securities are instruments as defined by Article 41 paragraph 1 of the 2010 Law or are financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies in which the Subfund may invest according to its investment objectives;
- the counterparties in transactions with OTC derivatives are institutions subject to supervision belonging to the categories approved by the CSSF; and
- the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at the initiative of the Company at their fair value.

(d) Shares in UCITS authorised in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC and/or other UCIs within the meaning of Article 1 paragraph 2, first and second indent of Directive 200/65/EC, having their registered office in a member state of the EU or a non-EU state, provided that:

- such other UCIs are authorised in accordance with legal requirements which subject them to official supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that under the EU Community law and that there is sufficient guarantee of cooperation between the authorities;
- the level of protection for unitholders of such other UCIs is equivalent to the level of protection for unitholders of a UCITS and in particular that the requirements for segregation of the fund's assets, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC;
- semi-annual and annual reports are issued on the business activities of the other UCIs which enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
- the UCITS or this other UCI, whose units are to be acquired, may, according to its constitutional documents, invest in total no more than 10% of its net asset value in units of other UCITS or other UCIs.

If the Company purchases units in other UCITS and/or other UCIs which are managed directly or indirectly by the same Management Company or by another company to which the Management Company is linked through common administration or control or by a significant direct or indirect shareholding, the Management Company or the other company may not charge the Company any fees for subscription or redemption of Shares in other UCITS and/or UCI.

A Subfund may invest in other Subfunds of the Company, subject to the prerequisites laid down in Article 181 paragraph 8 of the 2010 Law.

(e) Money market instruments which are not traded on a regulated market and come under the definition of Article 1 of the 2010 Law, provided the issue or issuer of these instruments is itself subject to regulations governing the protection of deposits and investors, and provided that:

- they are issued or guaranteed by a central governmental, regional or local authority or the central bank of an EU member state, by the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, a non-EU state or, in the case of a Federal State, one of the states making up the federation, or by a public international institution to which at least one EU member state belongs; or
- they are issued by an undertaking whose securities are traded on the regulated markets referred to in 1. (a); or
- they are issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to supervision in accordance with the criteria defined by EU Community law, or by an institution which is subject to and

complies with prudential rules which in the opinion of the CSSF are at least as stringent as those under EU Community law; or

- they are issued by other issuers belonging to a category approved by the CSSF provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection regulations which are equivalent to those of the first, second or third indent and provided the issuer is either a company with own funds of at least ten (10) million Euro which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the provisions of the 4th Directive 78/660/EEC, or an entity within a group comprising one or more companies listed on an official stock exchange which is dedicated to the financing of that group, or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

(f) However:

- the Company may invest no more than 10% of the net asset value per Subfund in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in (a) to (e);
- the Company may not acquire precious metals or certificates representing them.

(g) The Company may hold ancillary liquid assets.

5.2 **Investment restrictions**

(a) The Company may invest no more than 10% of the net asset value of each Subfund in transferable securities or money market instruments of one and the same issuer. The Company may invest no more than 20% of the net asset value per Subfund in deposits made with one and the same institution.

The risk of default in OTC-derivatives transactions conducted by the Company must not exceed the following percentages:

- 10% of the net asset value of each Subfund when the counterparty is a qualified credit institution;
- and otherwise 5% of the net asset value of each Subfund.

In the case of non-sophisticated UCITS, the aggregate risk exposure relating to derivatives is determined by using the Commitment Approach and in the case of complex UCITS by means of a model-based approach (value-at-risk model) which takes into account all general and specific market risks that can lead to a non-negligible change in the value of the portfolio. If a Subfund uses a value-at-risk (VaR) method to calculate its aggregate risk, the calculation of the VaR is based on a 99% confidence interval. The holding period corresponds to one month (20 days) for the purpose of calculating the aggregate risk.

The calculation of the aggregate risk is done for the respective Subfund, either using the Commitment Approach or according to the VaR model (absolute or relative VaR with the corresponding benchmark) as listed in the table below.

Subfunds	**Relative VaR / Absolute VaR / Commitment**	**Benchmark used to calculate the risk exposure (only in the case of relative VaR)**
LANSDOWNE ENDOWMENT FUND	Commitment	n/a
THE SINGULARITY FUND	Commitment	n/a
ZAIS INVESTMENT GRADE GLOBAL STRUCTURED CREDIT FUND	Commitment	n/a

The aggregate risk of the underlying instruments must not exceed the investment limits set out in paragraphs (a) to (f). The underlying instruments of index-based derivatives do not have to be taken into account when calculating these investment limits. If a derivative is embedded in a transferable security or a money market instrument, it must be taken into account for the purpose of the provisions of this section.

(b) The total value of the issuers' securities and money-market instruments in which a Subfund invests more than 5% of its net asset value must not exceed 40% of its net asset value. This limitation does not apply to deposits or OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to official supervision.

(c) Irrespective of the individual maximum limits under (a), a Subfund may invest not more than 20% of its net asset value with one and the same institution in a combination of:

- transferable securities or money market instruments issued by this institution and/or
- deposits made with this institution and/or
- OTC derivatives acquired from this institution.

(d) The upper limit stated in (a), first sentence, is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EU member state or by its public local authorities, by a non-EU state or by public international institutions of which at least one EU member state is a member.

(e) The upper limit stated in (a), first sentence, is raised to 25% for certain debt securities when they are issued by a credit institution having its registered office in an EU member state and which is subject, by law, to special prudential supervision designed to protect investors in debt securities. In particular, the income deriving from the issue of these debt securities must be invested in conformity with the legal regulations in assets which, during the whole term of the debt securities, sufficiently cover the liabilities resulting therefrom and which are intended to be used on a priority basis for repayment of the principal and interest that would be due in the event of default by the issuer.

If a Subfund invests more than 5% of its net asset value in the debt securities referred to in the above paragraph and which are issued by a single issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the net asset value of the Subfund concerned.

(f) The transferable securities and money market instruments mentioned in (d) and (e) are not taken into account when applying the investment limit of 40% laid down in (b).

(g) The limits stated in (a) to (e) may not be combined; therefore investments made in accordance with (a) to (e) in transferable securities or money market instruments of one and the same issuer or in deposits with said issuer or in derivatives made with that issuer may under no circumstances exceed 35% of the net asset value of a Subfund.

Companies which belong to the same group for the purpose of drawing up the consolidated accounts as defined in the Directive 83/349/EEC or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules are regarded as a single issuer for the purpose of calculating the above-mentioned investment limits.

The investments made by a Subfund in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group may cumulatively not exceed 20% of its net asset value, subject to the proviso of paragraph (e) above.

(h) **Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) to (f), the Company is authorised in accordance with the principle of risk diversification to invest up to 100% of the net asset value of a Subfund in securities and money market instruments of different issues, which are issued or guaranteed by an EU member state or by its local or regional authorities, by an OECD member state or by public international organisations of which at least one EU member state is a member or Singapore or Hong Kong, but subject to the provision that the Subfund must hold securities and money market instruments of at least six different issues, whereby the securities and money market instruments of a single issue may not account for more than 30% of the net asset value of the Subfund concerned.**

(i) Without prejudice to the investment limits laid down in paragraph (j), the upper limit laid down in paragraph (a) for investments in Shares and/or debt securities issued by one and the same issuer may be raised to a maximum of 20% when the investment strategy of a Subfund is to replicate a particular stock or debt securities index recognised by the CSSF. This depends on the following conditions:

- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;

- the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers;
- the index is published in an appropriate manner.

The limit laid down in the previous paragraph is raised to 35% where this is justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular in regulated markets in which certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly predominant. An investment up to this upper limit is permitted only for a single issuer.

(j) A Subfund may acquire units of target funds as defined in section 5.1 (d) above, up to a maximum of 10% of its net asset value if no investments in target funds beyond this limit are permitted in the relevant Special Part of the Prospectus. However, if a Special Part of the Prospectus permits investments in target funds for more than 10% of the net asset value of a Subfund, the Subfund may not

- invest more than 20% of its net asset value in one and the same target fund; and
- invest more than 30% of its net asset value in units of target funds that are not UCITS.

When applying these investment limits, each Subfund of a target fund is to be regarded as an independent issuer.

(k)

(A) The Company or the Management Company acting in connection with all of the investment funds which it manages and which qualify as UCITS may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of the issuer.

(B) Moreover, for every Subfund, the Company may acquire no more than:

- 10% of the non-voting shares of one and the same issuer;
- 10% of the debt securities of one and the same issuer;
- 25% of the units of one and the same target fund;
- 10% of the money market instruments of one and the same issuer.

The limits laid down in the second, third and fourth indents may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of debt securities or money market instruments or the net amount of the outstanding shares cannot be calculated.

Paragraphs (A) and (B) shall not apply:

- to transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU member state or its local or regional authorities;
- to transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-EU state;
- to transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international institutions of which one or more EU member states are members;
- to shares held by the Company in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-EU state which invests its assets mainly in securities of issuers having their registered office in that state, if under the legislation of that state, such a shareholding is the only way in which the Company can invest in the securities of issuers of that state. However, this derogation shall only apply if the investment policy of the company from the non-EU state does not exceed the limits laid down in (a) to (f) and (i) and (j) (A) and (B). Where the limits set in (a) to (f) and (i) are exceeded, shall apply mutatis mutandis;
- to shares held by the Company alone or together with other UCIs in the capital of subsidiary companies which, exclusively on its own or their behalf, carry on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country in which the subsidiary is located, with regard to the redemption of Shares at the investors' request.

(l)

(A) The Company need not comply with the investment limits laid down herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of its assets. While ensuring observance of the principle of risk diversification, each Subfund may derogate from the rules set out in paragraphs (a) to (h) for a period of six months following the date of its admission.

(B) If the Company exceeds the limits referred to in paragraph (A) for reasons beyond its control or as a result of exercising subscription rights, it must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of the situation, taking due account of its shareholders' interests.

(m)

(A) The Company may not borrow. However, the Company may acquire foreign currency by means of a "back-to-back" loan.

(B) By way of derogation from paragraph (A), the Company may for each Subfund (i) borrow up to 10% of its net asset value provided that the borrowing is on a short-term basis, and (ii) borrow the equivalent of up to 10% of its net asset value provided that the borrowing is to make possible the acquisition of real estate essential for the direct exercise of its business; under no circumstances may such borrowings and those referred to in (i) together exceed 15% of the net asset value concerned.

(n) The Company and the Depositary may not grant loans or act as guarantor for third parties for the account of the Subfund, without prejudice to points (a) to (e) under point 1. This shall not prevent the Company from acquiring transferable securities, money market instruments or units of target funds or financial instruments referred to in (c) and (e) under point 1 which are not yet fully paid.

(o) The Company and the Depositary may not carry out any uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments, units of target funds or financial instruments referred to in (c) and (e) under point 1 for the account of the Subfunds.

(p) Ancillary liquid assets may amount to up to 20% of the total assets of any Subfund of the Company. Such ancillary liquid assets shall be limited to bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in the respective Subfund's current bank accounts and accessible at any time. The 20% limit may only be breached temporarily for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavorable market conditions, circumstances so require (circumstances such as wars, terrorist attacks, health crises or other similar events) and where such breach is justified having regard to the best interests of the investors.

All Subfunds can invest for treasury purposes in liquid assets, meaning money market instruments and money market funds as well as deposits repayable on demand, as defined in section 5.

5.3 **Further investment guidelines**

(a) The Company will not invest in securities which entail unlimited liability.

(b) The Company's assets must not be invested in real estate, precious metals or precious metal contracts where physical delivery may be required.

(c) The Company can implement further investment restrictions in order to comply with the requirements in countries in which Shares will be offered for sale.

6. SPECIAL INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In the interests of efficient management or for hedging purposes, the Company may make use of the following investment techniques and financial instruments for each Subfund. It may also use derivatives for investment purposes if appropriate provision is made for this in the Special Part of the full Prospectus. It must at all times comply with the investment restrictions laid down in Part I of the 2010 Law and in the section "Investment limits" in this Prospectus, and must in particular take account of the fact that the securities which underlie derivatives and structured products used by each Subfund (underlying securities) have to be included in the calculation of the investment limits stated

in the previous section. When using special investment techniques and financial instruments, the Company will at all times observe the requirements of CSSF Regulation 10-04 and the Luxembourg guidelines issued from time to time. In addition, derivatives may be traded over the counter (OTC) or on a recognised market.

The Company will also take into account the requirement to maintain an appropriate level of liquidity in respect of each Subfund when employing special investment techniques and financial instruments (particularly derivatives and structured products).

6.1 Financial instruments

The Company may notably, in the context of efficient portfolio management or for hedging purposes use the following financial instruments:

6.1.1. Financial futures and forward contracts

Futures contracts: The Subfunds may buy and sell different types of futures contracts, including those based on interest rates, bonds, currencies and indices, in order to increase the overall return through exposure to interest rate fluctuations, securities prices, prices of other investments or index prices, or to hedge them against changes in interest rates, securities prices, prices of other investments or index prices. An exposure achieved by using futures must be compatible with the investment policy applicable to the relevant Subfund. Futures contracts are traded on regulated markets, involve brokerage costs and have margin requirements.

Contracts for difference (CFDs): The Subfunds may conclude contracts for difference (CFDs). A CFD is a contractual agreement between two parties - buyer and seller - stipulating that the seller pays the buyer the difference between the current value of an asset (security, instrument, basket of securities or index) and its value on conclusion of the contract. If the difference is negative, the buyer owes the (corresponding) payment to the seller. CFDs are traded over the counter (OTC) and the counterparty must be a first-class financial institution specialising in this type of transaction.

Forward currency contracts: The Subfunds may conclude forward currency contracts. With a forward currency contract, the holder of the contract agrees to buy or sell the currency at a predetermined price, in a predetermined quantity and at a predetermined future date. Forward currency contracts are traded over the counter (OTC) and the counterparty must be a first-class financial institution specialising in this type of transaction.

6.1.2. SWAPS

Interest rate swaps or currency swaps: The Subfunds may engage in interest rate and currency swap transactions. With an interest rate swap, one stream of future interest payments is exchanged for another on the basis of a specified principal sum. With interest rate swaps, a fixed payment is frequently exchanged for a variable payment that is tied to an interest rate. With a currency swap, interest payments and a principal sum in a particular currency are exchanged for a principal sum and interest payments with the same value in a different currency. Interest rate swaps and currency swaps are traded over the counter (OTC) and the counterparty must be a first-class financial institution specialising in this type of transaction.

Inflation swaps: The Subfunds may conduct inflation swap transactions. With an inflation swap, one party pays a fixed interest rate on a fictitious principal sum while the other party pays a variable interest rate that is tied to an inflation index such as the consumer prices index (CPI). The party paying the variable interest rate pays the inflation-adjusted rate, multiplied by the fictitious principal sum. Inflation swaps are traded over the counter (OTC) and the counterparty must be a first-class financial institution specialising in this type of transaction.

Credit defaults swaps (CDS): The Subfunds may conduct credit default swap transactions. A CDS is an arrangement where the credit risks of third parties are transferred from one party to another. A swap party (the “protection buyer”) is generally exposed to the credit risk of a third party and the counterparty to the credit default swap (the “protection seller”) undertakes to insure this risk in return for regular payments (similar to an insurance premium). On occurrence of a .default event (as defined in the documentation for the swap contract), the protection buyer either delivers the distressed security of the reference debtor to the protection seller and receives the face value of the instrument (“physical settlement”) or the protection seller pays the protection buyer the difference between the face value and the market price of a debt instrument of the reference debtor (“cash settlement”). Credit default swaps are traded over the counter (OTC) and may be bought or sold by the Subfunds

in order to build up exposure to credit risks for investment purposes or to hedge counterparty risk. Counterparties must be first-class financial institutions specialising in this type of transaction.

Total return swaps: The Subfunds may conclude total return swaps, where the entitlement to an overall return, dividends or coupons plus capital gains or losses on a specific reference asset, index or basket of assets is exchanged for the right to make fixed or variable payments. Any assets received by a Subfund must be compatible with the Subfund's investment policy. If a Subfund concludes a total return swap on a net basis, the two payment streams are netted and the Subfund pays or receives, depending on the situation, only the net amount of the two payments. Total return swaps are traded over the counter (OTC) and the counterparty must be a first-class financial institution specialising in this type of transaction. The Subfunds may invest in total return swaps or in other derivatives with similar characteristics as described below:

- The underlyings of the total return swaps or other financial instruments with similar characteristics comprise in particular individual equities or bonds, baskets of equities or bonds or financial indices permitted in accordance with para. 48-61 of the ESMA Guidelines 2012/832. The components of the financial indices include equities, bonds and derivatives on commodities. The investment policy of the various Subfunds includes additional details on the use of total return swaps or other financial instruments with similar characteristics based on underlyings or strategies other than those described above.
- Counterparties to such transactions are regulated financial institutions that have a good credit rating and are specialised in this type of transaction.
- Default by a counterparty may have a negative influence on shareholder returns. The Investment Manager intends to minimise the settlement risk of the counterparties by only selecting counterparties that have a good credit rating and by monitoring the development of counterparty ratings. Furthermore, these transactions are only concluded on the basis of standardised framework agreements (ISDA with credit support annex, German framework agreement with collateralisation annex, etc.). The credit support or collateralisation annex defines the conditions under which collateral is transferred to the counterparty or accepted by it in order to lessen the default risk arising from derivative positions and therefore the negative implications for shareholder returns in the event of default by a counterparty.
- The counterparties for total return swaps or other financial instruments with comparable characteristics have no discretion with regard to the composition or management of the portfolio of a Subfund or the underlyings of these derivatives; nor is the counterparty's consent required in connection with the conclusion of such a transaction. In the event of a deviation from this principle, the investment policy of the Subfunds contains further details.
- The total return swaps or derivatives with similar characteristics are included in the calculation of the specified investment limits.

6.1.3. Options

The Company may on behalf of each Subfund sell or buy call and put options on any securities, futures contracts, swap contracts, currencies or indices consisting of securities that are compatible with the respective investment policy. Options may be traded on a regulated market or over the counter (OTC). The sale and purchase of options are highly specialised activities where the counterparties must be first-class financial institutions specialising in this type of transaction.

Options on securities: The Subfunds may buy or sell put and call options on any security that is compatible with the respective investment policy of the Subfund. Options on securities are generally "plain vanilla" type. They may be traded on a regulated market or over the counter (OTC).

Options on futures contracts: The Subfunds may buy and sell put and call options on any futures contracts specified in 6.1.1. Any exposure achieved through options on futures contracts must be compatible with the respective investment policy of the Subfund. Options on futures contracts are generally traded on regulated markets.

Options on swaps (swaptions): The Subfunds may conclude swaption contracts. This is an option where an interest rate swap contract for a predetermined future date and with a specified interest rate is concluded in return for payment of an option premium. Swaptions are normally plain vanilla-type options and are generally used for managing the Subfund's interest rate and volatility risk. They may be used as a substitute for physical securities or as a less expensive or more liquid means of achieving the desired exposure. Swaptions are traded on an off-exchange basis.

Options on currencies: The Subfunds may buy and sell currency options. Currency options give the holder the right to buy or sell a currency at a predetermined exchange rate during a specific period. The Subfunds may use plain vanilla put or call options as well as non-standard options, including barrier or digital options, for hedging and investment purposes. With barrier options, the payment depends on whether the underlying has reached or exceeded a previously determined price (barrier) or not. With digital options, the payment is specified at the start of the contract and does not depend on how strongly the underlying performs. Currency options are generally traded on an off-exchange basis (OTC).

Options on indices: The Subfunds may buy and sell put and call options on indices consisting of securities that are compatible with the individual investment policy of the Subfund. Options on indices are generally "plain vanilla" type. They may be traded on a regulated market or over the counter (OTC).

6.1.4. **Structured products**

The Company may make use of structured products for each Subfund for efficient management or hedging purposes. The range of structured products includes in particular credit-linked notes, equity-linked notes, performance-linked notes, index-linked notes and other notes whose performance is linked to underlying instruments permitted pursuant to Part I of the 2010 Law and its implementing provisions. In such transactions, the counterparty must be a first-class financial institution specialised in these types of transactions. Structured products are composite products. Derivatives and/or other investment techniques and instruments may also be embedded in structured products. Consequently, in addition to the risk characteristics of securities, the risk characteristics of derivatives and other investment techniques and instruments must be taken into account. In general, they are subject to the risks of the underlying markets or underlying instruments. Depending on their structure, they may be more volatile and thus entail greater risk than direct investments; as a result of price movements for the underlying market or instrument, there is also the risk of a loss of income or even a total loss of the capital invested.

6.1.5. **Regulation (EU) 2015 / 2365 on transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse and Amending Regulation (EU) no 648 / 2012 ("SFTR")**

At the time of the preparation of this prospectus the following Subfunds employed total return swaps (included equity swaps and contracts for difference). The following table sets out the maximum and the expected proportion of the Subfunds' assets under management that could be subject to these instruments. Should this change in future, the Prospectus will be amended accordingly at the time of the next submission.

Subfunds	**Total Return Swaps (incl. Equity Swaps and CFD)**	
	Maximum value	**Expected value**
LANSDOWNE ENDOWMENT FUND	33%	20%

The types of assets that can be subject to total return swaps are those where such use is consistent with the investment policy of the relevant Subfund.

All revenues from total return swaps entered into by a Subfund, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the relevant Subfund. The identities of the entities to which any direct and indirect costs and fees are paid shall be disclosed in the annual financial statements of the Company and such entities may include the Management Company, the Depositary or entities related to the Depositary. In selecting counterparties to these arrangements, the Investment Manager may take into account whether such costs and fees will be at normal commercial rates.

6.2 **Investment Techniques**

(a) **Hedges against market risks and risks connected with stock market performance**

For the purpose of hedging against poor market performance, the Company may, for each Subfund, sell futures contracts and call options on share price indexes, bond market indexes or other indexes or financial instruments, or buy put options on share price indexes, bond market indexes or other indexes or buy financial instruments or enter into swaps in which the payments between the Company and the counterparty depend on the performance of certain share price indexes, bond market indexes or other indexes or financial instruments.

Since these call and put transactions are conducted for hedging purposes, there must be a sufficient correlation between the composition of the securities portfolio to be hedged and that of the share price index employed.

(b) **Hedges against interest-rate risks**

For the purpose of hedging against the risks connected with changes in interest rates the Company may, for each Subfund, sell interest rate futures and call options on interest rates, or buy put options on interest rates and enter into interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements and options on interest rate swaps (swaptions) with first-class financial institutions specialised in transactions of this kind as part of OTC transactions.

(c) **Hedges against inflation risks**

For the purpose of hedging against risks resulting from an unexpected acceleration of inflation, the Company may, for each Subfund, conclude so-called inflation swaps with first-class financial institutions specialising in transactions of this kind as part of OTC transactions, or make use of other instruments to hedge against inflation.

(d) **Hedges against credit default risk and the risk of a deterioration in a borrower's credit standing**

For the purpose of hedging against credit default risk and/or the risk of losses owing to a deterioration in the borrower's credit standing, the Company may, for each Subfund, engage in credit options, credit spread swaps ("**CSS**"), credit default swaps ("**CDS**"), CDS (index) baskets, credit-linked total return swaps and similar credit derivatives with first-class financial institutions specialising in transactions of this kind as part of OTC transactions.

(e) **Non-hedging transactions ("active management")**

The Company may buy and sell forward contracts and options on all types of financial instruments for each Subfund.

The Company can also enter into interest rate and credit swaps (interest rate swaps, credit spread swaps ("**CSS**"), credit default swaps ("**CDS**"), CDS (index) baskets, etc.), inflation swaps, options on interest rate and credit swaps (swaptions), but also swaps, options or other transactions in financial derivatives in which the Company and the counterparty agree to swap performance and/or income (total return swaps, etc.) for each Subfund. This also comprises contracts for difference - ("**CFD**").

Inflation swaps are generally used for investment purposes, whereby a fixed payment is exchanged for a variable payment that is linked to an inflation benchmark. **Interest rate swaps** are generally used for investment purposes and for managing the Subfund's interest rate risk. They may be used as a substitute for a physical security or as a less expensive or more liquid means of achieving the desired exposure. **Currency swaps** are used in order to profit from comparative advantages. **Contracts for difference** enable the Subfunds to enter into synthetic long or short positions with variable collateral provision, whereby the maturity date and amount of the contract - unlike in the case of futures contracts - are undetermined. **Total return swaps** can either be used as a substitute for the purchase of a group of securities, for the hedging of specific index risks or to accumulate or reduce exposure within an index or linked to the performance of one or more underlying indices that are directly or indirectly linked to specific securities. Possible reasons for the conclusion of total return swaps may be that the Investment Manager wishes to invest in an index but no futures market is available, that the underlying market is more liquid than the futures market or that the future is traded on an exchange on which the Investment Manager believes it is unwise to trade.

(f) **Securities forward settlement transactions**

In the interest of efficient management or for hedging purposes, the Company may conclude forward transactions with broker/dealers acting as market makers in such transactions, provided they are first-class financial institutions specialised in transactions of this kind and participate in the OTC markets. The transactions in question involve the purchase or sale of securities at their current price; delivery and settlement then take place on a later date that is fixed in advance.

Within an appropriate period in advance of the transaction settlement date, the Company can arrange with the broker/dealer concerned either for it to sell or buy back the securities or for it to extend the time-limit for a further period, all realised profits or losses on the transaction being paid to the broker/dealer or paid by the latter to the Company. However, the Company concludes purchase transactions with the intention of acquiring the securities in question.

The Company may pay the normal charges contained in the price of the securities to the broker/dealer concerned in order to finance the costs incurred by the broker/dealer owing to the later settlement.

(g) **Hedging of currency risks**

For the purpose of hedging against currency risks, the Company may on behalf of each Subfund conclude currency forward contracts on an exchange or other regulated market or in an OTC transaction; it may sell currency call options or buy currency put options in order to reduce or fully eliminate exposure to a currency considered risky and to move it to the reference currency or to another currency in the investment universe that is considered less risky.

The Company may also sell or exchange (currency swaps) currency forwards through OTC transactions with first-class financial institutions specialising in such transactions. These may be used to

a) invest in foreign currencies within the framework of the Subfund's investment strategy;

b) hedge the nominal currency of the Subfund's assets against the Subfund's accounting currency;

c) lower the exchange rate risk between the Subfund's accounting currency and the currency in which the shares of a Share Category of the Subfund are denominated where such currency differs from the Subfund's accounting currency, or

d) hedge the denomination currency of the assets of the Subfund particular to a specific Share Category against the nominal currency of such Share Category where the latter differ from one another. "Caps" and "floors" may be used as part of this strategy.

6.3 **Efficient portfolio management - other investment techniques and instruments**

In addition to investments in derivatives, the Company may in accordance with the conditions of Circular CSSF 08/356 (as amended, or replaced by any superseding circular) and the guidelines of the European Securities and Markets Authority ESMA/2012/832, which were implemented in Luxembourg by Circular CSSF 13/559 (as amended by Circular CSSF 14/592), as well as any other guidelines issued on this subject, use other investment techniques and instruments involving securities and money market instruments. Investment techniques and instruments involving securities or money market instruments used for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, including derivatives, and not used for direct investment purposes, must meet the following criteria;

(a) they are economically appropriate insofar as they are used in a cost-effective manner:

(b) they are used with one or more of the following specific objectives:

  (i) Risk reduction;

  (ii) Cost reduction;

  (iii) Generation of additional capital or income for the Company, coupled with a risk that is compatible with the risk profile of the Company and the relevant Subfunds of the Company as well as the risk diversification rules applicable to them;

(c) Their risks are adequately documented through the Company's risk management procedures; and

they must not result in a change in the stated investment objective of the relevant Subfund or be coupled with significant additional risks compared with the general risk strategy described in the Prospectus or Key Investor Information Document.

The techniques and instruments available for the purpose of efficient portfolio management are explained in the following section and are subject to the conditions described below.

Furthermore, such transactions may be conducted in relation to 100% of the assets held by the Subfund concerned, provided (i) they remain on an appropriate scale or the Company is entitled to request the return of the loaned securities to ensure that it is in a position to meet its redemption obligations at all times and (ii) such transactions do not jeopardise the management of the assets of

the Company in accordance with the investment policy of the Subfund concerned. Risk is monitored in accordance with the Company's risk management procedures.

The use of efficient portfolio management can potentially have a negative effect on shareholder returns.

Efficient portfolio management can result in direct and indirect operating costs that are deductible from income. These costs will not contain any hidden fees.

It shall also be ensured that efficient portfolio management does not result in conflicts of interest that are detrimental to the investors.

6.4 **Securities Lending**

Regulation (EU) 2015 / 2365 on transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648 / 2012

At the time of preparation of this Prospectus none of the Subfunds of the Company are engaged in Securities Lending.

6.5 **Securities repurchase agreements**

Regulation (EU) 2015 / 2365 on transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648 / 2012

At the time of preparation of this Prospectus none of the Subfunds of the Company are engaged in repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions.

6.6 **Collateral management for transactions in OTC derivatives and techniques for efficient portfolio management.**

The following provisions correspond to the requirements of the guidelines of the European Securities and Markets Authority ESMA/2012/832, which are subject to change.

6.6.1. Collateral accepted in connection with OTC derivative transactions and techniques for efficient portfolio management must meet all the following criteria at all times:

(a) Liquidity: non-cash collateral must be highly liquid and traded at a transparent price on a regulated market or within a multilateral trading system to ensure that it can be sold at short notice at a price that is close to the valuation ascertained prior to the sale. In addition, the collateral accepted should meet the provisions of Article 48 of the 2010 Law.

(b) Valuation: the collateral must be valued on each trading day. Assets that exhibit a high degree of price volatility should only be accepted as collateral if suitable conservative valuation discounts (haircuts) are applied.

(c) Credit rating of the issuer: the issuer of the collateral should exhibit a high credit rating.

(d) Correlation: (d) the collateral should be issued by a legal entity that is independent of the counterparty and does not exhibit a high correlation with the development of the counterparty.

(e) Diversification: In relation to collateral, an appropriate degree of diversification must be ensured in terms of countries, markets and issuers. The criterion of appropriate diversification with regard to issuer concentration is deemed to be met if a Subfund contains a collateral basket where the maximum exposure to a specific issuer equals 20% of the net asset value. Where a Subfund has different counterparties, the various collateral baskets should be aggregated in order to calculate the 20% limit for exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation from this limit, a Subfund may be fully collateralised by securities or money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the EU, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong. Such a Subfund must receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the Subfund's net asset value. As far as a Subfund aims to be fully collateralised by securities described above, this will be disclosed in the Prospectus. Further, each Subfund will disclose in the respective Special Part which Member States or third countries, which local authorities or which public international bodies issue or guarantee the collateral which the Subfunds accept for more than 20% of its net asset value.

(f) Immediate availability: The Company must have the ability to sell the collateral accepted at any time without reference to the counterparty or approval on the part of the counterparty.

6.6.2. Without prejudice to the aforementioned criteria, permissible collateral for each Subfund must meet the following requirements:

(a) liquid assets such as cash or short-term bank deposits, money market instruments pursuant to Directive 2007/16/EC of 19 March 2007, documentary credits or request guarantees issued by a first-class credit institution not linked to the counterparty.

(b) bonds issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD.

6.6.3. In the event of a transfer of rights, the collateral accepted must be held in safekeeping by the Depositary or its representative. Where there is no transfer of rights, the collateral may be held in safekeeping by a third party that is subject to supervision and has no connection whatsoever with the collateral provider.

6.6.4. The Company has introduced a haircut strategy for each asset category that it accepts as collateral. A haircut is a discount on the value of an item of collateral in order to account for a deterioration in the valuation or liquidity profile of an item of collateral over time. The haircut strategy takes into account the characteristics of each asset category, including the credit rating of the collateral issuer, price volatility of the collateral and results of the stress tests conducted in connection with the safekeeping of the collateral. Without prejudice to the existing transactions with the respective counterparty, which may include minimum amounts for the transfer of collateral, the Company intends that collateral received, as defined in no. 2b), is adjusted by a valuation discount of at least 2%, which should correspond to the counterparty risk at least, in accordance with the haircut strategy.

6.6.5. Risks and potential conflicts of interest in connection with OTC derivatives and efficient portfolio management

(a) OTC derivative transactions, efficient portfolio management and the administration of collateral involve certain risks. Further information may be found in this Prospectus in the chapters “Risks associated with the use of derivatives and other special investment techniques and financial instruments”, in particular under the risks in connection with derivatives, counterparty risk and counterparty risk vis-à-vis the Depositary. These risks can expose shareholders to an increased risk of loss.

(b) The combined counterparty risk from a transaction with OTC derivatives or techniques for efficient portfolio management must not exceed 10% of the Subfund’s assets where the counterparty is a bank domiciled in the EU or in a country in which supervisory rules are equivalent to those of the EU in the view of the Luxembourg supervisor. In all other cases, this limit is 5%.

6.7 **Investments in financial indices pursuant to Article 9 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008.**

The Company may invest in derivatives which underlying assets replicate indices. The Company may also raise the diversification limits for an index component pursuant to Article 44 of the 2010 Law.

The raising of the diversification limits can occur in unusual market conditions when one or more components of the index acquires a dominant position within a particular market, sector or segment. A dominating position can arise due to special economic and market developments but also market, sector or segment-specific limitations. Further details are given in the investment policy of the Subfunds concerned.

The Company invests in derivatives which underlying assets replicate indices which composition is mainly rebalanced on a semi-annual or annual frequency. A distinction is drawn between the following cases:

– For exchange-traded derivatives, the rebalancing of the index composition merely results in changes in the calculation and has no direct or indirect impact on the costs of the Subfunds concerned.

– In the case of OTC derivatives, the counterparty does not usually hold the index component physically and instead secures its position primarily via derivative instruments. Should transactions take place as a consequence of the rebalancing of the index composition, this is carried out on highly liquid derivative markets to ensure that the impact on the costs of the Subfunds concerned remains minimal.

In the case of investments in commodity indices, the following rules also apply:

Commodity indices contain a representative, balanced selection of commodities from the entire commodities universe as well as futures. This representative, balanced selection of commodities reflects the existence of several commodities. Investments in individual commodity indices are excluded. The correlation of various index components is taken into account when evaluating commodity indices.

6.8 Risks associated with the use of derivatives and other special investment techniques and financial instruments

Prudent use of these derivative and other special investment techniques and financial instruments may bring advantages, but does also entail risks which differ from those of the more conventional forms of investment and in some cases may be even greater. The following general outline covers important risk factors and other aspects relating to the use of derivative and other special investment techniques and financial instruments and on which the shareholder should be informed before investing in a Subfund.

General risks

– Market risks: These risks are of general nature and are present in all types of investments; the value of a particular financial instrument may change in a way that can be detrimental to the interests of a Subfund. As with most other investments, financial instruments are exposed to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way that is detrimental to the Subfund's interests. Where an Investment Manager does not accurately forecast the value of securities and currencies or interest rates or other economic factors in relation to the use of derivatives for a Subfund, it may have been better for the Subfund not to have conducted the transaction concerned in the first place. Some strategies associated with financial instruments may reduce the risk of losses, but can also depress income opportunities or even result in losses by outweighing the favourable performance by other investments of the Subfund. It is possible that a Subfund will buy or sell a security at an unfavourable time because the Subfund is required by law to hold balancing positions in connection with certain derivative transactions or to be hedged through assets.

– Monitoring and control: Derivatives and other special investment techniques and financial instruments are specialised products which require different investment techniques and risk analyses than equities or bonds. The use of derivatives requires not just knowledge of the underlying instrument, but also of the derivative itself, although the performance of the derivative cannot be monitored under all the conceivable market conditions. In particular, the complexity of such products and their use require suitable control mechanisms to be set up for monitoring the transactions and the ability to assess the risks of such products for a Subfund and to estimate the trends in prices, interest rates and exchange rates.

– Liquidity risks: Liquidity risks arise when a certain stock is difficult to acquire or sell. In large-scale transactions or when markets are partially illiquid (e.g. where there are numerous individually agreed instruments) it may not be possible to execute a transaction or close out a position at an advantageous price.

– Counterparty risks/credit risks: The possibility of closing out positions is more limited with derivatives traded off-exchange (OTC) than with exchange-traded derivatives and there is a risk that the brokers/dealers involved in these transactions will be unable to fulfil their obligations (settlement risk), e.g. due to bankruptcy, subsequent illegality or a change in the tax or accounting regulations compared to those valid at the time the OTC derivative contract was concluded, and/or that the counterparty to a financial instrument is financially unable to meet a commitment or liability entered into in relation to the Subfund concerned (credit risk). This affects all counterparties with which derivative agreements are entered into. Trading in non-collateralised derivatives results in direct counterparty risk. The Subfund in question minimises a large part of its counterparty risk from derivative transactions by demanding that collateral amounting to at least the level of its exposure be placed with the relevant

counterparty. If derivatives are not fully collateralised, however, counterparty default can lead to a reduction in the value of the Subfund. New counterparties are subject to a formal assessment and all approved counterparties are constantly monitored and reviewed. The Company ensures active control of its counterparty risk and collateral management.

- Counterparty risk vis-à-vis the Depositary: The Company's assets are entrusted to the Depositary for safekeeping. A note should be made in the books of the Depositary stating that the Company's assets belong to the Company. The securities held by the Depositary should be separated from the Depositary's other securities/assets, thereby reducing but not eliminating the risk of non-return in the event of the Depositary's bankruptcy. Shareholders are therefore exposed to the risk that in the event of its bankruptcy, the Depositary will be unable to meet its obligation to return all the Company's assets in full. In addition, it is possible that a Subfund's cash holdings with the Depositary will not be held separately from the Depositary's own cash holdings or the cash holdings of its other customers; in the event of the bankruptcy of the Depositary, a Subfund could therefore be treated as a non-preferential creditor in some circumstances.

  It is possible that the Depositary will not keep all the Company's assets in safekeeping itself and may instead use a network of sub-custodians that do not always form part of the same group of companies as the Depositary. In cases where the Depositary bears no liability, it is possible that shareholders will be exposed to the risk of bankruptcy among the sub-custodians.

  A Subfund may invest in markets where custody and/or settlement systems are not yet fully developed. The assets of the Subfunds traded on these markets and entrusted to these sub-custodians may be exposed to risk in cases where the Depositary is not liable.

- Mispricing and/or inaccurate valuations: The use of derivatives involves the risk of the mispricing of or inadequate valuation of derivatives and the risk that derivatives may not correlate perfectly with underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Inadequate valuations may lead to increased cash payment requirements by counterparties or to losses for a Subfund. In addition, the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly with the value of the assets, reference rates or indices they are intended to follow precisely.

- Management risks: Derivative products are highly specialised instruments where different investment techniques and risk analyses are required to those for equities and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself, without the benefit of monitoring the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.

- Legal risks: Transactions with OTC derivatives are generally conducted in accordance with contractual arrangements that are based on the standards for framework agreements on derivatives laid down by the International Securities Dealers Association and are negotiated between the parties. Use of these contracts can expose a Subfund to legal risks; for instance, the contract may not accurately reflect the intentions of the parties or the contract may be unenforceable vis-à-vis the counterparty in the jurisdiction in which it was drawn up.

- Absence of regulation: Default by the counterparty; in general, over-the-counter (OTC) markets (on which currency, spot and options contracts, certain options on currencies and swaps in general are usually traded) are subject to a lower degree of government regulation and supervision of transactions than in the case of transactions conducted on recognised markets. Furthermore, many of the protective regulations that benefit participants on a number of recognized (OTC) markets, such as the performance bond of a stock exchange clearing house, may not be available in the case of over-the-counter transactions. Options traded over the counter are not subject to any regulation. Over-the-counter options are non-exchange traded option contracts that are specially tailored to the needs of an individual investor. These options enable the user to structure the maturity date, market level and amount of a specific position in precise terms. The counterparty to such contracts is the actual firm participating in the transaction and not a recognised market; therefore, the insolvency or default of a counterparty with which a Subfund trades in off-exchange options could lead to considerable losses for the Subfund. Furthermore, a counterparty might not conclude a transaction in accordance with the terms because the contract is legally unenforceable or because it does not accurately reflect the intentions of the parties, or because a dispute about the terms of the contract (whether in good faith or not) or a credit or liquidity problem exists that could result in a loss for the Subfund. If a counterparty fails to fulfil his obligations and

the Subfund cannot exercise its rights in relation to the assets in its portfolio, whether on a delayed basis or not at all, the latter may suffer an impairment of the position, lose income or incur costs in connection with the assertion of its rights and claims. The counterparty risk must be compatible with the investment restrictions of the Subfund. Irrespective of the measures that the Subfund may take to lessen the counterparty credit risk, there can be no guarantee that a counterparty will not default on its payment or that the Subfund will not suffer any loss as a result of these transactions.

- Other risks: The use of derivatives and other special investment techniques and financial instruments also includes the risk of different valuations of financial products resulting from different permitted valuation methods (model risks) and from the fact that there is no perfect correlation between derivative products and the underlying securities, interest rates, exchange rates and indices. Inaccurate valuations may lead to increased cash payment obligations in relation to the counterparty or to losses for the Subfund. Derivatives do not always fully match the performance of the securities, interest rates, exchange rates or indices they are intended to replicate. As a result, in certain circumstances the use of derivatives and other special investment techniques and financial instruments by a Subfund may not always be an effective way of achieving a Subfund's investment objective and may sometimes even prove to be counterproductive. Furthermore, contracts traded over the counter can involve additional risks given that there is no exchange-type market on which open positions can be closed out. At times of high levels of market tension or considerable volatility, it may be difficult to liquidate an existing position, evaluate a position or calculate the risk exposure.

Risks associated with the use of certain types of derivatives

- Risks associated with credit default swap ("**CDS**") transactions: The purchase of credit default swap protection allows the Company, on payment of a premium, to protect itself against the risk of default by an issuer. In the event of default by an issuer, settlement can be effected in cash or in kind. In the case of a cash settlement, the purchaser of the CDS protection receives from the seller of the CDS protection the difference between the nominal value and the attainable redemption amount. Where settlement is made in kind, the purchaser of the CDS protection receives the full nominal value from the seller of the CDS protection and in exchange delivers to him the security which is the subject of the default, or an exchange shall be made from a basket of securities. The detailed composition of the basket of securities shall be determined at the time the CDS contract is concluded. The events which constitute a default and the terms of delivery of bonds and debt certificates shall also be defined in the CDS contract. The Company can if necessary resell the CDS protection or restore the credit risk by purchasing call options.

  Upon the sale of credit default swap protection, the Subfund incurs a credit risk comparable to the purchase of a bond issued by the same issuer at the same nominal value. In either case, the risk in the event of issuer default is in the amount of the difference between the nominal value and the attainable redemption amount.

  Aside from the general counterparty risk (see "Counterparty risks", above), when concluding credit default swap transactions there is also in particular a risk of the counterparty being unable to establish one of the payment obligations which it must fulfil. The different Subfunds which use credit default swaps will ensure that the counterparties involved in these transactions are carefully selected and that the risk associated with the counterparty is limited and closely monitored.

- Risks associated with credit spread swap ("**CSS**") transactions: Concluding a credit spread swap allows the Company, on payment of a premium, to share the risk of default by an issuer with the counterparty of the transaction concerned. A credit spread swap is based on two different securities with differently rated default risks and normally a different interest rate structure. At maturity, the payment obligations of one or other party to the transaction depend on the different interest rate structures of the two underlying securities.

  Aside from the general counterparty risk (see "Counterparty risks" above), when concluding credit spread swap transactions there is also in particular a risk of the counterparty being unable to establish one of the payment obligations which it must fulfil.

- Risks associated with inflation swap transactions: The purchase of inflation swap protection helps the Company to hedge a portfolio either entirely or partially against an unexpectedly sharp rise in inflation or to derive a relative performance advantage therefrom. For this

purpose, a nominal, non-inflation-indexed debt is exchanged for a real claim that is linked to an inflation index. When the transaction is concluded, the inflation expected at this point is accounted for in the price of the contract. If actual inflation turns out to be higher than that expected at the time the transaction was entered into and accounted for in the price of the contract, the purchase of the inflation swap protection results in higher performance; in the opposite instance it results in a lower performance than if the protection had not been purchased. The functioning of the inflation swap protection thus corresponds to that of inflation-indexed bonds in relation to normal nominal bonds. It follows that by combining a normal nominal bond with inflation swap protection it is possible to synthetically construct an inflation-indexed bond.

- When selling inflation swap protection, the Subfund enters into an inflation risk which is comparable with the purchase of a normal nominal bond in relation to an inflation-indexed bond: If actual inflation turns out to be lower than that expected at the time the transaction was entered into and accounted for in the price of the contract, the sale of the inflation swap protection results in higher performance; in the opposite instance it results in a lower performance than if the inflation swap protection had not been sold.

  Aside from the general counterparty risk (see "Counterparty risks" above), when concluding inflation swap transactions there is also in particular a risk of the counterparty being unable to establish one of the payment obligations which it must fulfil.

- Risks involved in contracts for difference ("**CFD**"): Unlike with direct investments, in the case of CFDs the buyer may be liable for a considerably higher amount than the amount paid as collateral. The Company will therefore use risk management techniques to ensure that the respective Subfund can sell the necessary assets at any time, so that the resulting payments in connection with redemption applications can be made from redemption proceeds and the Subfund can meet its obligations arising from contracts for difference and other techniques and instruments.

- Risks associated with swap contracts and swaptions: Whether the use of swap contracts and options on swap contracts by a Subfund is successful depends on the Investment Manager's ability correctly to forecast whether certain types of investments are likely to generate higher returns than other investments. As swaps involve contracts between two parties and may have a term of more than seven days, swap contracts may be viewed as less liquid investments. Furthermore, in the event of a payment default or insolvency of the counterparty to a swap contract, the Subfund bears the risk of losing the amount expected to be received under a swap contract. It is possible that developments on the swap market, including potential government regulations, will reduce a Subfund's ability to close out swap contracts in order to realise the amounts it is due to receive under such contracts.

- Risks associated with currency contracts: A Subfund may buy and sell spot and forward currency options as well as currency futures, primarily in order to hedge positions in the securities contained in the portfolio. Currency contracts may be more volatile and involve greater risk than investments in securities. Whether the use of currency contracts is successful depends on the Subfund's ability to forecast the development of the market and political conditions; this calls for abilities and techniques other than the ability to predict changes on the securities markets. If the Subfund incorrectly predicts the development of these factors, the Subfund's investment performance would be inferior to the performance that would have been achieved without the use of this investment strategy.

- Risks associated with options and futures contracts: Where indicated in the relevant investment policy, a Subfund may buy and sell options on specific securities and currencies and furthermore buy and sell futures contracts on equities, currencies and indices as well as associated options. Although these types of investments are used to hedge against changes in market conditions, the buying and selling of these investments may also be speculative.

  Participation in the options and futures markets involves investment risks and transaction costs to which a Subfund would not be exposed if it were not to use these strategies. If the fund manager incorrectly predicts changes in the development of the securities markets, the negative consequences for the Subfund may place it in a poorer position than it would be had it not implemented the strategies.

  Other risks in connection with the use of options and securities index futures include (i) dependence on the Subfund's ability correctly to forecast changes in the development of

certain securities that are hedged or the development of the indices; (ii) the possibly unwelcome correlation between the price of options and futures and options on them, on the one hand, and the price movements in the hedged assets, on the other; (iii) the fact that the abilities required for the use of these strategies differ from those that are required for the choosing of individual securities and (iv) the possible non-existence of a liquid secondary market for a specific instrument at any given time.

The use of derivative instruments by a Subfund involves other risks or possibly greater risks than investing directly in securities or other more traditional investments. The following lists important risk factors associated with all derivative instruments that may be used by the Subfund.

Positions in futures may be illiquid, as certain exchanges limit the permitted price fluctuations for certain futures contracts during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits". Under such daily limits, no trading may be conducted at prices beyond this daily limit on a single day. As soon as the price of a contract for a specific futures contract increases or decreases by an amount equivalent to the daily limit, positions in this futures contract may not be taken or liquidated unless the dealer is willing to execute transactions at the limit or within the limit. This may prevent a Subfund from liquidating disadvantageous positions.

- Risks associated with forward trading: Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardised; instead banks and dealers on these markets act as business partners, with each transaction negotiated individually. Forward and "spot" trading is essentially unregulated; there are no restrictions on daily price changes and no limits on speculative positions. The business partners trading on the forward markets are not obliged continuously to act as market-makers in the currencies or commodities they are trading, although such markets may temporarily - and sometimes for considerable periods of time - be illiquid. Market illiquidity or disruptions may result in considerable losses for a Subfund.

- Risks associated with non-availability: As the markets for some derivative instruments are relatively new and still at the development stage, suitable derivative transactions for hedging and other purposes may not be available in all circumstances. On expiry of a specific contract, the portfolio manager may wish to retain the position in the derivative instrument in the Subfund by concluding a similar contract. This may be impossible, however, if the counterparty to the original contract is unwilling to conclude a new contract and no other suitable counterparty can be found. There can be no guarantee that a Subfund will be able to conduct derivative transactions at any time or any given time. A Subfund's ability to use derivatives may be restricted owing to certain supervisory and tax-related factors.

- Margin: Certain derivatives used by a Subfund may require that the Subfund deposit collateral with the counterparty in order to cover a payment obligation in relation to the position taken. The margin held must be marked to market on a daily basis, requiring additional payments if the position in question shows a loss, as a result of which the capital deposited falls below the prescribed minimum level. If, however, the position exhibits a profit above the prescribed minimum level, this profit may be paid out to the Subfund. Counterparties may increase their minimum margin requirements at their own discretion, especially at times of considerable volatility. This and/or the requirement to mark to market could directly increase the required minimum margin amount very significantly.

To fully understand the consequences of an investment in the individual Subfunds of the Company, investors should in addition consult the sections "Investment objectives and policy" (Special Part in each case), "Calculation of the net asset value", "Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion of shares" as well as "Dividends" in this Prospectus.

7. Liquidity Management Tools

In accordance with Directive (EU) 2024/927 of 13 March 2024 amending Directives 2011/61/EU and 2009/65/EC (the "**Directive**"), and following an assessment of the suitability of the liquidity management tools ("**LMTs**") with regard to each Subfund's investment strategy, liquidity profile and redemption policy - and unless otherwise specified in the relevant Subfund's Special Part of this Prospectus - the Company, in the best interests of the relevant Subfund and its investors, may select any LMTs listed in points 2 to 8 of Annex II A of the Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended by the Directive,

including redemption gates, extension of notice periods, redemption fees, swing pricing, dual pricing, anti-dilution levy and redemptions in kind, and provided that it shall not be possible for that selection to include only the tools referred to in points 5 and 6 listed under Annex II A of the Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended by the Directive, being swing pricing and dual pricing.

The LMTs that may be used by the Company in relation to any of the Subfunds are the following ones:

- **Redemption gate (point 2 of Annex II A):** a redemption gate means a temporary and partial restriction of the right of shareholders to redeem their Shares, so that shareholders can only redeem a certain portion of their Shares. The minimum redemption gate that could be used shall be 10% of the net asset value of the relevant Subfund;
- **Redemption fee (point 4 of Annex II A):** redemption fee means a fee, within a predetermined range that takes account of the cost of liquidity, that is paid to the relevant Subfund by the shareholders when redeeming Shares;
- **Swing pricing (point 5 of Annex II A):** swing pricing means a pre-determined mechanism by which the net asset value of the Shares of the relevant Subfund is adjusted by the application of a factor ("*swing factor*") that reflects the cost of liquidity:
    - The Company may apply swing pricing in order to protect existing shareholders from the dilution effects that may arise as a result of significant net subscriptions or redemptions within a Subfund. Swing pricing is a mechanism through which the net asset value per share may be adjusted by applying a swing factor that reflects the estimated transaction and liquidity costs associated with the relevant Subfund's investment activity. When swing pricing is activated, the net asset value will be adjusted upwards where the relevant Subfund experiences a significant net inflow of subscriptions and downwards where it experiences a significant net outflow of redemptions, ensuring that such costs are borne by the investors whose transactions give rise to them rather than by existing shareholders;
    - The swing pricing mechanism may be applied where there is a difference between the redemption orders and the subscription orders ('*full swing*') or where the difference exceeds a predefined activation threshold ('*partial swing*');
    - The swing threshold is determined with regard to the relevant Subfund's investment strategy, liquidity profile and the expected cost of market dealing, and is reviewed periodically, as applicable. Where the swing threshold is exceeded, the net asset value may be adjusted by a swing factor that shall not exceed a maximum percentage of the net asset value as disclosed in the relevant Special Part of this Prospectus. The Board of Directors of the Company may apply a higher swing factor, within the permitted maximum, in periods of unusual market conditions, which may be characterised by exceptional volatility, impaired liquidity or other circumstances that materially affect transaction costs. The adjustment of the net asset value applied at the level of the Subfund does not take into account the specific circumstances of individual investor transactions. When swing pricing is applied, all share classes within the relevant Subfund will be adjusted in the same direction and by the same percentage, regardless of whether the subscription or redemption activity that triggered the adjustment relates only to a particular class of shares. Swing pricing may be applied to all Subfunds of the Company.
- **Redemption in kind (point 8 of Annex II A):** redemption in kind means transferring assets held by the Company, instead of cash, to meet redemption requests of shareholders:

- Redemption in kind refers to the satisfaction of redemption requests through the transfer of assets held by the Company, rather than through a payment in cash. This mechanism may be activated where the disposal of significant portions of a Subfund's portfolio to meet redemptions would be likely to result in material transaction costs or adverse market price impacts for shareholders. The transfer of assets may be effected either directly to the redeeming investor or indirectly through an intermediary, as appropriate.
- Redemption in kind will only be used to meet redemption requests submitted by investors qualifying as professional investors. The mechanism is not considered suitable for retail investors. When redemption in kind is applied, the Company shall take appropriate measures to ensure the fair and equitable treatment of redeeming shareholders and of remaining shareholders, including ensuring that transferred assets represent a fair and proportionate selection of the relevant Subfund's holdings

Further details on the selected LMTs and conditions of their application are disclosed in section 19 "Redemption of Shares" of the General Part of this Prospectus and in the relevant Special Part of this Prospectus. In exceptional circumstances, where required and duly justified in the interests of the Company's investors, the Company may, temporarily suspend the subscription, repurchase and redemption of the its Shares (as further described in section 23 "Suspension of calculation of net asset value, and of the issue, redemption and switching of Shares" of the General Part of this Prospectus), and may activate side pockets, in accordance with Annex II A, point 1 (suspension of subscriptions, repurchases and redemptions) and 9 (side pockets) of the Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended by the Directive. The CSSF may also, in the interest of investors, in exceptional circumstances and after consulting the Company, require the Company to activate or deactivate the LMT referred to in Annex II A, point 1 of the Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended by the Directive, where there are risks to investor protection or financial stability that, on a reasonable and balanced view, necessitate such activation or deactivation.

The Company is responsible for the selection, calibration, activation, and deactivation of LMTs. In exercising this discretion, the Company will take into consideration its investment strategy, liquidity profile, prevailing market conditions, and the principle of fair treatment of investors. The Company may activate or deactivate an LMT without prior investor approval where necessary to safeguard the interests of the Company or its investors.

Investors should be aware that the Company and, where relevant, the Management Company are subject to the Directive which is currently being implemented into Member States' national laws, including Luxembourg. Additional guidance or circulars may also be issued by national regulators such as the CSSF. As a result, this Prospectus may be amended to ensure compliance with the Directive. Any such regulatory updates may be adopted by the Company at its discretion without requiring investor approval.

8. SUSTAINABILITY RISKS

In accordance with the regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("**Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation**" or "**SFDR**"), the Management Company and each of the Investment Managers of the Subfunds have implemented sustainability risks of the Subfunds into their investment decisions as set out in this section. For the purposes of this section a sustainability risk means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. The prospective investors of any Subfund shall read this section together with the relevant Special Part and note that any Subfund may deviate from these guidelines and such deviations are further clarified in the respective Special Part.

8.1 **Sustainability risks as part of the investment process**

The Investment Managers of each of the Subfunds have integrated sustainability risk factors as part of their investment process. Integration of sustainability risk assessment to actual investment decisions aims to ensure that the risks are considered similarly than all other risks that are integrated in the investment decision making. Investors shall note that the assessment of sustainability risk does not mean that the investment manager aims to invest in assets that are more sustainable than peers or even avoid investing in assets that may have public concerns about their sustainability. Such integrated assessment shall consider all other parameters used by the investment manager and it can e.g. be deemed that even a recent event or condition may have been overreacted in its market value. Similarly, a holding in an asset subject to such material negative impact does not mean that the asset would need to be liquidated. Furthermore, it is deemed that sustainability risks will similarly be assessed for investments that are deemed to be sustainable, e.g. a 'green bond' will be subject to similar sustainability risks as a non-green bond even where the other one is deemed to be more sustainable.

Investors should note that, if a Subfund (a) promotes environmental or social characteristics or a combination thereof investing in companies that follow good governance practices; or (b) if a Subfund has a sustainable investment as its objective such promotion or objective shall be further detailed in the Special Part of the Subfund.

8.1.1. **Instrument specific considerations**

(a) equity and equity-like instruments such as corporate bonds that are bound to the performance of the company are deemed to be investments that inherently carry highest level of sustainability risks. The market value of an equity instrument will often be affected by environmental, social or governance events or conditions such as natural disasters, global warming, income inequality, anti-consumerism or malicious governance. The Subfunds that invest or may invest heavily in equities will be deemed to have inherently high level of sustainability risks.

(b) The market value of fixed-rate corporate bonds or other bonds that are not bound to the performance of the company, will inherently carry same or similar sustainability risks. As such instruments are effectively affected by the foreseen solvency of the company, the risks may be somewhat lower than in direct equity instruments and in some cases the more long-term conditions do not affect the solvency as likely as more sudden events do. The Subfunds that invest heavily in corporate bonds will be deemed to have inherently moderate level of sustainability risks.

(c) Government and other sovereign bonds are subject to similar sustainability risks as equities and corporate bonds. While nations and other sovereign issuers are subject to seemingly sudden events, the underlying conditions are often well-known and understood and already priced-in to the market value of such assets. The Subfunds that invest mostly in government and other sovereign bonds will be deemed to have an inherently low level of sustainability risks.

(d) currencies, investments in currencies and the currency effect against the base currency of any Subfund, regardless if such risk is hedged or not, shall not be subject to assessment of sustainability risk. The market value fluctuations of currencies are deemed not to be affected by actions of any specific entity where a materiality threshold could be exceeded by a single event or condition.

(e) investments where the market value is solely bound to commodities are left outside of sustainability risk assessment. While some commodities may inherently be subject to various sustainability risks, it looks likely that the sustainability risks are either effectively priced-in in the market value of a commodity or there is a lack of generally approved sustainability risk metrics.

(f) Investment decisions in bank deposits and ancillary liquid assets will be subject to an assessment of governance events which is an inherent part of the analysis for such instruments where the market value of the asset is bound only or mostly to a counterparty risk were the counterparty fails to fulfill its usually contractually or otherwise predetermined obligations.

(g) investments in diversified indices, other UCIs and diversified structured products are generally understood to be instruments where any event or condition in one underlying asset

should unlikely have a material impact on the investment due to the diversification. The sustainability risks of such instruments are generally only assessed on a high level e.g. where such instrument has only or mostly underlying assets that would be subject to same conditions or events.

(h) sustainability risks derived from financial derivative instruments such as futures, forwards, options, swaps etc. will be assessed based on the underlying of such derivative. Investors shall note that for the purposes of this section, the sustainability risks are only assessed from the point of view of material negative impact. This means that material positive impact will not be assessed. Consequently, it means that any derivative instruments (even where not used purely for hedging purposes) that has a negative correlation to the ultimate underlying asset e.g. short selling will not be subject to a risk assessment where due to negative correlation a negative impact on the value of the underlying asset would not create a negative impact on the market value of the asset.

Notwithstanding anything set out above, investments intended for hedging purposes will not be subject to additional assessment of sustainability risks. The purpose of hedging is to fully or partially hedge against existing risks in the portfolio of the Subfund and should generally not add to sustainability-related risks.

8.1.2. **Sustainability related data**

The Company has chosen not to enforce the Investment Managers of the Subfunds to use any specific metrics, data or data providers in order to integrate sustainability risk as part of their investment decisions. The prospective investors shall note that while sustainable finance is among the most important recent themes in the field of investment management globally, and companies around the world have largely adopted different feasible, defendable and verifiable practices in order to create public data and control mechanisms in order to verify such data, the quality and availability of the data may still not be comparable with the general quality of more standardised and traditional financial data that is presented in annual financial statements or other financial reports that comply with any accounting standards the reliability of which has been tried and tested for a longer period of time.

More information about the policies on integration of sustainability risks in the investment decision process and information on adverse sustainability impacts is available on the website https://www.carnegroup.com/policies/.

8.1.3. **Principal adverse impact**

The Investment Managers of each of the Subfunds do not consider the “principal adverse impacts”, if any, in their investment decisions for the Subfund if not otherwise specifically set out in the Special Part of the Subfund. Such impact is subject to the perceived lack of reliable, high-quality data on these factors, which may often prevent the Investment Managers from being able to decisively conclude the investment decision’s actual or potential adverse impact.

9. THE COMPANY

General information

The Company is organised in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as an open-ended investment company (SICAV) under the current version of the 2010 Law. In accordance with Part I of the 2010 Law, the Company is authorised to perform collective investments in securities.

The Company was established on 17th August 2007 as a specialised investment fund under the 2007 Law. In February 2015, the Company was converted into an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) pursuant to Part 1 of the 2010 Law (as defined in the General Part of the Prospectus) for an indefinite period.

The Company is registered under number B-130.982 in the Luxembourg commercial and companies’ register. The Articles of Incorporation (the “**Articles**”) may be consulted and will be sent out to existing or potential investors upon request. They were published in Luxembourg in the Memorial of 18th September 2007. The Articles have last been amended on 25th July 2018, as published in the RESA of 24th August 2018.

The registered office of the Company is 3, rue Jean Piret, L-2350 Luxembourg.

Minimum capital

The Company's minimum capital corresponds in Swiss Francs to the equivalent of EUR 1,250,000. If one or more Subfunds are invested in Shares of other Subfunds of the Company, the value of the relevant Shares is not to be taken into account for the purpose of verifying the statutory minimum capital. In the event that the capital of the Company should fall below two-thirds of the minimum capital laid down by the 2010 Law, the Board of Directors of the Company is required to submit the question of liquidation of the Company to a general meeting of shareholders within forty (40) days. The general meeting may resolve the question of liquidation by a simple majority of the shareholders present or represented, with no quorum being required.

In the event that the capital of the Company should fall below one quarter of the minimum capital laid down by 2010 Law, the Board of Directors of the Company is required to submit the question of liquidation of the Company to a general meeting of shareholders which is to be convened within the same time limit. In this case, liquidation may be resolved by one quarter of the votes of the shareholders who are present or represented at the general meeting, with no quorum being required.

Liquidation/Merger

Under the terms of articles 450-3 and 1100-2 of the 1915 Law, the Company may be liquidated with the approval of the shareholders. The liquidator is authorised to transfer all assets and liabilities of the Company to a Luxembourg UCITS against the issue of Shares in the absorbing UCITS (in proportion to the Shares in the Company in liquidation). Otherwise, any liquidation of the Company shall be carried out in accordance with Luxembourg law. Any liquidation proceeds remaining to be distributed to the shareholders but which could not be paid to them at the end of the liquidation are deposited with the *Caisse de Consignation* in Luxembourg in favour of the entitled beneficiary or beneficiaries, in accordance with Article 146 of the 2010 Law.

In addition, the Company may decide or propose to liquidate one or more Subfunds or merge one or more Subfunds with another Subfund of the Company or with another UCITS in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC or with a Subfund within such other UCITS, as stated in greater detail in the section "Redemption of Shares".

Independence of the Subfunds

The Company assumes liability in respect of third parties for the obligations of each Subfund only with the respective assets of the Subfund in question. In dealings among the shareholders, each Subfund is also treated as an independent unit and the obligations of each Subfund are assigned to that Subfund in the inventory of assets and liabilities.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company is detailed in the chapter "Organisation and Management". The Company is managed under the supervision of the Board of Directors.

The Articles contain no provisions with regard to the remuneration (including pensions and other benefits) of the Board of Directors. The expenses of the Board of Directors shall be reimbursed. Remuneration must be approved by the shareholders at the general meeting.

10. MANAGEMENT COMPANY AND DOMICILIARY AGENT

The Company is managed by Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A. (the "**Management Company**"), a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 3, rue Jean Piret, L-2350 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg commercial and companies' register under number B 148258. The Management Company was established on 17 September 2009 as a *société anonyme* under Luxembourg law and is regulated by the CSSF and approved as a management company under Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law. The share capital of the Management Company amounts to six hundred twenty-five thousand euros (EUR 625,000) which has been divided into six thousand two hundred and fifty (6,250) shares with a nominal value of one hundred euros each (EUR 100.00) and paid in full. The share capital is held by Carne Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Ltd.

The Management Company is responsible on a day-to-day basis under the supervision of the Board of Directors, for providing portfolio management, risk management, administration, marketing, and distribution services in respect of all the Company's Sub-Funds and may delegate part or all of such functions to third parties.

The Management Company also acts as management company for other investment funds. The names of these other funds are available upon request. The Management Company has been authorised by the Company to delegate certain administrative, distribution and portfolio management functions to specialised service providers.

The Management Company will monitor the activities of the third parties to which it has delegated functions on a continued basis. The agreements entered between the Management Company and the relevant third parties provide that the Management Company can give further instructions to such third parties and that it can withdraw their mandate with immediate effect if this is in the interests of the Company's shareholders at any time. The Management Company's liability towards the Company is not affected by the fact that it has delegated certain functions to third parties.

The Management Company receives periodic reports from the Investment Manager and the Company's other service providers to enable it to perform its monitoring and supervision duties as per the 2010 Law.

Furthermore, the Company is domiciled with the Management Company.

11. DEPOSITARY

The Company has appointed State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch ("**SSB-LUX**") as the Depositary ("**Depositary**") of the Company with responsibility for:

(a) Custody of the assets,

(b) Monitoring duties,

(c) Cash flow monitoring,

in accordance with applicable Luxembourg law, the relevant CSSF circular and other applicable mandatory provisions of the Regulation (hereinafter referred to as the "**Luxembourg Regulation**" in the respective current version) and the Custodian Agreement, which was entered into between the Company and SSB-LUX ("**Custodian Agreement**").

SSB-Lux is subject to supervision by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the *Deutsche Bundesbank* and has been approved by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (*CSSF) in Luxembourg as a depositary and central administrative office.

To a) Custody of the assets

In accordance with the Luxembourg Regulation and the Custodian Agreement, the Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of the financial instruments that can be held in safekeeping and for the accounting and verification of ownership of the other assets.

Delegation

Furthermore, the Depositary is authorized to delegate its custodian obligations under the Luxembourg Regulation to sub-custodians and to open accounts with sub-custodians, provided that (i) such delegation complies with the conditions laid down by the Luxembourg Regulation - and provided such conditions are observed; and (ii) the Depositary will exercise all customary and appropriate care and expertise with regard to the selection, appointment, regular monitoring and control of its sub-custodians.

The Depositary has delegated those safekeeping duties set out in Article 22(5)(a) of Directive 2009/65/EC to State Street Bank and Trust Company with registered office at One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, USA, whom it has appointed as its global sub-custodian. State Street Bank and Trust Company as global sub-custodian has appointed local sub-custodians within the State Street Global Custody Network.

Information about the safe-keeping functions which have been delegated and the identification of the relevant delegates and sub-delegates are available at the registered office of the Company or at the following internet site: https://www.statestreet.com/disclosures-and-disclaimers/lu/subcustodians.

Exemption from liability

In the event of a loss of a financial instrument held in custody, determined in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC, and in particular Article 18 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of 17 December 2015, the Depositary shall return financial instruments of identical type or the corresponding amount to the Company acting on behalf of the Company without undue delay.

The Depositary shall not be liable if it can prove that the loss of a financial instrument held in custody has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary pursuant to Directive 2009/65/EC.

To b) Monitoring duties

In accordance with the Luxembourg Regulation and the Articles of the Company, as well as with the Custodian Agreement, the Depositary will:

(i) ensure that the sale, issue, redemption, switching and cancellation of the Company's shares are conducted in accordance with the Luxembourg Regulation and the Articles of the Company;

(ii) ensure that the value of the Company's shares is calculated in accordance with the Luxembourg Regulation;

(iii) execute the Management Company's instructions, provided they do not conflict with the Luxembourg Regulation and the Articles of the Company;

(iv) ensure that in transactions concerning the Company's assets, any remuneration is remitted/forwarded to the Company within the customary time limits;

(v) ensure that the Company's income is recorded in the accounts in accordance with the Luxembourg Regulation and the Articles of the Company.

To c) Cash flow monitoring

The Depositary is obligated to perform certain monitoring duties with regard to cash flows as follows:

reconciling all cash flows and conducting such reconciliation on a daily basis;

identifying cash flows which in its professional judgment are significant and in particular those which may possibly not be in keeping with the Company's transactions. The Depositary will conduct its verification on the basis of the previous day's transaction statements;

ensuring that all bank accounts within the Company's structure have been opened in the name of the Company;

ensuring that the relevant banks are EU or comparable banking institutions;

ensuring that the monies that have been paid by the shareholders have been received and recorded on bank accounts of the Company.

Current information on the Depositary, its duties, potential conflicts, a description of all depositary functions delegated by the Depositary, a list of delegates and sub-delegates and the disclosure of all conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with the delegation of duties are made available to the shareholders, upon request, by the Depositary. Furthermore, a list of delegates and sub-delegates is available at *www.statestreet.com/about/office-locations/luxembourg/subcustodians.html*.

Conflicts of interest

The Depositary is part of an international group of companies and businesses that, in the ordinary course of their business, act simultaneously for a large number of clients, as well as for their own account, which may result in actual or potential conflicts. Conflicts of interest arise where the Depositary or its affiliates engage in activities under the Custodian Agreement or under separate contractual or other arrangements. Such activities may include:

providing nominee, administration, registrar and transfer agency, research, securities lending agent, investment management, financial advice and/or other advisory services to the Company;

engaging in banking, sales and trading transactions including foreign exchange, derivative, principal lending, broking, market making or other financial transactions with the Company, either as principal and in the interests of itself, or for other clients.

In connection with the above activities, the Depositary or its affiliates:

will seek to profit from such activities and are entitled to receive and retain any profits or compensation in any form and are not bound to disclose to, the Company, the nature or amount of any such profits or compensation including any fee, charge, commission, revenue share, spread, mark-up, mark-down, interest, rebate, discount, or other benefit received in connection with any such activities;

may buy, sell, issue, deal with or hold, securities or other financial products or instruments as principal acting in its own interests, the interests of its affiliates or for its other clients;

(vi) may trade in the same or opposite direction to the transactions undertaken, including based upon information in its possession that is not available to the Company;

(vii) may provide the same or similar services to other clients including competitors of the Company;

(viii) may be granted creditors' rights by the Company which it may exercise.

The Company may use an affiliate of the Depositary to execute foreign exchange, spot or swap transactions for the account of the Company. In such instances the affiliate shall be acting in a principal capacity and not as a broker, agent or fiduciary of the Company. The affiliate will seek to profit from these transactions and is entitled to retain and not disclose any profit to the Company. The affiliate shall enter into such transactions on the terms and conditions agreed with the Company.

Where cash belonging to the Company is deposited with an affiliate being a bank, a potential conflict arises in relation to the interest (if any) which the affiliate may pay or charge to such account and the fees or other benefits which it may derive from holding such cash as banker and not as trustee.

The Investment Manager or the Management Company may also be a client or counterparty of the Depositary or its affiliates.

The Company pays the Depositary a remuneration for its services based on the net asset value of the respective Subfund at the end of each month and is payable monthly in arrears. In addition, the Depositary is entitled to payment to recover expenses and the fees charged, in turn, by other correspondent banks.

SSB-LUX is part of a company operating globally. In connection with the settlement of subscriptions and redemptions and the fostering of business relations, data and information about customers, their business relationship with SSB-LUX (including information about the beneficial owner) as well as, to the extent legally permissible, information about business transactions may be transmitted to affiliated entities or groups of companies of SSB-LUX abroad, to its representatives abroad or to the management company or the company. These service providers and the management company or society are required to keep the information confidential and use it only for the purposes for which they have been made available to them. The data protection laws in foreign countries may differ from the Privacy Policy in Luxembourg and provide a lower standard of protection.

12. UCI ADMINISTRATOR AND PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT; REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

SSB-LUX has been appointed to provide services as the UCI Administrator and Principal Paying Agent and as Registrar and Transfer Agent. Such services include among others, the registrar function, the NAV calculation and accounting function, and the client communication function, as laid out in CSSF Circular 22/811, as may be replaced, amended or restated from time to time. The aforementioned functions have not been delegated and are assumed by SSB-LUX.

The Company pays SSB-LUX a remuneration for its services which is based on the net asset value of the respective Subfund at the end of each month, payable monthly in arrears.

13. GENERAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT ADVICE AND/OR INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

The Company and the Management Company have authorised various specialist financial services providers to act in this capacity as investment advisers ("**Investment Advisers**") and/or investment managers ("**Investment Managers**") for one or more Subfunds. The Investment Advisers and/or Investment Managers of the individual Subfunds are listed in the respective Special Part under "Investment Advisers" and/or "Investment Managers".

The Investment Advisers can make recommendations for investing the assets of the corresponding Subfunds, taking into account their investment objectives, policy and limits.

The Investment Managers are automatically authorised to effect investments directly for the corresponding Subfunds.

The Investment Advisers and Investment Managers may, as a matter of principle, make use of the assistance of affiliated companies in the performance of their duties, under their own responsibility and supervision, and are authorised to appoint sub-investment advisers and/or sub-investment managers.

The Investment Managers and/or Investment Advisers shall receive a fee for their work from the net asset value of the Subfund concerned; said fee is detailed in the respective Special Part in the section "Fees and Costs".

The Management Company is not obliged to do business with any broker. Transactions may be carried out through the Investment Advisor or Investment Manager or affiliated companies, provided their terms and conditions are comparable with those of other brokers or traders and regardless of whether they make a profit from such transactions. Although in general the Company seeks to pay favourable and competitive commissions, the cheapest brokerage or the most favourable margin is not paid in every case.

14. PAYING AGENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES

The Company or the Management Company has concluded agreements with various paying agents and/or representatives concerning the provision of certain administrative services, the distribution of Shares or the representation of the Company in various countries of distribution. The fees charged by paying agents and representatives may be borne by the Company, as agreed in each case. Furthermore, the paying agents and representatives may be entitled to the reimbursement of all reasonable costs that have been duly incurred in connection with the performance of their respective duties.

The paying agents or (processing) establishments necessitated by the local regulations on distribution specified in the Company's various countries of distribution, for example correspondent banks, may charge the shareholder additional costs and expenses, in particular the transaction costs entailed by customer orders, in accordance with the particular institution's scale of charges.

15. DISTRIBUTORS

The Company or the Management Company may, in accordance with the applicable laws, appoint distributors ("**Distributors**") responsible for offering and selling the Shares of various Subfunds in all countries in which the offering and selling of such Shares is permitted. The Distributors are authorised to retain a subscription fee for the Shares they have sold, or to waive all or part of the subscription fee.

The Distributors are entitled, taking into account the applicable national laws and practices in the country of distribution, to also offer Shares in connection with savings plans. In this respect, the Distributor is authorised in particular:

(a) to offer savings plans of several years' duration, giving details of the terms and modalities and the initial subscription amount and recurrent subscriptions; it being specified that amounts below the minimum subscription amount applicable to subscriptions according to this Prospectus may be accepted;

(b) to offer more favourable terms and conditions for savings plans in respect of selling, switching and redemption fees than the maximum rates otherwise quoted in this Prospectus for the issue, switching and redemption of Shares.

The terms and conditions of such savings plans, particularly with regard to fees, are based on the law of the country of distribution, and may be obtained from the local Distributors that offer such savings plans.

A Distributor is also authorised, taking into account the applicable national laws and rules and regulations in the country of distribution, to include Shares as the investment component in a fund-linked life assurance policy, and to offer Shares to the public in this indirect form. The legal relationship between the Company or the Management Company, the Distributor or insurance company and the shareholders or policyholders is governed by the life assurance policy and the applicable laws.

The Distributors and SSB-LUX must at all times comply with the provisions of the Luxembourg law on the prevention of money laundering, and in particular the law of 7th July 1989, which amends the

law of 19th February 1973 on the sale of pharmaceuticals and the combating of drug dependency, the law of 12th November 2004 on the combating of money laundering and terrorist financing and the law of 5th April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended, as well as other relevant regulations of the government of Luxembourg or of supervisory authorities.

Subscribers of Shares must, inter alia, prove their identity to the Distributor and/or SSB-LUX or the Company, whichever accepts their subscription request. The Distributor and/or SSB-LUX or the Company must request from subscribers the following identity papers: in the case of natural persons a certified copy of the passport/identity card (certified by the Distributor or sales agent or the local government administration); in the case of companies or other legal entities a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation, a certified copy of the extract from the commercial register, a copy of the latest published annual accounts and the full names of the beneficial owners.

The Distributor must ensure that the aforementioned identification procedure is strictly applied. The Company and the Management Company may at any time require confirmation of compliance from the Distributor or SSB-LUX. SSB-LUX checks compliance with the aforementioned rules in all subscription/redemption requests which it receives from Distributors in countries with non-equivalent money laundering regulations. In case of doubt as to the identity of the party applying for subscription or redemption because of inadequate, inaccurate or non-existent identification, SSB-LUX is authorised, without incurring costs, to suspend or reject subscription/redemption applications for the reasons cited above. Distributors must additionally comply with all provisions for the prevention of money laundering which are in force in their own countries.

16. CO-MANAGEMENT

In order to reduce current administration costs and achieve broader diversification of investments, the Company may decide to manage all or part of a Subfund's assets together with assets belonging to other Luxembourg UCIs managed by the same Management Company or the same investment manager and established by the same promoter, or to have some or all of the Subfunds co-managed. In the following paragraphs, the words "co-managed units" generally refer to all Subfunds and units with or between which a given co-management arrangement exists, and the words "co-managed assets" refer to the total assets of those co-managed units managed under the same arrangement.

Under the co-management arrangement, investment and realisation decisions can be made on a consolidated basis for the co-managed units concerned. Each co-managed unit holds a part of the co-managed assets corresponding to the proportion of the total value of the co-managed assets accounted for by its net asset value. This proportional holding is applicable to each category of investments held or acquired under co-management and its existence as such is not affected by investment and/or realisation decisions. Additional investments will be allocated to the co-managed units in the same proportion, and sold assets deducted pro rata from the co-managed assets held by each co-managed unit.

When new Shares are subscribed in a co-managed unit, the subscription proceeds will be allocated to the co-managed units in the new proportion resulting from the increase in the net asset value of the co-managed units to which the subscriptions have been credited, and all categories of investments will be changed by transferring assets from one co-managed unit to the other and thus adapted to the changed situation. Similarly, when Shares in a co-managed unit are redeemed, the required cash may be deducted from the cash held by the co-managed units accordingly, to reflect the changed proportions resulting from the reduction of the net asset value of the co-managed unit to which the redemptions were charged, and in such cases all categories of investments will be adapted to the changed situation. Shareholders should therefore be aware that a co-management arrangement may cause the composition of the portfolio of the Subfund concerned to be influenced by events attributable to other co-managed units, such as subscriptions and redemptions. Provided there are no other changes, subscriptions of Shares in a unit with which a Subfund is co-managed will lead to an increase in that Subfund's cash. Conversely, redemptions of Shares in a unit with which a Subfund is co-managed will lead to a reduction in that Subfund's cash. However, subscriptions and redemptions may be held in the specific account opened for each co-managed unit outside the co-management arrangement and through which subscriptions and redemptions must pass. The possibility of large payments and redemptions being allocated to such specific accounts and of a Subfund ceasing to participate in the co-management arrangement at any time, prevent changes in a Subfund's portfolio caused by other co-managed units if these changes are likely to adversely affect the interests of the Subfund and the shareholders.

If a change in the composition of a Subfund's assets as a result of redemptions or payments of charges and costs relating to another co-managed unit (i.e. not attributable to the Subfund) would

lead to a breach of the investment restrictions applying to that Subfund, the assets concerned will be excluded from the co-management arrangement before the changes are carried out, so that they are not affected by the changes.

Co-managed assets of a Subfund may be co-managed only with assets which are to be invested in accordance with investment objectives and an investment policy compatible with those of the co-managed assets of the Subfund concerned, to ensure that investment decisions are fully compatible with the Subfund's investment policy. Co-managed assets of a Subfund may be managed jointly only with assets for which the Depositary also acts as custodian, to ensure that the Depositary can fully comply with its functions and responsibilities under the 2010 Law. The Depositary must at all times keep the Company's assets separate from those of other co-managed units, and must therefore at all times be able to identify the Company's assets. As co-managed units may be following an investment policy which is not completely the same as that of a Subfund, the joint policy applied may be more restrictive than that of the Subfund.

The Company may end the co-management arrangement at any time and without prior notice.

Shareholders may contact the Company at any time for information on the percentage of assets which is co-managed, and on the units with which such co-management exists at the time of their inquiry. Annual and semi-annual reports are also required to specify the composition and percentage proportions of co-managed assets.

17. DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

General

Shares in the Company have no par value. The Company issues Shares only in registered form for each Subfund. No bearer shares are issued. Ownership of registered Shares is demonstrated by the entry in the shareholders' register.

In principle, no physical Share certificates will be issued.

Shares are also issued in fractions, which are rounded up or down to three decimal places.

Each Share grants an entitlement to share in the profits and result of the respective Subfund. Unless provided otherwise in the Articles or by law, each Share entitles its shareholder to one vote, which he/she may use at the general meeting of shareholders or at other meetings of the Subfund in question either in person or through a proxy. The Shares do not include rights of priority or subscription rights. They will neither currently nor in the future be associated with any outstanding options or special rights. The Shares are transferable without restriction unless the Company, in accordance with its Articles, has restricted ownership of the Shares to specific persons or organisations ("restricted category of purchasers").

Share Categories

In the respective Special Part of the full Prospectus, the Company may provide for the issuance of distributing and accumulating Shares for each Subfund. Distributing Shares entitle the shareholder to a dividend, as determined at the general meeting of shareholders. Accumulating Shares do not entitle the shareholder to a dividend. When dividend payments are made, the dividend amounts are deducted from the net asset value of the distributing Shares. The net asset value of the accumulating Shares, on the other hand, remains unchanged.

Furthermore, in the respective Special Part of the full Prospectus, the Company may provide for the issue of Share Categories in each Subfund having different minimum subscription amounts, distribution modalities, fee structures and currencies.

Where a Share Category is offered in a currency other than the accounting currency of the Subfund concerned, it must be identified as such. For these additional Share Categories the Company may, in relation to the Subfund concerned, hedge the Shares in these Share Categories against the accounting currency of the Subfund. Where such currency hedging is applied, the Company may, in relation to the Subfund concerned and exclusively for this Share Category, enter into foreign-exchange forward transactions, currency futures transactions, currency options transactions and currency swaps, in order to preserve the value of the currency of the Share Category against the accounting currency of the Subfund. Where such transactions are performed, the effects of this hedging shall be reflected in the net asset value and hence in the performance of the Share Category. Similarly, any costs arising as a result of such hedging transactions shall be borne by the Share Category in which they were incurred. Such hedging transactions may be performed regardless of whether the value of the currency of the Share Category rises or falls in relation to the accounting

currency of the Subfund. Therefore, where such hedging is carried out, it may protect the shareholder in the corresponding Share Category against a fall in the value of the accounting currency in relation to the currency of the Share Category, though it may also prevent the shareholder from profiting from an increase in the value of the accounting currency. Shareholders' attention is drawn to the fact that complete protection cannot be guaranteed. Furthermore, no guarantee can be given that shareholders of the hedged categories will not be exposed to influences of currencies other than the currency of the Share Category concerned.

Notwithstanding the provision of the previous paragraph relating to the exclusive allocation of the transactions to a specific Share Category, it cannot be ruled out that hedging transactions for one Share Category of a Subfund may impair the net asset value of the other Share Categories in the same Subfund. This is due to the fact that there is no legal segregation of liabilities between the individual Share Categories.

The Board of Directors of the Company may decide at any time for all Subfunds to issue new or further Share Categories in a currency other than the accounting currency. The time at which such additional Share Categories are initially issued and the initial issue price will be available from time to time on www.carnegroup.com.

18. ISSUE OF SHARES

General Information on the Issue

The Shares are offered for sale on each Valuation Day (as defined below in the chapter "Calculation of Net Asset Value") following the initial issue.

Subscription requests can either be sent to one of the Distributors, which will forward them to SSB-LUX, or directly to the Company, or to SSB-LUX (cf. below, sub-heading "Nominee Service").

The application procedure (application and confirmation, and registration) is set out in the Special Part under "Application procedure".

All subscriptions received by SSB-LUX by no later than 15:00 hours Luxembourg local time (the cut-off time) on a Valuation Day will be processed at the issue price determined on the following Valuation Day unless otherwise specified in the Special Part. Subscriptions received after this time by SSB-LUX will be made at the issue price of the next Valuation Day. To ensure punctual forwarding to SSB-LUX, applications filed with Distributors in Luxembourg or abroad may be subject to earlier cut-off times for delivery of subscription applications. These times can be obtained from the Distributor concerned.

The Company or the Management Company may set different cut-off times for certain groups of shareholders, for example, for shareholders in distribution countries in which this is justified by a different time zone. If such times are set, the valid cut-off time must as a matter of principle be earlier than the time at which the net asset value in question is calculated. Different cut-off times may be agreed separately either with the distribution countries concerned or be published in an appendix to the full Prospectus or in another marketing document used in the distribution countries concerned.

Hence Shares are subscribed for an unknown net asset value (forward pricing).

Irrespective of this, the Company or the Management Company may instruct the Transfer Agent to deem subscription applications to have been received only when the total amount of the subscription has been received by the Depositary ("**Cleared funds settlement**"). Subscription applications received on the same Valuation Day are to be treated equally. The issue price applicable to subscriptions processed in accordance with this procedure shall be that of the Valuation Day after receipt of the subscription amount by the Depositary.

Issue Price/Subscription Fees

The issue price is based on the net asset value per Share on the relevant Valuation Day; the issue price is determined or rounded according to the principles set out in the Special Part of the respective Subfund, plus any applicable subscription fee charged by the Distributor or the Company. Special price-setting procedures (e.g. "**Swing Pricing**"), may be set in the Special Part. Further details of the issue price may be obtained from the registered office of the Company.

The subscription fee which is payable to a Distributor or the Company is expressed as a percentage of the amount invested and may not exceed a maximum of 5% of the respective net asset value.

In addition, a Distributor is entitled, according to the respective Special Part, to offer the Shares without a subscription fee ("no-load") and in return to charge a redemption fee on redemption of the

Shares of up to 3% of the relevant net asset value. The maximum amount of the subscription or redemption fee may be set lower for each Subfund in the respective Special Part.

In the case of large orders the Distributor and the Company may waive in full or in part the subscription fee to which they are entitled. If the subscription fee is payable to the Company, the latter may charge the subscription fee on a particular day only at the same rate on comparable orders within a Subfund.

Minimum Investment

In the respective Special Part of the Prospectus the Company may set minimum investment amounts or a minimum number of Shares to be subscribed or held for individual Subfunds and/or Share Categories.

Payments

In principle, the shareholders are entered in the register on the day on which the incoming subscription is recorded in the accounts. The value of the total amount of the subscription must be credited to the respectively named account in the currency of the relevant Subfund or the relevant Share Category within a time limit of a number of Luxembourg banking days as determined in the respective Special Part during the initial issue period, and upon expiry of the initial issue period or thereafter within a time limit of a number of Luxembourg banking days as determined in the respective Special Part or, as the case may be, according to any national regulations that may be applicable after the relevant Valuation Day. The Company or the Management Company are automatically authorised to subsequently reject and reverse-process applications for which the subscription amount is not received within the specified time-limit.

If, however, the Company or the Management Company has instructed the Transfer Agent to deem subscription applications to have been received only when the total amount of the subscription has been received by the Depositary ("**Cleared funds settlement**"), the shareholders' names will be entered in the register on the day on which the subscription amount is recorded in the accounts.

A purchaser should instruct his/her bank to transfer the amount due to the corresponding currency account of SSB-LUX, as listed below, for the beneficiary, MULTIFLEX SICAV; the exact identity of the subscriber(s), the Subfund(s) to be subscribed and if applicable the Share Category and if applicable the currency within the Subfund to be subscribed must be indicated.

Payments in the respective currencies must have been credited to the following accounts on the day indicated for this purpose in the Special Part. In case payments are credited late, the subscriber may be charged debit interest, if applicable:

Ccy	Correspondent Bank BIC	Beneficiary Account number	Beneficiary Account name
CHF	BOFACH2X (Bank of America Zurich)	CH25 0872 6000 0510 25017	Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) SA
EUR	BOFALULLX (Bank of America Luxembourg)	LU70 7780 0000 1105 8011	Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) SA
GBP	BOFAGB22 (Bank of America London)	GB95 BOFA 1650 5088 8940 11	Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) SA
SGD	BOFASG2X (Bank of America Singapore)	73348-017	Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) SA
USD	BOFAUS3N (Bank of America New York)	6550868152	Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) SA

Once the subscription application has been processed, an order confirmation will be issued, which will be sent to the shareholder no later than one day after the order has been executed.

In-Kind Contribution

In exceptional cases, a subscription can take the form of an in-kind contribution, in whole or in part, under the following conditions:

- The composition of the in-kind contribution must be consistent with the investment limits contained in the General Part and with the investment objectives and policy described in the respective Special Part.
- The valuation of the in-kind contribution must be confirmed independently by the Company's auditor.

- The cost of the in-kind contribution (particularly for the independent audit report) will be borne by the investor/s contributing in kind.

Nominee Service

Investors can subscribe to Shares directly from the Company. Investors may also purchase Shares in a Subfund by using the nominee service offered by the relevant Distributor or its correspondent bank. A Distributor or its correspondent bank with registered office in a country with equivalent anti-money laundering regulations subscribes to and holds the Shares as a nominee in its own name but for the account of the investor. The Distributor or correspondent bank then confirms the subscription of the Shares to the investor by means of a letter of confirmation. Distributors that offer nominee services either have their registered office in a country with equivalent anti-money laundering regulations or execute their transactions through a correspondent bank with registered office in a country with equivalent anti-money laundering regulations.

Investors who use the nominee service may issue instructions to the nominee regarding the exercise of the votes conferred by their Shares and at any time may request direct ownership by submitting a request in writing to the relevant Distributor or to the Depositary.

The Company draws investors' attention to the fact that each investor can only assert his/her investor's rights (in particular the right to take part in shareholders' meetings) in their entirety directly against the Company if the investor him-/herself is enrolled in his/her own name in the Company's register of shareholders. In cases where an investor makes his/her investment in the Company via an intermediary, which makes the investment in its own name but for the investor's account, not all investor's rights can necessarily be asserted by the investor directly against the Company. Investors are advised to obtain information on their rights.

Where investors subscribe to or redeem Shares in the Company through financial intermediaries, such investors are generally not recorded directly in the shareholder's register. Rather, the use of one or more intermediaries to subscribe or redeem Shares in the Company often implies that any such subscription or redemption requests are aggregated on behalf of several investors at the level of the intermediary who then appears in the shareholders' register. Therefore, investors should note that their rights may be affected when compensation is paid out in case of errors/non-compliance at the level of the Company, or a subfund thereof.

Restrictions

The Company reserves the right to reject subscription applications in full or in part. In this case any payments already made or credit balances would be transferred back to the applicant.

In addition, the Company or the Management Company may refuse to accept new applications from new investors for a specific period if this is in the interests of the Company and/or shareholders, including in situations where the Company or a Subfund have reached a size such that they can no longer make suitable investments.

Subscriptions and redemptions are made for investment purposes only. Neither the Company nor the Management Company nor SSB-LUX will permit market timing or any other excessive trading practices. Such practices may be detrimental to the performance of the Company and its Subfunds and may impair management of the portfolio. To minimise these negative consequences, the Company, the Management Company and SSB-LUX reserve the right to reject subscription and switching applications from investors whom they believe to be engaging in, or to have engaged in, such practices or whose practices would adversely affect the other shareholders.

The Company or the Management Company may also compulsorily redeem the Shares of a shareholder engaging in or having engaged in such practices. They shall not be liable for any gain or loss resulting from such rejected applications or compulsory redemptions.

19. REDEMPTION OF SHARES

General information about redemption

Applications for redemption of Shares must be sent by shareholders in writing, either directly or via one of the Distributors, to reach SSB-LUX by no later than 15:00 hours Luxembourg local time (the "cut-off time") on the day before the Valuation Day (unless otherwise specified in the Special Part) on which the Shares are to be redeemed. To ensure punctual forwarding to SSB-LUX, applications filed with Distributors in Luxembourg or abroad may be subject to earlier cut-off times for delivery of redemption applications. These times can be obtained from the Distributor concerned.

The Company or the Management Company may set different cut-off times for certain groups of shareholders, for example, for shareholders in distribution countries in which this is justified by a different time zone. If such times are set, the valid cut-off time must as a matter of principle be earlier than the time at which the net asset value in question is calculated. Different cut-off times may be agreed separately either with the distribution countries concerned or be published in an appendix to the full Prospectus or in another marketing document used in the distribution countries concerned.

Hence, Shares are redeemed at an unknown net asset value (forward pricing).

A correctly submitted application for redemption is irrevocable, except in the case of and during the period of a suspension or postponement of redemptions.

Applications for redemption received by SSB-LUX after the cut-off time will be executed one Valuation Day later, with the proviso that the Company is not obliged to redeem more than 10% of the currently issued Shares in a Subfund on one Valuation Day or within a period of seven (7) successive Valuation Days.

Once the redemption application has been processed, an order confirmation will be issued, which will be sent to the shareholder no later than one day after the order has been executed.

If the fulfilment of a redemption application for part of the Shares of a Subfund leads to a situation in which the share ownership in one of these Subfunds afterwards amounts to a total of less than a minimum amount mentioned in the Special Part for the respective Subfund or to less than a minimum number otherwise fixed by the Board of Directors, the Company is entitled to take back all the remaining Shares which the shareholder concerned owns in this Subfund.

Payments are usually made in the currency of the relevant Subfund or, as applicable, the relevant Share Category, within five (5) banking days in Luxembourg after the respective Valuation Day. If in the case of redemptions owing to exceptional circumstances the liquidity of the investment assets of a Subfund should not be sufficient for payment within this period, payment will be made as soon as possible but, as far as is legally permissible, without interest.

The value of Shares at the time of redemption may be higher or lower than their purchase price, depending on the market value of the Company's assets at the time of purchase/redemption.

Redemption price/Redemption fee

The price of each Share submitted for redemption ("redemption price") is based on the net asset value per Share of the Subfund concerned that is valid on the Valuation Day, with the redemption price being determined or rounded according to the principles set out in the relevant Special Part. Special price-setting procedures (e.g. "Swing Pricing"), may be set in the Special Part). The prerequisite for the calculation of the redemption price on the Valuation Day is receipt of the redemption application by the Company.

If no subscription fee has been charged ("no-load"), the Distributor is entitled to charge a redemption fee of up to 3% of the relevant net asset value per Share, provided that this is stipulated in the corresponding Special Part of the full Prospectus. The maximum amount of the redemption fee may be set lower for each Subfund in the Special Part of the Prospectus.

The Redemption Price may be obtained from the registered office of the Company or from one of the Distributors and from the different publications.

If, under exceptional circumstances, redemption applications lead to a situation in which one or more assets of the Subfund concerned have to be sold at below their value, the Board of Directors of the Company may decide that the spread between the actual value and the sale value attained be debited proportionally to the redemption applicant concerned, in favour of the Subfund. The amount of the debit is a maximum of 2% and may be determined by the Board of Directors at its discretion and taking into account the interests of all shareholders. The shareholders are to be informed of any measure that may be taken.

Redemption in kind

In special cases the Company's Board of Directors may decide, at the request or with the agreement of a shareholder, to pay the redemption proceeds to the shareholder in the form of a full or partial payment in kind. It must be ensured that all shareholders are treated equally and the auditor of the Company's annual financial report must independently confirm the valuation of the payment in kind.

Redemption deferral

The Board of Directors may decide to postpone the redemption or switching of Shares until further notice if, on a Valuation Day or during a period of seven (7) successive Valuation Days, the Company receives applications for redemption or switching corresponding to more than 10% of the Shares of a Subfund that have been issued at that time. In the shareholders' interests, such a postponement must be lifted again as quickly as possible. The Special Parts may also provide for different modalities for individual Subfunds. Such applications for redemption or switching that have been affected by a postponement will take precedence over applications received subsequently.

If the calculation of the net asset value is suspended or redemption is postponed, Shares offered for redemption will be redeemed on the next Valuation Day after the suspension of valuation of the net asset value or the postponement of redemption has ended, at the net asset value applying on that day, unless the redemption request has previously been revoked in writing.

Liquidation of Subfunds

If, over a period of sixty (60) successive Valuation Days, the total net asset value of all outstanding Shares should fall below twenty-five (25) million Swiss francs or the equivalent in another currency, the Company may, within three (3) months of the occurrence of such a situation, notify all shareholders in writing that, following appropriate notification, all Shares will be redeemed at the net asset value applicable on the appointed Valuation Day (less the trading and other fees decided on and/or estimated by the Board of Directors, as described in the full Prospectus, and less the liquidation costs). This is without prejudice to the legal provisions governing liquidation of the Company.

If, for whatever reason, the net asset value of a Subfund remains below ten (10) million Swiss francs (or the equivalent value if the Subfund has a different currency) for a period of sixty (60) successive days or if the Board of Directors deems it appropriate on account of changes in the economic or political circumstances which affect the Subfund concerned, or if it is in the shareholders' interests, the Board of Directors may, once it has informed the shareholders concerned in advance, redeem all (but not only some) Shares of the Subfund concerned, at the net asset value applicable on the Valuation Day appointed for this purpose (less the trading and other fees decided on and/or estimated by the Board of Directors, as described in the full Prospectus, and less the liquidation costs), but without any other redemption fee.

The liquidation of a Subfund in conjunction with the compulsory redemption of all Shares concerned for reasons other than that given in the previous paragraph, may only be carried out with the prior consent given by the shareholders of the Subfund to be liquidated at a properly convened meeting of the shareholders of the Subfund concerned. Such a resolution may be passed with no quorum requirement and with a majority of 50% of the Shares present or represented.

Any liquidation proceeds which could not be paid out to the shareholders after completion of the liquidation of a Subfund will be deposited with the *Caisse de Consignation* in Luxembourg in favour of the beneficiaries, in accordance with Article 146 of the 2010 Law and will be forfeited after thirty (30) years.

Merging of Subfunds

In addition, the Board of Directors may, once it has informed the shareholders concerned in advance in the manner required by law, merge a Subfund with another Subfund of the Company or with another UCITS in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC, or with a subfund thereof.

A merger decided on by the Board of Directors, which is to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the 2010 Law, is binding on the shareholders of the Subfund concerned after expiry of a 30-day period from the corresponding notification of the shareholders concerned. During this notification period, the shareholders may return their Shares to the Company without paying a redemption fee, with the exception of the sums retained by the Company to cover costs connected with disinvestments. The above-mentioned time-limit ends five (5) banking days before the Valuation Day that is determining for the merger.

A merger of one or more Subfunds, as a result of which the SICAV ceases to exist, must be resolved by the general meeting and be recorded by the notary public. No quorum is required for such decisions and a simple majority of the shareholders present or represented is sufficient.

Merger or liquidation of Share Categories

In addition, the Board of Directors may, once it has informed the shareholders concerned in advance, merge a Share Category with another Share Category of the Company, or liquidate said Share Category. A merger of Share Categories is conducted on the basis of the net asset value on the Valuation Day that is determining for the merger and is confirmed by the Company's auditor.

20. SWITCHING OF SHARES

In principle, each shareholder is entitled to request that some or all of his/her Shares be switched to Shares in another Subfund on a Valuation Day which can be used for both Subfunds and, within a Subfund, that Shares of one Share Category be switched to Shares of another Share Category, according to the switching formula below and in keeping with the principles laid down by the Board of Directors for each Subfund.

The Board of Directors is entitled to define these switching possibilities more precisely for each Subfund and for each Share Category by imposing restrictions and limitations on the frequency of switching applications, the Subfunds for which switching is possible and the levying of any switching fee; these restrictions are described in more detail in the relevant "Special Part" in the section "Switching of Shares".

Shares can be switched on every Valuation Day at the issue price valid on this day, provided that the switching application is received by SSB-LUX by no later than 15:00 hours Luxembourg time (cut-off time) on the day before the Valuation Day (unless otherwise specified in the Special Part). Switching of Shares is also governed by the provisions concerning cut-off time and forward pricing (cf. the sections "Issue of Shares" and "Redemption of Shares").

An application should be submitted either directly to the Company, to SSB-LUX, or to one of the Distributors. The application must contain the following information: The number of Shares in the Subfund to be switched or in the Share Category to be switched and the desired new Subfund or Share Category and the value ratio according to which the Shares are to be distributed in each Subfund or each Share Category if more than one new Subfund or Share Category is desired.

The Company applies the following formula to calculate the number of Shares into which the shareholder would like to switch his/her holding:

$$A = \frac{[(B \times C) - E] \times F}{D}$$

where:

A = Number of Shares to be issued in the new Subfund or Share Category;

B = Number of Shares in the Subfund or Share Category originally held;

C = Redemption Price per Share of the Subfund or Share Category originally held, less any selling costs;

D = Issue price per Share of the new Subfund or Share Category, less reinvestment costs;

E = Switching fee charged, if any (max. 2% of the net asset value), with comparable switching applications on the same day being charged the same switching fee;

F = Exchange rate; if the old and new Subfunds or Share Categories have the same currency, the exchange rate is 1.

Any switching fee that is charged is paid to the Distributor concerned.

21. DISTRIBUTIONS

The Board of Directors proposes to the general meeting of shareholders a reasonable annual dividend payment for the distributing Shares in the Subfunds, ensuring that the net asset value does not fall below the minimum capital of the Company.

Subject to the same limitation, the Board of Directors may also fix interim dividends. Any Special Part of this Prospectus may foresee to issue Shares for which a regular interim dividend is planned which is to be paid in the intervals described in the respective Special Part (for example, monthly) in the currency of the Subfund or of the respective Share Category.

In the case of accumulating Shares, no dividend payments are made. Instead, the values allocated to the accumulating Shares are reinvested for the benefit of the shareholders holding them.

The dividends determined are published on www.carnegroup.com and, as the case may be, in other media designated by the Company from time to time.

Distributions take place, in principle, within one (1) month of the fixing of the dividend in the currency of the Subfund or Share Category concerned. A shareholder may request that his/her dividends also be paid in another currency established by the Management Company, using the exchange rates applicable at the time and at the shareholder's expense. Dividends on distributing Shares are paid to the shareholders entered in the Company's book of registered shareholders.

Claims for dividends which have not been asserted within five (5) years shall be forfeited and revert to the Subfund in question.

22. CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value of a Subfund and the net asset value of the Share Categories issued in the Subfund are determined in the applicable currency on every Valuation Day – as defined below – except in the cases of suspension described in the section "Suspension of calculation of net asset value, and of the issue, redemption and switching of Shares". Unless other provisions are made in the Special Part relating to a particular Subfund, the Valuation Day for each Subfund is every Luxembourg banking day which is not a normal public holiday for the stock exchanges or other markets which represent the basis for valuation of a major part of the net asset value of the corresponding Subfund. The total net asset value of a Subfund represents the market value of the assets held by the Subfund (the "assets of the Subfund") less its liabilities. The net asset value of a Share of a Share Category of a Subfund is determined by dividing the total of all assets allocated to this Category, minus the liabilities allocated to this Category, by all outstanding Shares of the same Category of the Subfund concerned. The net asset values of the Subfunds are calculated in accordance with the valuation regulations and guidelines ("valuation regulations") laid down in the Articles and issued by the Board of Directors.

The valuation of securities held by a Subfund and listed on a stock exchange or on another regulated market is based on the latest available price on the principal market on which these securities are traded, using a procedure for determining prices accepted by the Board of Directors.

The valuation of securities whose prices are not representative and all other eligible assets (including securities not listed on a stock exchange or traded on a regulated market) is based on their probable realisation value determined with care and in good faith by or, if applicable, under the supervision of the Board of Directors.

All assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than that of the Subfund in question are converted using the exchange rate to be determined at the time of valuation.

The net asset value determined per Share in a Subfund is considered final once it is confirmed by the Board of Directors or an authorised member of the Board of Directors or an authorised representative of the Board of Directors, except in the case of a manifest error.

In its annual reports, the Company must include an audited consolidated financial statement for all Subfunds in Swiss francs.

If, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, and as a result of particular circumstances, the calculation of the net asset value of a Subfund in the applicable currency is either not reasonably possible or is disadvantageous for the shareholders in the Company, the calculation of the net asset value, the issue price and the Redemption Price may temporarily be carried out in another currency.

The derivatives and structured products used in the individual Subfunds are valued on a regular basis in accordance with the mark-to-market principle, in other words at the latest available market price.

23. SUSPENSION OF CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE, AND OF THE ISSUE, REDEMPTION AND SWITCHING OF SHARES

The Company may temporarily suspend the calculation of the NAV of each Subfund and the issue and redemption of Shares in the Subfund, as well as the right to switch Shares of any Subfund into Shares of another Subfund in the following circumstances:

(a) where one or more stock exchanges or other markets which are the basis for valuing a substantial part of the NAV of a Subfund (except on normal public holidays) is closed or where trading is suspended; or

(b) where in the opinion of the Board of Directors it is impossible to sell or to value assets as a result of particular circumstances; or

(c) where the communication technology normally used in determining the price of a security of this Subfund fails or provides only partial functionality; or

(d) where the transfer of monies for the purchase or sale of assets by the Company is impossible; or

(e) in case of a feeder Subfund, if the NAV calculation of the master UCITS is suspended; or

(f) in case of a merger of a Subfund with another Subfund of the Company or with another UCITS (or a subfund thereof), provided that this appears justified to protect the shareholders; or

(g) where, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, circumstances which are beyond the control of the Board of Directors make it impracticable or unfair vis-à-vis the shareholders to continue trading the Shares; or

(h) in case of the Company's liquidation or in the case a notice of termination has been issued in connection with the liquidation of a Subfund or a Share Category.

The Company shall suspend the issue, redemption and switching of Shares without delay when an event resulting in liquidation occurs or such is required by the CSSF.

Shareholders having offered their Shares for redemption or switching shall be notified of the suspension in writing within seven (7) days of such suspension, and shall be immediately informed of the end of such suspension.

The suspension of the issue, redemption and switching of Shares in any one Subfund shall not affect the calculation of the NAV or the issue, redemption and switching of Shares in the other Subfunds.

24. FEES AND COSTS

Lump-Sum Fee or Management Fee

A general maximum fee ("lump-sum fee") is charged on the basis of the net asset value of the respective Subfund and debited to the latter for the activity of the Management Company, Depositary, UCI Administrator and Principal Paying Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent, the investment managers or investment advisers, paying agents, representatives and distributors (if applicable) and for further advisory and support activities.

As an alternative to the lump-sum fee described in the above paragraph, each Special Part of this Prospectus may provide that on the basis of the net asset value of the respective Subfund, an annual maximum fee be debited to the latter for the management of and advisory services to the securities portfolio and for related administrative and, if applicable, marketing services ("**Management Fee**"). In the case of the Management Fee, the remuneration of the Management Company, Depositary, UCI Administrator and Principal Paying Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent is paid separately and amounts to a maximum of 0.40% p.a. ("**Servicing Fee**"). Where this is expressly foreseen in the Special Part, the Servicing Fee may amount to a maximum of 0.50%. The Special Part may foresee a minimum amount for the Servicing Fee for the case that the percentage mentioned does not cover the effective administration costs.

The amount of the lump-sum fee or the Management Fee is indicated for each Subfund in the respective Special Part in the section "Fees and Costs". The fee is calculated on each Valuation Day and is payable monthly in arrears.

Additional Charges

The Company also pays costs relating to its business operations. These include, inter alia, the following:

Costs of operational management and supervision of the Company's business, for taxes, costs of legal and auditing services, annual and semi-annual reports and prospectuses, publication costs in relation to the convening of the general meeting, Share certificates and the payment of dividends, registration fees and other costs arising from or relating to reporting requirements to the authorities in the different distribution countries, sales support, paying agents and representatives, SSB-LUX (provided it is not already included in the aforementioned fee according to the provisions in the Special Part concerned), fees and expenses of the Board of Directors of the Company, insurance premiums, interest, stock exchange listing fees and brokerage fees, the sale and the monitoring of

investments (including, where deemed appropriate for a given Subfund, IT-systems/tools for the purpose of research and/or the evaluation of investments and/or risk management and/or investment controlling and/or reporting) purchase and sale of securities, public charges, license fees, reimbursement of expenses to the Depositary and all other contractual parties of the Company as well as the costs of publishing the net asset value per Share and the Share prices.

Where such expenses and costs apply to all Subfunds equally, each Subfund is charged pro rata the costs corresponding to its share of the volume of the Company's total assets. Where expenses and costs only apply to one or some of the Subfunds, the costs are charged in full to the Subfund or Subfunds in question. Marketing and advertising expenditure may only be charged in individual cases following a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Investments in Target Funds

Subfunds that may invest in other existing UCIs and UCITS (target funds) as part of their investment policy can incur charges at the level of both the target fund and the Subfund. If a Subfund acquires shares of target funds that are managed directly or indirectly by the Management Company, or by a company to which the latter is linked by common management or control or by a substantial direct or indirect shareholding ("related target fund"), no sales or redemption fees may be charged to the investing Subfund by the related target funds when it subscribes to or redeems said Shares.

Performance Fee

In the case of Subfunds with qualified administrative expenditure, an additional performance-related fee ("**Performance Fee**"), as defined in the Special Part of the Subfunds concerned, may be provided for, to be paid to the Investment Adviser or Investment Manager. The Performance Fee is calculated on the basis of the performance per Share and is measured according to a percentage of that portion of realised profit that is above a predetermined benchmark (Hurdle Rate) and/or above a so-called High Water Mark for these Shares, as defined for the Subfunds concerned in the Special Part.

Launch Costs

All fees, costs and expenses payable by the Company are first charged against income, and only subsequently against the capital. The costs and expenditure for the organisation and registration of the Company as a UCITS in Luxembourg, which did not exceed CHF 120,000.00, were borne by the Company and written off in equal amounts over a period of five (5) years from the date they arose. The costs of setting-up, launching and registering an additional Subfund are charged to this Subfund by the Company and written off in equal amounts over a period of five (5) years from the date this Subfund was launched.

Incentives

The Management Company, individual employees of the latter or outside service providers may under certain circumstances receive or grant pecuniary or other advantages which could, as the case may be, be regarded as incentives. The main provisions of the relevant agreements on fees, commissions, and/or gratifications offered or granted in non-pecuniary form are available for inspection in summary form at the registered office of the Company. Details are available on request from the Management Company.

25. TAXATION

The following summary is based on the law and the practices currently valid and applied in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which are subject to alteration in the course of time.

25.1 The Company

Luxembourg

The Company is subject to Luxembourg tax jurisdiction. Under Luxembourg law and according to current practice, the Company is not subject to income tax or to any tax on capital gains in respect of realised or unrealised valuation profits. No taxes are payable in Luxembourg on the issue of Shares, neither are distributions carried out by the Company currently subject to Luxembourg withholding tax.

The Company is subject to an annual tax of 0.05% of the net asset value reported at the end of each quarter, and which is payable quarterly. However, to the extent that parts of the Company's assets are invested in other Luxembourg UCITS and/or UCI which are subject to the tax, those parts are not taxed in the Company.

The net asset value which corresponds to a Share Category for "institutional investors" within the meaning of Luxembourg tax legislation, as described in the corresponding Special Part, if applicable, attracts a reduced tax rate of 0.01% p.a., on the basis of the classification by the Company of the shareholders in this Share Category as institutional investors within the meaning of the tax legislation. This classification is based on the Company's understanding of the present legal situation which may be subject to changes having retroactive effect, which can also lead to a tax rate of 0.05% being charged retroactively.

In general

Capital gains and income from dividends, interest and interest payments which the Company generates from its investments in other countries may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax or capital gains tax at different rate levels in those countries. It is often not possible for the Company to take advantage of tax breaks due to existing double taxation agreements between Luxembourg and these countries or because of local regulations. Should this situation change in future and a lower tax rate result in tax refunds to the Company, the net asset value of the respective Subfunds as at the original time the tax was withheld will not be recalculated; instead the repayments will be made indirectly pro rata to the existing shareholders at the time the refund is made.

25.2 **The Shareholders**

Luxembourg

Under Luxembourg law and according to current practice, shareholders in Luxembourg are not subject to capital gains tax, income tax, gift tax, inheritance tax or other taxes (with the exception of shareholders resident or having their tax domicile or permanent place of business in Luxembourg as well as former residents of Luxembourg, if they hold more than 10% of Company's shares).

Automatic exchange of financial information in the field of taxation

Many countries, including Luxembourg and Switzerland, have already concluded agreements on the automatic exchange of information (**AEOI**) with regard to taxation or are considering concluding such agreements. To this end, a reporting standard has been coordinated within the OECD. This so-called common reporting standard ("**CRS**") forms the framework for the exchange of financial information in the range of taxation between countries.

CRS obliges financial institutions to gather and, as the case may be, report information on financial assets which are kept under custody or administered across the border for taxpayers from countries and territories which participate in the AEOI. This information will be exchanged between the participating countries' tax authorities.

The member countries of the European Union have decided to implement the AEOI and CRS within the EU by means of Directive 2014/107/EU of the Council of 9 December 2014 amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation.

Luxembourg has implemented Directive 2014/107/EU by enacting the Law of 18th December 2015 on the automatic exchange of information regarding financial accounts ("**Financial Accounts Information Exchange Law**") and substantiated by further regulations. Accordingly, from 2016 on, in-scope Luxembourg financial institutions will collect certain investor information relating to the holders of financial accounts (as well as, as the case may be, relating to persons controlling account holders) and, from 2017, will begin reporting this information relating to the reportable accounts to Luxembourg tax authorities. These reports will be transferred by the Luxembourg tax authorities to certain foreign tax authorities, in particular within the EU.

According to the assessment of the Board of Directors, the Company is subject to the Financial Accounts Information Exchange Law in Luxembourg. The Company has been classified as "reporting financial institute" (investment entity) according to the Financial Accounts Information Exchange Law. Therefore, the Company gathers and, as the case may be, reports information relating to account holders pursuant to the principles laid down above.

The Company reserves the right to refuse applications for the subscription of Shares or compulsorily redeem Shares if the information provided by the applicant respectively investors does not meet the requirements of Directive 2014/107/EU and, respectively, of the Financial Accounts Information Exchange Law. Moreover, to fulfil their obligations in Luxembourg under the Financial Accounts Information Exchange Law, respectively, under Directive 2014/107/EU, the Company, the Management Company or the nominees may require, depending on the circumstances, additional

information of the investors in order to comply or dispense with their fiscal identification and, as the case may be, reporting duties.

Applicants and investors are made aware of the Company's duty to transmit information on reportable accounts and their holders as well as, as the case may be, of controlling individuals to the Luxembourg tax authorities, which, depending on the circumstances, may forward this information to certain tax authorities in other countries with which a treaty on the automatic exchange of information has been concluded.

The scope and application of the AEOI or CRS may vary from country to country and the applicable rules may change. It is the responsibility of investors to seek advice on taxes and other consequences (including on the exchange of tax information) which may result from the subscription, ownership, return (redemption), switching and transfer of Shares, as well as distributions, including any regulations regarding the control on the movement of capital.

25.3 Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") of the United States of America ("US")

The US have introduced FATCA to obtain information with respect to foreign financial accounts and investments beneficially owned by certain US taxpayers.

In regards to the implementation of FATCA in Luxembourg, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has signed a Model 1 intergovernmental agreement with the US on 28 March 2014 (the "**Lux IGA**"), which has been transposed into Luxembourg legislation according to the terms of the Law of 24th July 2015 ("**Lux IGA Legislation**"). Under the terms of the Lux IGA, a Luxembourg resident financial institution ("**Lux FI**") will be obliged to comply with the provisions of the Lux IGA Legislation, rather than directly complying with the US Treasury Regulations implementing FATCA. A Lux FI that complies with the requirements of the Lux IGA Legislation will be treated as compliant with FATCA and, as a result, will not be subject to withholding tax under FATCA ("**FATCA Withholding**"), provided the Lux FI properly certifies its FATCA status towards withholding agents.

The Board of Directors considered the Company to be a Lux FI that will need to comply with the requirements of the Lux IGA Legislation and classified the Company and its Subfunds as Sponsored Investment Entities under the Lux IGA. Sponsored Investment Entities qualify for a deemed-compliant status and constitute a Non-Reporting Lux FI under the Lux IGA.

For Sponsorship purposes under the Lux IGA, the Company appointed the Management Company as Sponsoring Entity, which registered in this capacity on the FATCA online registration portal of the US Internal Revenue Service ("**IRS**") and agreed to perform the due diligence, withholding, and FATCA reporting obligations on behalf of the Company ("**Sponsoring Entity Service**").

As determined in the Lux IGA, the Company retains the ultimately responsibility for ensuring that it complies with its obligations under the Lux IGA Legislation, notwithstanding the appointment of the Management Company to act as Sponsoring Entity to the Company.

In the performance of the Sponsoring Entity Service, the Management Company may use the assistance and contribution of sub-contractors, including the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent.

Under the Lux IGA Legislation, the Management Company will be required to report to the Luxembourg Tax Authority certain direct or possibly indirect holdings by certain US investors in the Company, and the payments related hereto, as well as investors that do not comply with the terms of FATCA or with a relevant applicable Intergovernmental Agreement, as of 1 July 2014 and under the terms of the Lux IGA, such information will be onward reported by the Luxembourg Tax Authority to the IRS.

Investors not holding investments in the Company directly as shareholders (i.e. legal holder of records) but via one or several nominees, including but not limited to distributors, platforms, depositaries and other financial intermediaries ("**Nominees**"), should inquire with such Nominees in regard to their FATCA compliance status in order to avoid FATCA information reporting and/ or potentially withholding.

Additional information may be required by the Company, the Management Company or Nominees from investors in order to comply with their obligations under FATCA or under an applicable Intergovernmental Agreement with the US, e.g. depending on the circumstances, to perform or refrain from information reporting and/or potentially withholding, as applicable.

The Company reserves the right to refuse applications for the subscription of Shares or to impose a compulsory redemption of Shares if the information provided by the applicant or shareholder does not meet the requirements of the Company for the fulfilment of its obligations under the Lux IGA or the Lux IGA regulations.

The scope and application of FATCA Withholding and information reporting pursuant to the terms of FATCA and the relevant applicable Intergovernmental Agreements may vary from country to country and is subject to review by the US, Luxembourg and other countries, and the applicable rules may change. Investors should contact their own tax or legal advisers regarding the application of FATCA to their particular circumstances.

26. GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS AND REPORTING

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company takes place on a bank business day in Luxembourg within six (6) months of the end of the financial year. Other extraordinary general meetings of shareholders of the Company or meetings of individual Subfunds or their Share Categories may be held in addition. Notices of general meetings of shareholders and other meetings are issued in accordance with Luxembourg law. They are published in the Luxembourg Official Gazette ("**Mémorial**"), in the Luxembourg newspaper "Luxemburger Wort" and in other media selected by the Board of Directors. The notices contain information about the place and time of the general meeting, the requirements for attending, the agenda and - if necessary - the quorum requirements and majority requirements for resolutions. Furthermore, the invitation to attend the meeting may provide that the quorum and majority requirements be established on the basis of the Shares which have been issued and are outstanding on the fifth day preceding the general meeting at 12.00 midnight (Luxembourg time). A shareholder's rights to take part in and vote at a general meeting will also be determined according to the number of shares he/she owns at that point in time.

The Company's financial year shall commence on 1st July of each year and end on 30th June of the following year.

The annual report containing the audited consolidated annual financial statement of the Company or the Subfunds, as applicable, must be available at the registered office of the Company no later than fifteen (15) days before the annual general meeting. Un-audited semi-annual reports will be available there within two (2) months of the end of the half-year concerned. Copies of these reports may be obtained from the respective national representatives and from SSB-LUX.

In addition to the annual reports and semi-annual reports, which relate to all the Subfunds, separate annual reports and semi-annual reports can also be drawn up for individual Subfunds.

27. APPLICABLE LAW, JURISDICTION

Any legal disputes between the Company, the shareholders, the Depositary, the Management Company, the domiciliary agent, the UCI Administrator and Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Investment Advisers or Investment Managers, the national representatives and the Distributors will be subject to the jurisdiction of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The applicable law will be Luxembourg law in each case. However, the above entities may, in relation to claims from shareholders from other countries, accept the jurisdiction of those countries in which Shares are offered and sold.

28. REMUNERATION POLICY

The Management Company has in place a remuneration policy in line with the UCITS V Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 amending Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities. The remuneration policy sets out principles applicable to the remuneration of senior management, all staff members having a material impact on the risk profile of the financial undertakings as well as all staff members carrying out independent control functions. In particular, the remuneration policy complies with the following principles in a way and to the extent that is appropriate to the size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of the activities of the Management Company:

(a) it is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules or the Articles of the Company;

(b) if and to the extent applicable, the assessment of performance is set in a multi-year framework appropriate to the holding period recommended to the investors of the Company in order to ensure that the assessment process is based on the longer-term performance of the Company and its investment risks and that the actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration is spread over the same period;

(c) it is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the Company and of the Company's shareholders, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest;

(d) fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced and the fixed component represents a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to allow the operation of a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration components, including the possibility to pay no variable remuneration component.

The remuneration policy is determined and reviewed at least on an annual basis by a remuneration committee.

The details of the up-to-date remuneration policy of the Management Company, including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of the persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, including the composition of the remuneration committee, are available on the website https://www.carnegroup.com/policies/, a paper copy will be made available free of charge upon request.

The variable remuneration is not paid through vehicles or methods that facilitate the avoidance of the requirements of the applicable legislation and regulatory requirements. In consideration for its services, the Management Company is entitled to receive fees from the Company as stipulated in this Prospectus.

Additional information which the Management Company must make available to investors in accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations including, but not limited to, shareholder complaints handling procedures, the management of activities giving rise to actual or potential conflicts of interest and the voting rights policy of the Management Company, shall be available at the registered office of the Management Company.

29. DOCUMENTS FOR INSPECTION

Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg during normal business hours on every bank business day in Luxembourg and at the offices of the respective national representatives on their business days:

(a) the investment advisory or investment management agreements, the Fund Management Contract, the agreements with the Depositary, the domiciliary agent, the UCI Administrator and Principal Paying Agent, the Registrar and Transfer Agent. These agreements may be amended with the approval of both contracting parties;

(b) the Articles of the Company.

The following documents may be obtained free of charge on request:

(a) the currently valid Key Investor Information Document and the full Prospectus;

(b) the most recent annual and semi-annual reports.

The Articles, the Key Investor Information Document, the full Prospectus, the Group Compensation Policy of the Management Company and the annual and semi-annual reports may also be obtained on the website www.carnegroup.com.

In the event of contradictions between the above-mentioned English-language documents and any translations thereof, the English-language version shall be the authentic text. This is without prejudice to mandatory conflicting regulations governing distribution and marketing in jurisdictions in which the Company's Shares have been lawfully distributed.

30. DATA PROTECTION INFORMATION

Prospective investors should note that by completing the application form they are providing information to the Company, which may constitute personal data within the meaning of the Coordinated Text of the Law of 2 August 2002 on the Protection of Persons with regard to the Processing of Personal Data and Amendments thereto as may be amended or re-enacted from time

to time, including any statutory instruments and regulations that may be made pursuant thereto from time to time, and including any amendments to any of the foregoing and the General Data Protection Regulation (EU 2016/679) ("**GDPR**") (together the Data Protection Acts). This data will be used for the purposes of client identification and the subscription process, administration, transfer agency, statistical analysis, market research and to comply with any applicable legal or regulatory requirements, disclosure to the Company (its delegates and agents) and, if an applicant's consent is given, for direct marketing purposes.

Data may be disclosed to third parties including:

(a) regulatory bodies, tax authorities; and

(b) delegates, advisers and service providers of the Company and their or the Company's duly authorised agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies wherever located (including outside the EEA which may not have the same data protection laws as in Luxembourg) for the purposes specified. For the avoidance of doubt, each service provider to the Company (including the Management Company, its delegates and its or their duly authorised agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies) may exchange the personal data, or information about the investors in the Company, which is held by it with another service provider to the Company.

Personal data will be obtained, held, used, disclosed and processed for any one of more of the purposes set out in the application form.

Investors have a right to obtain a copy of their personal data kept by the Company and the right to rectify any inaccuracies in personal data held by the Company. As of 25 May 2018 being the date the General Data Protection Regulation (EU 2016/679) comes into effect, investors will also have a right to be forgotten and a right to restrict or object to processing in a number of circumstances. In certain limited circumstances, a right to data portability may apply. Where investors give consent to the processing of personal data, this consent may be withdrawn at any time.

Beneficial Ownership

The Company may also request such information (including by means of statutory notices) as may be required for the maintenance of the Company's beneficial ownership register (the "**RBE**") in accordance with the law of 13 January 2019 establishing the register of beneficial owners (the "**RBE Law**"), as well as the related Grand-Ducal Regulations and the related CSSF Regulations and Circulars, as amended from time to time, and in accordance with the Luxembourg law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering. Such information includes, but is not limited to, first name, last name, nationality, country of residence, home or business address, national identification number and information regarding the nature and extent of the beneficial ownership held by each beneficial owner in the Company. The Company is further required, among other things, (i) to make such information available upon request to certain Luxembourg national authorities (including the CSSF, the *Commissariat aux Assurances*, the *Cellule de Renseignement Financier*, the Luxembourg tax authorities and other national authorities) and (ii) to register such information in a publicly accessible central RBE.

In accordance with the RBE Law, it is an offence for a beneficial owner to fail to fulfil his obligation to inform the Company of his status as beneficial owner. It is further an offence for the Company (i) fail to comply with the terms of a beneficial ownership notice or (ii) provide materially false information in response to such a notice or (iii) fail to obtain and store, at the place of its registered office, all the relevant information.

Further details on the purposes of this processing, the various functions of the recipients of the investor's personal data, the categories of personal data concerned and the rights of the investor in relation to these personal data and any other information required under the Data Protection Act can be found in the privacy policy, which can be found at the following link: www.carnegroup.com.

Multiflex SICAV

Multiflex SICAV is organised as a “société d'investissement à capital variable” (SICAV) on the basis of the valid version of the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg dated August 10, 1915 (“the 1915 Law“), and authorised there as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) under part I of the law dated December 17, 2010 (“the 2010 Law“).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN AUSTRIA

Information contained herein is selective, containing specific information in relation to the SICAV. This document forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for the SICAV dated 2 October 2026 (the “Prospectus”). This document is for distribution in Austria only.

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning when used herein.

Distribution in Austria

The following investment compartments are registered with the Austrian Financial Market Authority for distribution in Austria:

- Lansdowne Endowment Fund
- The Singularity Fund

Please note that no notification of public distribution in the Republic of Austria has been filed and shares for these sub funds may not be publicly distributed to investors in the Republic of Austria.

Institutions for investors within the meaning of Article 92(1) a) Directive 2009/65/EC, in which the Directive (EU) 2019/1160 amended version is available from the following contact and information point

State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, 49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg

- Applications for the subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares may be submitted to this facility;
- All payments to a Shareholder, including redemption proceeds and distributions, if any, may be remitted through this facility at the request of the Shareholder.

Carne Global Financial Services Limited, Facilities Agent, 3rd Floor, Charlemont Place, Dublin 2, D02 F985, Ireland. europeanfacilitiesagent@carnegroup.com

- This facility provides investors with information on how subscription, redemption and conversion orders can be made and how redemption proceeds are paid;

- It facilitates the handling of information and assures investors' access to procedures and arrangements for exercising their rights in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC (investor complaints); The Prospectus and the Supplements, the Key Investor Information Documents, the Instrument of Incorporation, the latest annual and semi-annual reports, in each case in paper form upon request, as well as other documents and information, are available free of charge at this facility;

- The Net Asset Value per Share and the subscription, redemption and conversion prices are available free of charge at this facility;
- This facility also provides investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium.

The website https://funds.carnegroup.com/

- The Prospectus and the Supplements, the Key Investor Information Documents, the Instrument of Incorporation, the latest annual and semi-annual reports, as well as other documents and information, are published at this website and are available there free of charge.
- The Net Asset Value per Share and the subscription, redemption and conversion prices are published at this website and are available there free of charge.

PUBLICATIONS

The Net Asset Value per Share (including up-to-date dealing prices) will be published on each Dealing Day on https://funds.carnegroup.com/ or through other media, as the Directors or Investment Manager may from time to time determine. The Net Asset Value per Share will also be available from the offices of the Administrator. Any notices to Shareholders as well as other documents and information which are required to be published in Austria will be sent via letter or email.

Multiflex SICAV

Multiflex SICAV is organised as a “société d'investissement à capital variable” (SICAV) on the basis of the valid version of the law of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg dated August 10, 1915 (“the 1915 Law“), and authorised there as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) under part I of the law dated December 17, 2010 (“the 2010 Law“).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN GERMANY

Information contained herein is selective, containing specific information in relation to the SICAV. This document forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for the SICAV dated 2 October 2026 (the “Prospectus”). This document is for distribution in Germany only.

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning when used herein.

Distribution in Germany

The following investment compartments are registered with the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) for distribution in Germany:

- Lansdowne Endowment Fund
- The Singularity Fund
- A nvestment Grade Glo al tru tured redit und

Please note that no notification of public distribution in the Republic of Germany has been filed and shares for these sub funds may not be publicly distributed to investors in the Republic of Germany.

Institutions for investors within the meaning of Article 92(1) a) Directive 2009/65/EC, in which the Directive (EU) 2019/1160 amended version is available from the following contact and information point

State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, 49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg

- Applications for the subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares may be submitted to this facility;
- All payments to a Shareholder, including redemption proceeds and distributions, if any, may be remitted through this facility at the request of the Shareholder.

Carne Global Financial Services Limited, Facilities Agent, 3rd Floor, Charlemont Place, Dublin 2, D02 F985, Ireland. europeanfacilitiesagent@carnegroup.com

- This facility provides investors with information on how subscription, redemption and conversion orders can be made and how redemption proceeds are paid;

- It facilitates the handling of information and assures investors' access to procedures and arrangements for exercising their rights in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC (investor complaints); The Prospectus and the Supplements, the Key Investor Information Documents, the Instrument of Incorporation, the latest annual and semi-annual reports, in each case in paper form upon request, as well as other documents and information, are available free of charge at this facility;

- The Net Asset Value per Share and the subscription, redemption and conversion prices are available free of charge at this facility;
- This facility also provides investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium.

The website https://funds.carnegroup.com/

- The Prospectus and the Supplements, the Key Investor Information Documents, the Instrument of Incorporation, the latest annual and semi-annual reports, as well as other documents and information, are published at this website and are available there free of charge.
- The Net Asset Value per Share and the subscription, redemption and conversion prices are published at this website and are available there free of charge.

PUBLICATIONS

The Net Asset Value per Share (including up-to-date dealing prices) will be published on each Dealing Day on https://funds.carnegroup.com/ or through other media, as the Directors or Investment Manager may from time to time determine. The Net Asset Value per Share will also be available from the offices of the Administrator. Any notices to Shareholders as well as other documents and information which are required to be published in Germany will be sent via letter or email.

In the cases enumerated in Sec. 298 (2) of the German Investment Code (KAGB), Shareholders will also be notified by means of a durable medium in accordance with Sec. 167 KAGB.

MULTIFLEX SICAV

LANSDOWNE ENDOWMENT FUND

a Subfund of MULTIFLEX SICAV (the "**Company**"), a SICAV governed by Luxembourg law

SPECIAL PART P: 3 JULY 2026

This Special Part of the Prospectus supplements the General Part with regard to the Subfund **MULTIFLEX SICAV – LANSDOWNE ENDOWMENT FUND** (hereinafter referred to as "**LANSDOWNE ENDOWMENT FUND**" or "**Subfund**").

The following provisions must be read in conjunction with the corresponding provisions in the General Part of the Prospectus.

Contents

Special Part P:

1. Initial Issue of Shares 53
2. Investment Objective and Investment Policy 53
   - 2.1 Investment Objective 53
   - 2.2 Investment Policy 53
   - 2.3 Asset Classes 53
   - 2.4 Liquid Assets 55
   - 2.5 Use of Derivatives 55
   - 2.6 Subfund Currency 55
3. Risk Disclosures 55
4. Investor Profile 56
5. Investment Manager 56
6. Description of the Shares 56
7. Dividend Policy 57
8. Fees & Costs 57
   - 8.1 Management Fee 57
   - 8.2 Servicing Fee and Additional Charges 58
   - 8.3 Performance Fee 58
   - 8.4 Information Relating to Investments in Target Funds 63
9. Valuation and Transaction Frequency / Valuation Day 63
   - 9.1 Valuation Day (daily) 63
   - 9.2 Order Day (daily) 63
10. Issue of Shares 63
    - 10.1 General 64
    - 10.2 Minimum Initial Subscription Amount 64
    - 10.3 Application Procedure 64
11. Redemption of Shares 64
12. Switching of Shares 65
13. Overview of the Subfund and Share Categories 65

1. **Initial Issue of Shares**

The Shares of the LANSDOWNE ENDOWMENT FUND (the "**Subfund**") were issued for subscription for the first time on 6 June 2019 at an initial issue price per Share as follows. The first NAV was calculated on 11 June 2019.

A-Shares	EUR 100.-	Up to 0.5% of NAV
B-Shares	EUR 100.-	Up to 0.5% of NAV
C-Shares	EUR 1,000.-	No Sales Fee applicable
Ca-Shares	EUR 1,000.-	No Sales Fee applicable
D1-Shares	EUR 1,000.-	No Sales Fee applicable
D2-Shares	EUR 1,000.-	No Sales Fee applicable
E-Shares	EUR 100.-	Up to 0.5% of NAV
F-Shares	EUR 1,000.-	No Sales Fee applicable
P-Shares	EUR 1,000.-	No Sales Fee applicable
R-Shares	EUR 100.-	Up to 0.5% of NAV
Ra-Shares	EUR 100.-	Up to 0.5% of NAV

2. **Investment Objective and Investment Policy**

2.1 **Investment Objective**

The investment objective of the Company with regard to the Subfund is to seek to achieve an attractive return on capital while simultaneously attempting to limit the risk of capital loss in a manner consistent with the principle of environmental, social and governance (ESG) focused investing.

This investment objective shall be achieved primarily through investment in open-ended undertakings for collective investment ("**Target Funds**") which themselves seek exposure to equities, fixed income securities, real estate, commodities, currencies, insurance derivatives and hedge funds. The Subfund may also invest directly in equities, fixed income securities and currencies and may use derivatives (as outlined below) to gain indirect exposure to equities, fixed income securities, real estate, commodities and currencies.

In the implementation of its investment policy, the Subfund promotes environmental and social characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation; "**SFDR**") by investing a minimum of 50% of its assets under management in target funds that themselves promote environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of the SFDR (Article 8 target funds) or have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of article 9 of the SFDR (Article 9 target funds). Whilst the Subfund does not commit to making any sustainable investments under the SFDR, the Subfund may gain exposure to Target Funds having sustainable investment as their investment objective or, where investments are not made through any such Target Funds, to sustainable investments as defined under the SFDR on an incidental basis only.

2.2 **Investment Policy**

By way of derogation from the provisions of the General Part, up to 100% of the assets of the Subfund may be invested in Target Funds.

The Investment Manager's preference will be to invest in Target Funds which are shares or units of UCITS or open-ended UCIs, including Exchange Traded Funds ("**ETFs**") designed, within the meaning and subject to the restrictions of section 5 of the General Part of the Prospectus.

2.3 **Asset Classes**

The Subfund will gain exposure to the following asset classes:

a) Equity

The Subfund may gain exposure to equities of up to a maximum of 65% of the assets of the respective Subfund by investing in equity Target Funds. Equity Target Funds may invest in stocks and other equities and equity rights of companies worldwide. Equity Target Funds may focus on geographic

regions, industry sectors or market capitalisation and may be actively managed or try to mirror specific stock market indices. There are no specific constraints.

The Subfund may also invest directly into equities or deploy equity derivatives, which comply with the provisions of article 41 of the law of 2010.

b) Fixed Income

The Subfund may gain exposure to fixed income securities of up to a maximum of 90% of the assets of the respective Subfund by investing in fixed-income Target Funds (so-called bond funds). Bond funds may invest in fixed-interest, floating rate, convertible and exchangeable securities, debt securities and claims, and other fixed-interest investments issued or guaranteed by issuers worldwide. Fixed income Target Funds may focus on issuers (government / corporate), geographic regions, currency or credit quality. There are no specific constraints.

The Subfund may also invest directly into fixed income instruments or deploy fixed income derivatives. The Subfund may not directly invest into asset backed securities (ABS), mortgage-backed securities or similar instruments.

c) Real Estate

The Subfund may gain exposure to real estate of up to a maximum of 10% of the assets of the respective Subfund by investing in (i) Target Funds which themselves invest in stocks and other equity securities of real-estate companies, (ii) closed-ended real estate funds and/or (iii) listed real estate investment trusts (REITs) which fulfil the requirements of article 41(1) of the Law of 2010.

The Subfund may also seek indirect real estate exposure by deploying derivatives and structured products on real estate indices (or respective sub-indices) which are representative, broadly diversified and appropriately published and which in each case meet the requirements of Articles 8 and 9 or, as applicable, Article 2 of Directive 2007/16/EC.

d) Commodities

The Subfund may gain exposure to commodities of up to a maximum of 20% of the assets of the respective Subfund by investing in commodity funds, commodity ETFs or so-called exchange traded commodities (ETC).

The Subfund may also seek indirect commodity exposure by deploying derivatives and structured products on commodity indices (or respective sub-indices) which are representative, broadly diversified and appropriately published and which in each case meet the requirements of Articles 8 and 9 or, as applicable, Article 2 of Directive 2007/16/EC.

e) Currencies

The Subfund may gain exposure to currencies of up to a maximum of 60% of the assets of the respective Subfund by investing in Target Funds which themselves invest in money market instruments or sight deposits and deposits at notice denominated in particular currencies.

The Subfund may also invest directly into money market instruments, or sight deposits and deposits at notice or deploy currency derivatives, such as currency futures, forwards or currency swaps.

f) Insurance Derivatives

The Subfund may invest into Target Funds with the purpose of gaining exposure to catastrophe bonds of up to a maximum of 35% of the assets of the respective Subfund, i.e. debt securities that transfer the risk of catastrophic events from insurance companies, reinsurance companies, corporations, governments, etc. to the capital markets. The purpose of these investments is to gain a broadly diversified exposure to the sector i.e. Target Funds are expected to seek exposure to different perils, transaction types, triggers and geographies.

g) Hedge Funds

2.4 **The Subfund may invest into Target Funds offering access to absolute return and other hedge fund strategies of up to a maximum of 25% of the assets of the respective Subfund. Absolute return strategies have usually statistically significant betas to multiple asset classes, but without enough asset-class concentration to belong to any of the above-mentioned categories and in most market environments, no one asset class delivers a majority of these investments' directionality. Other hedge fund strategies the Subfund may invest in include for example trend-following, long-short equity, volatility, and relative value strategies and other investment strategies which do not necessarily seek absolute return but are known to exhibit**

lower correlation to traditional asset classes than simple or direct investments in such assets. Hedge funds as described in this item are known often, but not always, to utilise liquid global futures, options and forwards and other derivative instruments.Liquid Assets

Ancillary liquid assets may amount to up to 20% of the total assets of the Subfund. Such ancillary liquid assets shall be limited to bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in the Subfund's current bank accounts and accessible at any time. The 20% limit may only be breached temporarily for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require (circumstances such as wars, terrorist attacks, health crises or other similar events) and where such breach is justified having regard to the best interests of the investors.

The Subfund can invest for treasury purposes in liquid assets, meaning money market instruments and money market funds as well as deposits repayable on demand, as defined in section 5 of the General Part.

2.5 **Use of Derivatives**

With regard to the Subfund, derivatives may be employed for the purpose of hedging and efficient portfolio management as well as for active investment in transferable securities and active currency allocation. The range of possible derivatives includes in particular long and short positions on exchange traded futures and options on transferable securities, interest rates and currencies as well as on other derivative financial instruments and on financial indices. The Subfund may also employ total return swap ("**TRS**") derivatives. TRS products may have underlying securities such as currencies, interest rates, transferable securities, a basket of transferable securities, indexes, or undertakings for collective investment. Typically, investments in such instruments are made to adjust the portfolio's market exposure in a more cost-efficient way.

As for the risks in connection with investments in derivatives and structured products, please refer to the section "Risk Disclosure" below.

2.6 **Subfund Currency**

The Subfund is denominated in Euro (EUR). The currency of investment may be EUR or other currencies. Foreign currency risks may be fully or partially hedged versus the EUR. A depreciation caused by exchange-rate fluctuations cannot be ruled out.

3. **Risk Disclosures**

The Company endeavours to achieve the investment objectives of the Company in respect of the Subfund. However, no guarantee can be given that the investment objectives will actually be achieved. Hence the NAV of the Shares may increase or decrease and different levels of positive as well as negative income may be earned. Prospective investors should consider the risks of investing in the Subfund, specifically, but in no way exclusively, with regards to the following factors:

The Subfund may make use of derivatives and other special investment techniques and financial instruments, in particular futures, options, certificates, total return swap and structured products. As a result, the risk features of derivatives and other investment techniques and instruments in addition to the risk features of securities must be considered. In general, they are exposed to the risks of the markets or instruments underlying them and therefore frequently involve greater risks than direct investments in securities. Potential risks of such instruments may, for example, arise from the complexity, non-linearity, high volatilities, low liquidity, restricted ability to be valued, risk of a loss of returns or even a total loss of the invested capital, or from the counterparty risk.

If a derivative is embedded in a security, this must also be taken into account when applying the investment restrictions and for risk monitoring.

In addition to the general risks, derivatives and structured products on commodity indices and/or commodity sub-indices or individual commodities involve an additional risk potential. These risks consist in particular of political, military, economic (e.g. supply and demand) and natural (e.g. weather or environmental disasters) influences as well as terrorist or criminal activities, which may, inter alia, impair the production of or trade in commodities or which may adversely affect the availability or the price of the commodity concerned.

Sustainability risks

The market value of underlying investments of the Subfund are subject to sustainability risks described in the General Part. The Subfund employs a wide selection of different instruments and

techniques in order to meet its investment objective. The sustainability risks will vary depending on the composition of the portfolio from time to time.

The sustainability risk assessment is integrated into the investment decisions of the Investment Manager and shall be carried out at least periodically throughout the lifetime of such investment. In addition to asset level considerations, the Investment Manager may make sustainability risk assessments on an asset-type level when making allocation decisions between different types of assets.

For the purposes of sustainability risk assessment, the Investment Manager may use any sustainability information available such as publicly available reports of invested companies, other publicly available data (such as credit ratings) and data made and distributed by external data vendors.

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

Further information related to the ESG characteristics promoted by the Subfund is available in the annex to this Special Part P.

4. **Investor Profile**

The investment objective and policy of the Subfund are suitable for both retail and institutional investors seeking to achieve investment objectives which align with those of the Subfund in the context of the investor's overall portfolio.

An investment in the Subfund is designed to be a long-term investment of typically 5 years. Therefore, investors should not expect to obtain short-term gains from such investment. The Subfund is suitable for investors who can afford to set aside the capital for the investment cycle and who seek a medium to high investment risk.

Investors must expect fluctuations in the value of the investment which may temporarily even lead to substantial loss of value. The Subfund may be used as a basic investment within a widely diversified overall portfolio.

5. **Investment Manager**

LANSDOWNE PARTNERS AUSTRIA GmbH, Wallnerstrasse 3/21, A-1010 Vienna.

LANSDOWNE PARTNERS AUSTRIA GmbH is a Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH), i.e. a private limited company, pursuant to the laws of Austria and is authorised as an Alternative Investment Fund Manager by the Finanzmarktaufsicht Österreich (FMA), i.e. the Austrian Financial Market Authority.

The Investment Manager will provide discretionary investment management services, in accordance with the investment objectives, investment policy and investment limits of the Company and the Subfund. It shall act under the ultimate supervision of the Management Company and/or the Board of Directors of the Company or the auditor(s) appointed by the Management Company.

The Investment Manager may seek the support of investment advisers or sub-investment managers with the Company's and/or the Management Company's consent.

6. **Description of the Shares**

After the initial issue date, the Company may issue Shares of the Subfund in the following Share Categories:

A-Shares	distributing, for retail investors, as described hereafter;
B-Shares	accumulating, for retail investors, as described hereafter;
C-Shares	accumulating, for institutional investors, as described hereafter;
Ca-Shares	distributing, for institutional investors, as described hereafter;
D1-Shares	accumulating, for institutional investors, as described hereafter;
D2-Shares	accumulating, for retail investors, as described hereafter;
E-Shares	accumulating, for certain distributors, as described hereafter;
F-Shares*	accumulating, for institutional investors, as described hereafter;
P-Shares	accumulating, for natural persons, as described hereafter;

R-Shares	accumulating, for certain distributors, as described hereafter;
Ra-Shares	distributing, for certain distributors, as described hereafter.

*F-Shares are closed to new subscriptions.

Only registered Shares will be issued.

The Company may issue Shares both in the accounting currency of the Subfund, EUR, as well as in CHF / GBP / USD. Details of the Share Categories can be requested at any one time from the central administration as described in the General Part.

A-Shares are distributing retail shares and open to all investors.

B-Shares are accumulating retail shares and open to all investors.

C-Shares are accumulating and may be purchased exclusively by "institutional investors" within the meaning of article 174 ff. of the 2010 Law.

Ca-Shares are distributing and may be purchased exclusively by "institutional investors" within the meaning of article 174 ff. of the 2010 Law.

D1-Shares are accumulating and issued exclusively to "institutional investors" (as defined above) explicitly authorised by Lansdowne Partners Austria GmbH, Vienna, Austria, for the subscription of D1-Shares.

D2-Shares are accumulating and issued exclusively to natural persons that are directors or employees of the Investment Manager or natural persons that are explicitly authorised by Lansdowne Partners Austria GmbH, Vienna, Austria, for the subscription of D2-Shares.

E-Shares are accumulating and issued exclusively to distributors in defined distribution markets, provided the Board of Directors of the Company has decided on a special authorisation for the distribution of E-Shares. The list of the respective countries in which E-Shares will be issued is available from the Management Company. Other distributors are not allowed to acquire E-Shares.

F-Shares are accumulating and issued to "institutional investors" (as defined above). The Board of Directors of the Company may, at any time and in its absolute discretion, decide to reopen this Share Category for new subscriptions, as this will be deemed appropriate and in the best interest of the Subfund. F-Shares are closed to new subscriptions.

P-Shares are accumulating shares and open to natural persons, subject to the minimum investment hurdle.

R- and Ra-Shares are accumulating and distributing, respectively, and issued exclusively to distributors respectively to investors domiciled in the United Kingdom.

7. Dividend Policy

The Company intends to apply the following dividend policy with respect to the different available Share Categories, in accordance with the laws of Luxembourg, the articles of association and this prospectus:

In accumulating Shares, no dividend payments are made, but the values allocated to the accumulating shares are reinvested for the benefit of the shareholders.

The annual dividend payment for A- and Ra-Shares is made, in principle, within one month after determination of the dividend in the currency of the respective Share Category.

The amount of payment of dividends is not fixed and varies according to economic and other circumstances. The Company reserves the right to change the dividend policy at any time, particularly for tax reasons, in the interests of the shareholders. Further information can be found in the General Part of the Prospectus (see section 19 "Distributions").

8. Fees & Costs

8.1 Management Fee

For management, advisory and distribution services relating to the Subfund's portfolio and related administrative services, a maximum annual Management Fee, as follows, will be charged to the Subfund on the basis of each Share Category's NAV.

A-Shares	1.10% p.a.
B-Shares	1.10% p.a.
C-Shares	0.40% p.a.
Ca-Shares	0.40% p.a.
D1- and D2-Shares	0.00% p.a.
E-Shares*	1.50% p.a.
F-Shares	0.00% p.a.
P-Shares	0.60% p.a.
R- and Ra-Shares	0.90% p.a.

* An additional distribution fee of up to a maximum of 0.75% p.a. is included in the Management Fee.

8.2 **Servicing Fee and Additional Charges**

For the remuneration of the Management Company, the Custodian, the central administration and the principal paying agent as well as the Registrar and the Transfer Agent, an annual Servicing Fee of max. 0.35% p.a. will be charged to the Subfund on the basis of each Share Category's NAV.

Additional Charges may be debited to the Subfund pursuant to section 22 "Fees and Costs" of the General Part of the Prospectus.

8.3 **Performance Fee**

A-, B-, C-, CA- E-, F-, P-, R- AND RA- SHARES

In addition to the Management Fee above, the Investment Manager is entitled to receive a performance-related annual fee ("**Performance Fee**") as set out below on the appreciation in the net asset value per relevant Share Category.

The Performance Fee is subject to a Benchmark.

The Investment Manager is entitled to a Performance Fee for the Share Categories listed below, if, on the last Valuation Day of the accounting year, the rate of return of the Share Category before deduction of the Performance Fee and net of all costs relating to the relevant Share Category (e.g. management fees and other applicable fees) since the beginning of the Performance Reference Period ("Performance Reference Period", defined after) or if not the case since the beginning of the accounting year, is to exceed that of the Benchmark ("**Outperformance of the Benchmark**", expressed in percentages).

Benchmark for the calculation of the Performance Fee	
EUR Share Category	50% MSCI World NR Index and 50% Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index, EUR-Hedged
GBP Share Category	50% MSCI World NR Index and 50% Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index, GBP-Hedged
CHF Share Category	50% MSCI World NR Index and 50% Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index, CHF-Hedged
USD Share Category	50% MSCI World NR Index and 50% Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index, USD-Hedged

In each instance, these Benchmarks are rebalanced on a monthly basis. For purposes of daily return calculations, the value of the respective Benchmark on the last day of the previous month (or from inception) will serve as reference point at the beginning of each month until the following month-end.

MSCI World NR Index and Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index are benchmarks pursuant to the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (EU Benchmark Regulation). The benchmarks are provided by administrators (MSCI Limited and Bloomberg Index Services Limited) located in the EU and registered in the register according to Article 36 of the EU Benchmark Regulation. The Company has established robust written plans outlining the measures it would take if the benchmarks were to change significantly or if they were no longer available ("Benchmark Contingency Plans"). Details of the up-to-date Benchmark Contingency Plans are available free of charge at the registered office of the Company.

The Performance Fee is calculated and accrued on every Valuation Day and any accrued Performance Fee at the end of each accounting year will be crystallized and to be paid out to the Investment Manager after the end of the accounting year.

The Performance Fee is calculated on the basis of the net asset value of the relevant Share Category before deduction of the Performance Fee and after deduction of all expenses, liabilities, and management fees, and is adjusted to take account of all subscriptions, redemptions and dividends. according to the percentage and conditions as defined below and accrued on every Valuation Day. At the end of each accounting year, the then accrued payable performance fee will be crystallized and is to be paid out to the Investment Manager.

The Performance Reference Period is set equal to five years on a rolling basis except for special events such as merger or the replacement of the Investment Manager. As a result, a Performance Fee may only be claimed if underperformance against Benchmark during the previous five years has been clawed back.

At the end of this period, the mechanism for the compensation for past outperformance can be reset. Only at the end of five years of overall underperformance over the Performance Reference Period, losses can be partially reset on a yearly rolling basis, by writing off the first year of performance of the current Performance Reference Period of the Share Category. Within the relevant Performance Reference Period, losses of the first year can be offset by gains made within the following years of the Performance Reference Period.

Investors should note that a Performance Fee could also be accrued and crystallized in case the Share Category has overperformed the Benchmark but had a negative absolute performance.

For Shares that are redeemed during the accounting year, the existing accrued Performance Fee will be crystallized in proportion to the number of Shares redeemed but not be paid to the Investment Manager until the end of the accounting year.

In addition, Shares subscribed during the accounting year will not contribute to the Performance Fee earned in the period preceding the subscription.

The maximum Performance Fee as a percentage of the Outperformance of the Benchmark is as follows:

A-Shares	20%
B-Shares	20%
C-Shares	15%
Ca-Shares	15%
E-Shares	20%
F-Shares	15%
P-Shares	15%
R- and Ra-Shares	20%

<u>Calculation example 1</u>: Outperformance over the Benchmark and Impact of 5-Year Performance Reference Period

The performance Reference Period is set to five years on a rolling basis and represents the time horizon over which the performance is measured and compared with that of the Benchmark, at the end of which the mechanism for the compensation for past underperformance can be reset.

In the following example, respective performance is measured as follows:

End of Accounting year	Accounting year 1	Accounting year 2	Accounting year 3	Accounting year 4	Accounting year 5	Accounting year 6	Accounting year 7
NAV per Share performance over the accounting year	2%	-10%	2%	1%	1%	-2%	3%
Benchmark performance	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

over the accounting year							
Outperformance over the Benchmark	1%	-10%	1%	1%	1%	-2%	3%

Any underperformance against the Benchmark is carried forward to the next accounting year as follows:

Accounting year-0	+1%	-10%	+1%	+1%	+1%	-2%	+3%
Accounting year -1		(+1%)	-10%	+1%	+1%	+1%	-2%
Accounting year -2			(+1%)	-10%	+1%	+1%	(+1%)
Accounting year -3				(+1%)	-10%	+1%	(+1%)
Accounting year -4					(+1%)	-10%	(+1%)
Outperformance over the Benchmark	+1%	-10%	-9%	-8%	-7%	-9%	+1%*

() denotes prior outperformance which doesn't count for the performance fee calculation

End of Accounting year 1	NAV per Share outperforms Benchmark by 1%. Performance Fee are paid. No underperformance is carried for the next accounting year.
End of Accounting year 2	NAV per Share underperforms Benchmark and the underperformance of 10% is to be compensated until Accounting year 6. A new Performance Reference Period starts (Previous outperformance for which performance fees have already been paid cannot be used reduce the underperformance).
End of Accounting year 3	Previous underperformance of 10% is partially clawed back resulting in an underperformance of 9% to be carried forward to the next accounting year.
End of Accounting year 4	The underperformance is partially clawed back resulting in an underperformance of 8% to be carried forward to the next accounting year.
End of Accounting year 5	The underperformance is partially clawed back resulting in an underperformance of 7% to be carried forward to the next accounting year.
End of Accounting year 6	Although the underperformance of 10% that originated in Accounting year 2 is only partially clawed back, resulting in a remaining underperformance of 9%, this figure is not carried forward as no longer valid after 5 years elapsed. Only underperformance originating from Accounting year 6 (i.e. an underperformance of 2%) will be carried forward for the next accounting year.
End of Accounting year 7 *	NAV per Share outperforms Benchmark by 3%, but the underperformance of 2% needs to be clawed back, resulting in a net outperformance of 1%. The 10% underperformance from Accounting year 2 is no longer considered because it has dropped out of the 5-year Performance Reference Period.

<u>Calculation example 2</u>: Neutralisation of the subscriptions - no increase in Performance Fee through subscriptions

In the following example, the Benchmark is set at Base 100 at Valuation Point A.

Valuation Point A is the beginning of the accounting year.

Valuation Point C is the end of the accounting year. Performance Fee rate is 10%.

Gross Asset Value represents total net assets excluding accrued Performance Fee and crystallized Performance Fee.

Valuation Point	Number of Outstanding Shares	Gross Asset Value	Assets before deduction of Performance Fee	NAV per Share before deduction of Performance Fee (referred as NAV per Share)	Benchmark Base 100	Accrued Performance Fee	NAV per Share after deduction of the Performance Fee
A	1,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

B	1,000.00	101,000.00	101,000.00	101.00	100.50	50.00	100.95
C	1,200.00	121,600,00	121,600.00	101.33	100.80	55.00	101.29

Assets before deduction of Performance Fee represent total net assets excluding accrued Performance Fee only.

An investor buys 1,000.00 shares and the number of Outstanding Shares is 1,000.00 at Valuation Point A.

Valuation Point B

At Valuation Point B, entitlement to a Performance Fee is verified.

NAV per Share is 101.00

Outperformance over the Benchmark
Outperformance over the Benchmark since beginning of the accounting year -1 (101.00/100-1) -(100.50/100-1) = 0.50%
Outperformance over the Benchmark is 0.50%

At Valuation Point B, condition with Outperformance over the Benchmark is met. Performance Fee can be accrued.

Accrued Performance Fee	NAV per Share after deduction of the Performance Fee
Outperformance over the Benchmark applied to NAV per Share from the beginning of the accounting year (multiplied by the number of Outstanding Shares) and multiplied by the Performance Fee Rate 0.50% x 100.00 x 1,000.00 x 10% =50	*Assets before deduction of Performance Fee with Accrued Performance Fee deducted and the whole divided by the number of Outstanding Shares* (101,000.00–50) / 1,000.00 shares = 100.95
Accrued Performance Fee is 50.00	Final NAV per Share is 100.95

Valuation Point C

An investor buys 200.00 shares at Valuation Point B at a price of 100.95

The number of Outstanding Shares is now 1,200.00 at Valuation Point C.

NAV per Share is 101.3333

Outperformance over the Benchmark
Outperformance over the Benchmark since beginning of the accounting year -1 (101.3333/100-1) -(100.80/100-1) = 0.5333%
Outperformance over the Benchmark is 0.5333%

At Valuation Point C, conditions with Outperformance over the Benchmark is met. Performance Fee can be accrued.

Any subscription leading to the creation of new outstanding Shares should not be taken into account when calculating the Performance Fee incurred in the period preceding the subscription.

Therefore, any accrued Performance Fee at Valuation Point C is reduced by the amount triggered by the purchase of 200 shares (200 shares with each a 0.45% ((100.95/100-1) -(100.50/100-1)) outperformance of the NAV per Share against the Benchmark at Valuation Point B).

Accrued Performance Fee	NAV per Share after deduction of the Performance Fee
(Outperformance over the Benchmark applied to NAV per Share from the beginning of the accounting year (multiplied by the number of Outstanding Shares) and multiplied by the Performance Fee Rate) – (Number of new shares multiplied by net outperformance against the Benchmark from the previous Valuation Point applied to	*Assets before deduction of Performance Fee with Accrued Performance Fee deducted and the whole divided by the number of Outstanding Shares*

NAV per Share from the beginning of the accounting year and Performance Fee Rate) (0.5333% x 100.00 x 1,200.00 x 10%) – (0.45% x 100.00 x 200 x 10%) =55.00	(121,600.00–55.00) / 1,200.00 shares = 101.2875
Accrued Performance Fee is 55.00	Final NAV per Share is 101.2875

NAV per share after deduction of the Performance Fee is 101.2875

A Performance Fee of 55.00 is crystallized.

No Underperformance against Benchmark is to be reported for the next accounting year.

A new Performance Reference Period starts.

Calculation example 3: Performance Fee with a negative absolute return and crystallization in case of redemptions

In the following example, the Benchmark is set at Base 100 at Valuation Point A.

Valuation Point A is the beginning of the accounting year.

Valuation Point C is the end of the accounting year. Performance Fee rate is 10%.

Gross Asset Value represents total net assets excluding accrued Performance Fee and crystallized Performance Fee.

Assets before deduction of Performance Fee represent total net assets excluding accrued Performance Fee only.

Valuation Point	Number of Outstanding Shares	Gross Asset Value	Assets before deduction of Performance Fee	NAV per Share before deduction of Performance Fee (referred as NAV per Share)	Benchmark Base 100	Accrued Performance Fee	NAV per Share after deduction of the Performance Fee
A	1,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
B	1,000.00	99,500.00	99,500.00	99.50	99.00	50.00	99.45
C	900.00	89,500.00	89,495.00*	99.44	99.10	30.50	99.41

** A crystallized Performance Fee of 5.00 from Valuation Point B is deducted*

An investor buys 1,000.00 shares and the number of Outstanding Shares is 1,000.00 at Valuation Point A.

Valuation Point B

At Valuation Point B, entitlement to a Performance Fee is verified.

NAV per Share is 99.50

Outperformance over the Benchmark
Outperformance over the Benchmark since beginning of the accounting year -1 (99.50/100-1) -(99.00/100-1) = 0.50%
Outperformance over the Benchmark is 0.50%

At Valuation Point B, condition Outperformance over the Benchmark is met. Performance Fee can be accrued.

Accrued Performance Fee	NAV per Share after deduction of the Performance Fee
Outperformance over the Benchmark applied to NAV per Share from the beginning of the accounting year (multiplied by the number of Outstanding Shares) and multiplied by the Performance Fee Rate 0.50% x 100.00 x 1,000.00 x 10% =50.00	*Assets before deduction of Performance Fee with Accrued Performance Fee deducted and the whole divided by the number of Outstanding Shares* (99,500.00–50.00) / 1,000.00 shares = 99.45

Accrued Performance Fee is 50.00	Final NAV per Share is 99.45

Valuation Point C

An investor sells 100.00 shares at Valuation Point B at a price of 99.45

The number of Outstanding Shares is now 900.00 at Valuation Point C.

For Shares redeemed on any Valuation Day during the accounting year (net outflows), the accrued Performance Fee attributable to the redeemed Shares will be crystallized and paid out to the Investment Manager after the end of the accounting year.

Accrued Performance Fee at Valuation Point B is crystallized in proportion to shares redeemed.

Crystallized Performance Fee is 5.00

Accrued Performance Fee from the previous Valuation Point multiplied by Ratio between Shares Redeemed and Number of Outstanding Shares from the previous Valuation Point

50.00 x (100.00/1,000.00) = 5.00

NAV per Share is 99.4389

Outperformance over the Benchmark
Outperformance over the Benchmark since beginning of the accounting year -1 (99.4389/100-1) -(99.10/100-1) = 0.3389%
Outperformance over the Benchmark is 0.3389%

At Valuation Point C, condition Outperformance over the Benchmark is met. Performance Fee can be accrued.

Accrued Performance Fee	NAV per Share after deduction of the Performance Fee
Outperformance over the Benchmark applied to NAV per Share from the beginning of the accounting year (multiplied by the number of Outstanding Shares) and multiplied by the Performance Fee Rate 0.3389% x 100.00 x 900.00 x 10% =30.500	*Assets before deduction of Performance Fee with Accrued Performance Fee deducted and the whole divided by the number of Outstanding Shares* (89,495.00–30.50) / 900.00 shares = 99.4050

D1- and D2-Shares

The Share Categories D1- and D2-Shares are not entitled to a Performance Fee.

8.4 **Information Relating to Investments in Target Funds**

9. **In addition to the costs that will be charged to the Subfund's assets pursuant to the provisions of this Offering Document and the Articles of Association, costs will accrue on Target Fund level for administration, custodian fees, auditors, taxes and other costs, provisions and commissions. As a consequence, a multiple charging of similar costs may occur. The management fees that are charged to the Target Funds by their respective servicers will amount to no more than 2.5%. Besides, some Target Funds may, in addition, charge a performance fee.Valuation and Transaction Frequency / Valuation Day**

9.1 **Valuation Day (daily)**

The NAV of all Unit Classes is calculated every day that is a bank business day in Luxembourg (Valuation Day). The NAV is based on the last available prices of the business day preceding the Valuation Day.

9.2 **Order Day (daily)**

The Order Day is the closing date for requests for subscription and redemptions.

Order Day for subscription and redemptions is every day that is a bank business day in Luxembourg.

10. **Issue of Shares**

10.1 **General**

Upon expiry of the initial subscription period (as specified in section 1), the Shares in the Subfund will be issued on each Valuation Day, as defined above.

A sales fee of up to 3.00%, payable in favour of the distributor, may be applied for certain Share Categories of the Subfund, as follows:

A-Shares	max. 3.00% of NAV
B-Shares	max. 3.00% of NAV
C-Shares	No Sales Fee applicable
Ca-Shares	No Sales Fee applicable
D1-Shares	No Sales Fee applicable
D2-Shares	No Sales Fee applicable
E-Shares	max. 3.00% of NAV
F-Shares	No Sales Fee applicable
P-Shares	max. 3.00% of NAV
R-Shares	max. 3.00% of NAV
Ra-Shares	max. 3.00% of NAV

10.2 **Minimum Initial Subscription Amount**

Subscriptions of A-, B-, D1-, D2-, E-, R- and Ra-Shares are not subject to a minimum subscription amount.

In the case of C-, Ca- and P-Shares, the following minimum initial subscription amount per Share Category applies in EUR or the equivalent in the currency of the relevant Share Category:

C-Shares	250,000.-
Ca-Shares	250,000,-
P-Shares	10,000.-

The Company's Board of Directors may at its own discretion accept initial subscription applications for an amount lower than the stated minimum subscription amount.

Further subscriptions of C-, Ca- and P-Shares are not subject to a minimum subscription amount.

10.3 **Application Procedure**

Investors may at any time subscribe to Shares in the Subfund directly with the Principal Paying Agent in Luxembourg mentioned in the General Part of the Prospectus (or with local distributors respectively paying agents appointed, as the case may be, in particular distribution countries). The exact identity of the subscriber, the name of the Subfund to be subscribed, and the Share Category to be subscribed must be stated.

All subscriptions of shares in the Subfund received by the Principal Paying Agent in Luxembourg no later than 15:00 Luxembourg local time (cut-off time) on an Order Day will be executed at the issue price determined on the third Valuation Day following the Order Day in question. For all subscriptions received after this cut-off time, the issue price applied is that of the fourth Valuation Day.

The issue price is based on the NAV per Share on the applicable Valuation Day and will be rounded to two decimal places.

The total amount of the subscriptions of Shares in the Subfund must be credited within three (3) Luxembourg banking days of the applicable Valuation Day.

Share coupons or certificates will not be delivered.

The Company reserves the right to reject applications or to accept them only in part or to require further information and/or documents. If an application is rejected in full or in part, the subscription amount or the corresponding balance is returned to the applicant.

11. **Redemption of Shares**

Shares will be redeemed upon application to the Principal Paying Agent in Luxembourg mentioned in the General Part of the Prospectus (or with local distributors respectively paying agents appointed, as the case may be, in particular distribution countries).

Shares will be redeemed daily on each Valuation Day, as defined above.

All requests for redemption of shares in the Subfund received by the Principal Paying Agent in Luxembourg no later than 15:00 Luxembourg local time (cut-off time) on an Order Day will be executed at the redemption price determined on the third Valuation Day following the Order Day in question. For all redemptions requests received after this cut-off time, the redemption price applied is that of the fourth Valuation Day following the Order Day in question.

The Redemption Price will be based on the NAV of the Shares on the applicable Valuation Day and will be rounded to two decimal places. No redemption fee shall be charged.

Payment of the redemption of Shares in the Subfund will be made within five (5) Luxembourg banking days after the Valuation Day.

12. **Switching of Shares**

Shares in the Subfund may be switched for Shares in other Subfunds of the Company for which such switch is allowed, upon a payment of a switching fee of a maximum of 2% of the NAV of said Shares.

No switching fee will be levied in the case of a switch into another Subfund for which LANSDOWNE PARTNERS AUSTRIA GmbH acts as investment manager.

13. **Overview of the Subfund and Share Categories**

The table below provides a general overview of the most important features of the Subfund and Share Categories. It does not serve as a substitute for reading the Prospectus. The following Share Categories of the Subfund are available on the date of this Special Part P of the Prospectus. A full and updated list of the Share Categories is available at the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Share	ISIN-Code	Currency	Min Subscription Amount / Initial Subscription*	Management Fee (max)	Performance Fee (max)
A	LU1946059513	EUR	--	1.10%	20%
	LU1946059604	CHF			
	LU1946059786	GBP			
	LU1946059869	USD			
B	LU1946059943	EUR	--	1.10%	20%
	LU1946060016	CHF			
	LU1946060107	GBP			
	LU1946060289	USD			
C	LU1946060362	EUR	250,000.-	0.40%	15%
	LU1946060446	CHF			
	LU1946060529	GBP			
	LU1946060792	USD			
Ca	LU2360079011	EUR	250,000.-	0.40%	15%
	LU2360078633	CHF			
	LU2360079284	GBP			
	LU2360078807	USD			
D1	LU1946060875	EUR	--	0.00%	0%
	LU1946060958	CHF			
	LU1946061097	GBP			
	LU1946061170	USD			
D2	LU1946061253	EUR	--	0.00%	0%
	LU1946061337	CHF			
	LU1946061410	GBP			

Share	ISIN-Code	Currency	Min Subscription Amount / Initial Subscription*	Management Fee (max)	Performance Fee (max)
	LU1946061501	USD			
E	LU1946061683	EUR	--	1.50%	20%
	LU1946061766	CHF			
	LU1946061840	GBP			
	LU1946061923	USD			
F	LU1946062061	EUR	100,000.-	0.00%	15%
	LU1946062145	CHF			
	LU1946062228	GBP			
	LU1946062491	USD			
P	LU1946062574	EUR	10,000.-	0.60%	15%
	LU1946062657	CHF			
	LU1946062731	GBP			
	LU1946062814	USD			
R	LU1946062905	EUR	--	0.90%	20%
	LU1946063036	CHF			
	LU1946063119	GBP			
	LU1946063200	USD			
Ra	LU1946063382	EUR	--	0.90%	20%
	LU1946063465	CHF			
	LU1946063549	GBP			
	LU1946063622	USD			

* In accordance with section 9 “Issue of Shares”, article 2 above, the Minimum Subscription Amount applies in EUR or the equivalent in the currency of the relevant Share Category.

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Annex II

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

Product name: MULTIFLEX SICAV – LANSDOWNE ENDOWMENT FUND (the "Subfund")
Legal entity identifier: 549300YRL2V7CGCJEA96

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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

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

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: _0__%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

In the implementation of its investment policy, the Subfund promotes environmental and social characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of

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

Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation; "**SFDR**") by investing a minimum of 50% of its assets under management in target funds that themselves promote environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of the SFDR (Article 8 target funds) or have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of article 9 of the SFDR (Article 9 target funds). A non exhaustive list of environmental and social characteristics that can be promoted by target funds, and as a result also by the Subfund, includes:

- Environmental: energy; renewable energy; raw materials; water and land; waste; greenhouse gas emissions; biodiversity; circular economy; other.
- Social: inequality; social cohesion; social integration; labour relations; investment in human capital; economically or socially disadvantaged communities; other.

Whilst the Subfund does not commit to making any sustainable investments under the SFDR, the Subfund may gain exposure to target funds having sustainable investment as their investment objective or, where investments are not made through any such target funds, to sustainable investments as defined under the SFDR on an incidental basis only.

This process efficiently allows the Investment Manager to select target funds which promote environmental and/or social charachteristics that are most relevant for their strategy, including considerations relevant for their target geography and asset class, among others. This ensures that the assets in which the target funds invest benefit investors, society, and the environment, while at the same time enhancing investment returns and protecting the value of the target fund.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product.

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

The sustainability indicator used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this financial product is the ratio of assets under management in target funds that themselves promote environmental or social characteristics (Article 8 target funds) or have a sustainable investment objective (Article 9 target funds) to the total assets under management of the financial product. This indicator is measured on a monthly basis.

The Subfund will invest a minimum of 50% of its assets under management in Article 8 target funds or in Article 9 target funds. Whilst the Subfund does not commit to making any sustainable investments under the SFDR, the Subfund may gain exposure to target funds having sustainable investment as their investment objective or, where investments are not made through any such target funds, to sustainable investments as defined under the SFDR on an incidental basis only.

Due to the diversified nature of the Subfund, which invests in target funds through 7 Asset Classes as described in the prospectus, the Investment Manager believes that the promotion of environmental and social characteristics is best implemented by selecting Article 8 target funds and Article 9 target funds that measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the target fund using indicators relevant for their target asset class and geography.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

- ***What the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

N/A as the financial product has not committed to making any sustainable investments.

- ***How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

N/A as the financial product has not committed to making any sustainable investments.

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

N/A as the financial product does not take into account principle adverse impacts.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

N/A as the financial product has not committed to making any sustainable investments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



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

☐ Yes

☒ No

Notwithstanding that the Investment Manager integrates the consideration of Sustainability Risks into the investment decision-making process, the Investment Manager currently elects not to consider the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on Sustainability Factors in respect of the Subfund. Reasons include a lack of the necessary resources or data infrastructure to effectively gather, monitor, and report this information. Dedicating existing resources to this task could furthermore have a negative material impact on the value of the investments.

The investment strategy guides

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?



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

The investment objective of the Company with regard to the Subfund is to seek to achieve an attractive return on capital while simultaneously attempting to limit the risk of capital loss. This investment objective shall be achieved primarily through investment in open-ended undertakings for collective investment ("**target funds**") which themselves seek exposure to equities, fixed income securities, real estate, commodities, currencies, insurance derivatives and hedge funds. The Subfund may also invest directly in equities, fixed income securities and currencies and may use derivatives (as outlined below) to gain indirect exposure to equities, fixed income securities, real estate, commodities and currencies.

In the implementation of its investment policy, the product promotes environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation; "**SFDR**") by investing a minimum of 50% of its assets under management in target funds that themselves promote environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (Article 8 target funds) or have a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (Article 9 target funds) or, where investments are not made through target funds that are subject to SFDR, to assets substantially promoting similar ESG characteristics or objectives. Whilst the Subfund does not commit to making any sustainable investments under the SFDR, the Subfund may gain exposure to target funds having sustainable investment as their investment objective or, where investments are not made through any such target funds, to sustainable investments as defined under the SFDR on an incidental basis only.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?***

  The binding element of the investment strategy is the allocation of a minimum of 50% of the Subfund's assets under management to target funds which are classified as Article 8 or Article 9 financial products under the SFDR.

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

  The applied ESG investment strategy does not pursue a committed minimum reduction of the scope of the investments. Therefore, the committed minimum rate is 0%.

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

  There are two types of investments that could be interpreted as investee companies of the financial product:

  - UCITS funds: Before investing, the Subfund's investment team reviews the ESG approach of the target fund, including whether the management company is a UNPRI signatory; and
  - Direct investments in equities, and fixed income securities: These investments account for a non-material proportion of assets compared to the Subfund's net asset value and as such no minimum environmental or social safeguards with respect to such investments have been defined.

Good governance practices include sound management

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

structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance

There are two types of investments that could be interpreted as investee companies of the financial product:

- UCITS funds: Before investing, the Subfund's investment team reviews the ESG approach of the target fund, including whether the management company is a UNPRI signatory; and
- Direct investments in equities, and fixed income securities: These investments account for a non-material proportion of assets compared to the Subfund's net asset value and as such no minimum environmental or social safeguards with respect to such investments have been defined.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

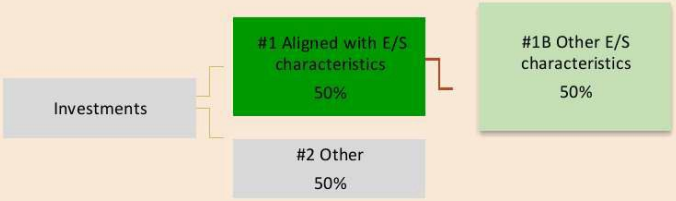
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

The Subfund aims to hold a minimum of 50% of its assets under management in investments that are used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Subfund. In periods of extreme volatility or following redemptions/subscriptions this percentage could be subject to change. The Subfund does not commit to holding any sustainable investments.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

  With regard to the Subfund, derivatives may be employed for the purpose of hedging and efficient portfolio management as well as for active investment in transferable securities and active currency allocation. The range of possible derivatives includes in particular long and short positions on exchange traded futures and options on transferable securities, interest rates and currencies as well as on other derivative financial instruments and on financial indices. Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

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

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

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

Not applicable. The Subfund does not commit to making any sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

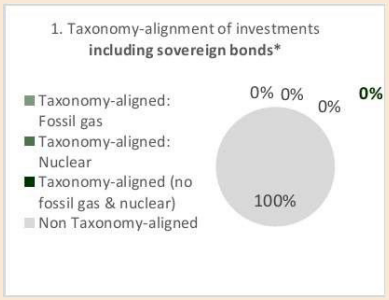
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?**

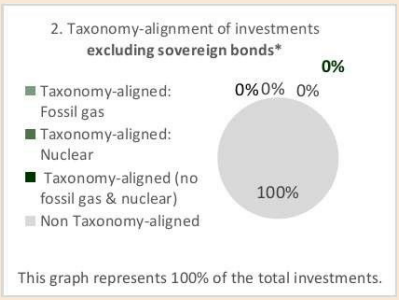
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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





* *For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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

N/A

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

N/A

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A

[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

Investments in category "#2 Other" are limited to 50% of the Subfund's total assets under management and include:

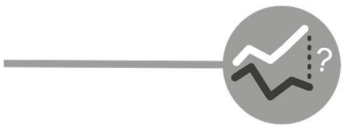
(i) UCITS target funds that are not classified as Article 8 or 9 financial products under the SFDR. The purpose of these investments is to achieve an attractive return on capital while simultaneously attempting to limit the risk of capital loss.

(ii) Direct investments in equities, fixed income securities and currencies. The purpose of these investments, which account for a non-material proportion of assets proportional to the Subfund's net asset value, is to achieve an attractive return on capital while simultaneously attempting to limit the risk of capital loss.

(iii) Deposits with credit institutions and/or money market instruments, as a liquidity cushion in active portfolio management, depending on market conditions.

(iv) Derivative instruments for the purpose of achieving the Fund's investment objective or for hedging purposes.

Given that the Subfund does not commit to making any sustainable investments under the SFDR, no minimum environmental or social safeguards have been implemented with respect to "#2 Other" assets listed above.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

The Investment Manager has not identified a reference benchmark for the purposes of SFDR.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***
  N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***
  N/A

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***
  N/A

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***
  N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

More product specific information can be found here:

https://www.lansdownepartners.com/vienna/endowment-strategy

MULTIFLEX SICAV

THE SINGULARITY FUND

a Subfund of MULTIFLEX SICAV (the "**Company**"), a SICAV governed by Luxembourg law

SPECIAL PART S: 1 AUGUST 2026

This Special Part of the Prospectus supplements the General Part with regard to the Subfund **MULTIFLEX SICAV – THE SINGULARITY FUND** (hereinafter referred to as "**Subfund**").

The following provisions must be read in conjunction with the corresponding provisions in the General Part of the Prospectus.

Contents

Special Part S:

1. Initial Issue of Shares 78
2. Investment Objective and Investment Policy 78
3. Risk and General Disclosures 80
4. Investor Profile 86
5. Investment Manager / License Provider / Currency Hedging Agent 86
6. Description of the Shares 87
7. Dividend Policy 88
8. Fees & Costs 88
9. Issue of Shares 89
10. Redemption of Shares 89
11. Switching of Shares 90
12. Overview of the Subfund and Share Categories 90
13. Annex – pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in article 8, paragraphs 1,2 and 2A, of regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and article 6, first paragraph, of regulation (EU) 2020/852 91

1. Initial Issue of Shares

Shares of THE SINGULARITY FUND (the "**Subfund**") were issued for initial subscription on 17 September 2018 until (and including) 1 October 2018, on which date the Subfund has been launched, at an initial issue price of USD 100 per Share plus, as the case may be, a sales fee of not more than 5% of the net asset value.

2. Investment Objective and Investment Policy

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Company with regard to the Subfund is to provide returns in line with the performance of the Nasdaq Singularity Index™ (the "**Index**").

Investment Policy

The Subfund's assets will primarily be invested directly in equity securities to physically replicate the composition of the Index. Furthermore, the Subfund's assets may be invested up to 10% temporarily in shares of collective investment schemes for cash parking purposes between rebalancing dates of the Index.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the prospectus and the above investment policy, in order for the Subfund to qualify as an equity fund according to the German Investment Tax Act 2018 ("**GITA**", as may be amended), the Subfund will ensure that at least 51% of its net assets are continuously invested in qualifying equity securities as long as the Subfund needs to comply with such provisions. In doing so, the actual capital participation rates (within the meaning of the GITA) of target investment funds can be taken into account.

In the implementation of its investment policy, the Subfund promotes environmental or social characteristics in the meaning of article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation; "**SFDR**") by investing a substantial portion of its assets in companies with sound environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") quality by reference to the Index; the Subfund does not, however, have sustainable investments in the meaning of article 9 SFDR as its objective. By tracking the Index and its portfolio companies, the Subfund excludes investments with poor ESG performance, and ensures that the assets in which the Subfund invests benefit investors, society and the environment, while at the same time enhancing investment returns and protecting the value of the Subfund.

Ancillary liquid assets may amount to up to 20% (twenty) of the total assets of the Subfund. Such ancillary liquid assets shall be limited to bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in the Subfund's current bank accounts and accessible at any time. The 20% limit may only be breached temporarily for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require (circumstances such as wars, terrorist attacks, health crises or other similar events) and where such breach is justified having regard to the best interests of the investors.

The Subfund can invest for treasury purposes in liquid assets, meaning money market instruments and money market funds as well as deposits repayable on demand, as defined in section 5 of the General Part.

Information on the ESG characteristics of the Index

1) ESG Integration – Positive Innovations Approach

The methodology applied by the Index involves deep understanding, selection, and ongoing monitoring of business segments of companies which demonstrate leadership in key areas of innovation and technology. The expert-led approach to such detailed technology value chain and business segment analysis allows for a meaningful understanding and assessment of associated activities' impact from an ESG perspective. For purposes of such ESG impact analysis, the methodology leverages insights of the Singularity Think Tank, a growing group of industry practitioners and academics with expertise in technologies penetrating our world, as well as dedicated sustainability experts. The methodology, through close work with experts, considers in the selection of such key areas of innovation various aspects, including their role and impact on water management, environmental sustainability, reduction of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

As such, an assessment of the environmental impact of companies' activities occurs segment by segment and by sourcing not only financial analysts but mainly industry practitioners' experience and knowhow. To assess the social characteristics of companies, as well as governance related metrics, conversations with sustainability experts transcend single business segments. Evaluation based on such considerations not only allows the Index to select companies with a suitable ESG profile but also informs the research and investment team with unique insights pertaining to the positive and negative impacts of new technologies on companies, their products and services, as well as worldwide systems.

The unique Positive Innovations Approach adopted by The Singularity Group AG (TSG) assesses the environmental and social impact of each innovation area in focus via semi-annual consultations with Singularity Think Tank experts to exclude harmful innovations.

2) ESG Exclusion Criteria

To ensure and promote an appropriate level of ESG practices among the companies in its portfolio, the Index excludes ESG laggards from the investable universe and uses binding exclusion criteria to screen and exclude companies based on controversial business involvement. Analysis is performed on data provided by Clarity AI ("**Clarity AI**"), an independent provider of granular ESG data, reports and ratings.

A) Exclusion of ESG laggards

Clarity AI measures the ESG material factors that drive long-term financial value in a particular business. Its ESG scores measure 35 material ESG issues across quantitative, qualitative and controversy related metrics for more than 70,000 companies. The Index applies a selectivity approach and excludes companies in the bottom quintile of total ESG Risk scores from the investable universe. Metrics considered include but are not limited to management of water, waste and emissions, energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, land or water pollution to assess the environmental characteristics of companies; workers' rights and protection of workers, diversity and equal opportunities at workplace, social dialogue, employee compensation, workplace health and safety policies to assess the social characteristics of companies; and management structures, independence, code of conduct and gender diversity of governance bodies, anti-bribery and remuneration policies to assess the governance aspects of the companies. Evaluation based on such considerations allows the Index to select companies with a suitable ESG profile.

B) Exclusions based on controversial business areas

The Index further excludes companies engaged in a number of controversial business areas, including but not limited to tobacco, weapons and fossil fuels. Companies, the business activities of which are in any manner whatsoever associated with these areas, are excluded from the Index based on revenue thresholds.

Further information related to the environmental characteristics promoted by the Subfund is available in the annex to this Special Part S.

For more information on the selection of portfolio companies for the Index, please refer to the following website: https://indexes.nasdaqomx.com/Index/Overview/NQ2045.

Information on the Index

The Index aims to intelligently provide an economic exposure to applied innovation. Applied innovation refers to the transformation of breakthrough technologies into scalable, commercially viable products and services that drive measurable economic impact. It focuses on companies that actively implement and monetize these technologies - such as AI, robotics, new energy, advanced materials or digital infrastructure - rather than those merely engaged in early-stage research or thematic exposure.

For more information, please refer to www.singularity-group.com. Details relating to the constituents and weightings of the Index are published on a regular basis on the following website https://indexes.nasdaqomx.com/Index/Overview/NQ2045.

In pursuit of the Investment Objective, a tracking error of the Subfund may not be excluded. A tracking error is defined as the volatility of the difference between the return of the Subfund and the return of the Index and is

anticipated not to exceed 0.75% under normal market conditions.

Main factors for the occurrence of a tracking error include differences between the Subfund's assets and the Index constituents, cash management of the Subfund, costs incurred by the Subfund, withholding tax implications on the assets of the Subfund, timing of undertaking investment decisions following the rebalancing of the Index (also due to stock market/banking holidays).

Subfund Currency

The Subfund is denominated in United States Dollars (USD). The currency of investment may be USD or other currencies. Foreign currency risks may be fully or partially hedged versus the USD through the employment of spot trades. A depreciation caused by exchange-rate fluctuations cannot be ruled out.

3. Risk and General Disclosures

A) General Risks

Performance of the Company with respect of the Subfund is dependent on its investments as per the Investment Policy. No guarantee or representation can be given that the Investment Objectives will actually be achieved. Hence the net asset value of the Shares may increase or decrease and different levels of positive as well as negative income may be earned. Past performance is not an indicator of current or future trends. Prospective investors should consider the risks of investing in the Subfund, specifically, but in no way exclusively, the following factors.

B) Index Risks

While seeking to achieve returns in line with the performance of an index, the Subfund may engage in investments to which, due to issues attributable to the index provider, administrator or the methodology underlying an index (e.g. calculation errors, rebalancing issues) which resulted in the correction of such Index, the Subfund should not have been exposed. Such tracking errors may result in negative or positive performance of the Subfund. Liability for such tracking errors will usually be excluded by the index provider or administrator.

No assurance is given by the index provider or administrator relative to continuity of calculation, significant amendments to the methodology and/or other amendments with significant impact.

C) Tracking Error

In its continuous endeavouring to match performance of the Index, returns of the Subfund may deviate (positively or negatively) from the Index which may be due to various factors such as i.e. costs, discrepancies in the proportions of the holdings of the Subfund, timing of valuation of holdings etc.

D) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a security in the portfolio will decline in price or the issuer will fail to make dividend, interest or principal payments when due because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial status. Issuers may be highly leveraged and financial covenants may affect the ability of issuers to operate effectively.

E) Liquidity

In some circumstances, and despite the above-mentioned liquidity filters, investments may be relatively illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to acquire or dispose of them at the prices quoted on the various exchanges or at the prices which the Investment Manager considers reflects their fair value. Accordingly, the Subfund's ability to respond to market movements may be impaired and the Subfund may experience adverse price movements upon liquidation of its investments. Furthermore, settlement of transactions may be subject to delay and administrative uncertainties.

F) Sustainability risks

The Index replicated by the Subfund applies ESG exclusion criteria as well as research efforts aimed to reduce sustainability risks. Both ESG exclusion criteria and research efforts are used to evaluate the ESG effects in the selection of key areas of innovation and technologies for purposes of Index construction. Since the Subfund strictly follows this Index, the Investment Manager does not perform any additional sustainability risks assessment.

The Subfund promotes environmental characteristics in the meaning of article 8 SFDR (as defined above). It should however be noted that the Subfund does not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation and its portfolio alignment with such Taxonomy Regulation is not calculated. Therefore, the "do not significant harm" principle does not apply to any of the investments of the Subfund.

G) Counterparty Risk

The Subfund is subject to the risk of the inability of any counterparty to perform with respect to its contractual undertakings, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy, liquidity or other causes.

H) Information on Investments in Emerging Market Countries

General

The attention of potential investors in the Subfund is drawn to the fact that investments in emerging market countries (e.g. Russia, China, India, etc.) involve increased risk. In particular, the investments are subject to the following risks:

a) trading volumes in relation to the securities may be low or absent on the securities market involved, which can lead to liquidity problems and serious price fluctuations;

b) uncertainties surrounding political, economic and social circumstances, with the associated dangers of expropriation or seizure, unusually high inflation rates, prohibitive tax measures and other negative developments;

c) potentially serious fluctuations in the foreign exchange rate, different legal frameworks, existing or potential foreign exchange export restrictions, customs or other restrictions, and any laws and other restrictions applicable to investments;

d) political or other circumstances which restrict the investment opportunities of the Subfund, for example restrictions with regard to issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests, and

e) the absence of sufficiently developed legal structures governing private or foreign investments and the risk of potentially inadequate safeguards with respect to private ownership.

Foreign exchange export restrictions and other related regulations in these countries may also lead to the delayed repatriation of all or some of the investments or may prevent them from being repatriated in full or in part, with the result that there may be a delay in the payment of the redemption price.

- **Shanghai or Shenzhen Hong Kong Stock Connect Programme**

The Subfund may invest directly in certain permissible China A shares through the Shanghai or Shenzhen Hong Kong Stock Connect Programme (the **Stock Connect Programme**). The Stock Connect Programme is a securities trading and clearing programme developed by Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (**HKEx**), the Shanghai Stock Exchange (**SSE**) or the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (**SZSE**) and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (**ChinaClear**), whose objective is to provide mutual access to the stock markets of Hong Kong and the PRC.

Under the Stock Connect Programme, foreign investors (including the Subfund) can trade certain China A shares listed on the SSE and SZSE (the **SSE securities** or **SZSE securities**, collectively the **SSE/SZSE securities**) (known as Northbound Trading), subject to the currently applicable regulations governing the Northbound Trading Link. Conversely, investors in Mainland China have an opportunity to participate through

the SSE or SZSE and clearing houses in Shanghai or Shenzhen (Southbound Trading) in trading in selected securities listed on the HKEx.

The SSE securities comprise the scope of all shares contained at the relevant time in the SSE 180 Index and in the SSE 380 Index, as well as all China A shares listed on the SSE. The SZSE securities contain all shares included in the SZSE Component index and the SZSE Small/Mid Cap Innovation Index at the respective time, which show a market capitalization of at least RMB 6 billion and all A shares traded on the SZSE that have a respective H-Share, and are listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (**SEHK**) except for (i) SZSE shares that are not traded in RMB and (ii) SZSE shares that are under risk monitoring.

Furthermore, investors' attention is drawn to the fact that under the applicable ordinances, a security may be removed from the scope of the Stock Connect Programme. This may impair the ability of the Subfund to achieve its investment objective, for example, if the investment manager would like to buy a security that has been removed from the scope of the Stock Connect Programme.

Further information as well as the types of shares traded on the Stock Connect Programme can be obtained and reviewed on the HKEx website.

Apart from risks connected with investments in international markets and emerging countries, and other general investment risks, which are described above and also apply to investments in China, investors should also consider the additional specific risks related to Shanghai-Hong-Kong Stock Connect, which are set out below:

- **Quota Risk**

Trading is also subject to a cross-border maximum quota (**Aggregate Quota**) and to a daily quota (**Daily Quota**). The Aggregate Quota relates to the restriction on the absolute funds flows to Mainland China through the Northbound trading link. The Daily Quota restricts the maximum net buying trades that may be conducted in cross-border trading on a daily basis under the Stock Connect Programme. As soon as the remaining balance of the Northbound Daily Quota reaches zero or is exceeded at the beginning of a session, new buying orders may be rejected.

In addition, there are restrictions on the aggregate holdings of foreign investments that apply to all investors from Hong Kong and abroad, as well as restrictions on the holdings of individual investors from abroad. On account of this quota restriction, impairments may occur if a pending investment in China A shares is not possible through the Stock Connect Programme and, as a result, the investment strategy cannot be efficiently implemented.

- **Restriction of Foreign Share Ownership**

The PRC requires that the existing buying restrictions for foreign investors also be applied in conjunction with the Stock Connect Programme. Hong Kong and foreign investors come within the scope of these restrictions on share ownership. The limits may be altered at any time and are currently as follows:

- Shareholdings of foreign individual investors (including the Subfund), of each Hong Kong or foreign investor in China A shares, may not exceed 10% of the shares issued.
- Shareholdings of all foreign investors, of all Hong Kong and foreign investors in China A shares may not exceed 30% of the shares issued.

- **SSE Price Limit**

SSE securities are subject to a general price limit, which is calculated on the basis of the closing price of the previous day. The price limit for shares and investment funds is currently between +/-10% and for shares under special treatment +/-5%. All orders must be within this price limit, which may change from time to time.

- **Exposure Risk**

Both the SEHK and the SSE or SZSE reserve the right to suspend trading if it is necessary to ensure an orderly and fair market, and to control the risks prudentially. This may have a negative influence on the ability of the Subfund to gain access to the market of the PRC.

- **Different Trading Days**

The Stock Connect Programme is only available when both the markets in the PRC and those in Hong Kong are open for trading, and when the banks in both markets are also open on the settlement days concerned.

It may therefore happen that it is a usual trading day for the market in the PRC, whereas the market in Hong Kong is closed and investors from Hong Kong (such as, for example, the Subfund) cannot trade China A shares. During this period, the Subfund may be exposed to the risk of price fluctuations on China A shares owing to the fact that the Stock Connect Programme is not available for trading.

- **Short Selling**

The legal regulations of the PRC provide that sufficient shares must be available on the account before an investor may sell shares. If this is not the case, the SSE or SZSE rejects the sales orders concerned. Before trading, the SEHK checks the sales orders of its exchange participants (i.e. share brokers) in relation to China A shares in order to make sure that no short selling is taking place.

- **Processing Models**

Various Stock Connect Models have been developed for order processing. One of these is the "integrated model" in which the Subfund's local sub-custodian bank and broker belong to the same group. This allows the broker to confirm the availability, without transfer, of the securities, and the local sub-custodian bank to settle the account with a guarantee that the securities will not be transferred until the payment of the trade has been carried out (hence the name "synthetic DvP"). In another model, however, the respective shares are transferred to a broker one day before the planned purchase.

Another model is the "multi-broker model" or "SPSA model", in which up to 20 brokers can be appointed in addition to a local sub-custodian bank. This model only became possible in March 2015, when the authorities introduced the Special Segregated Accounts (SPSA) which enables local sub-custodian banks to open a SPSA directly with Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (HKSCC). Each investor is identified by a specific ID number. Thereby, the availability of securities can be confirmed, without them having to be transferred to a particular broker in advance. Thus, the SPSA model also takes into account all concerns regarding the beneficial ownership of shares. Once a separate account is opened, the Investment Manager and the name of the Subfund in question will appear on the account belonging to at the beneficial owner of the respective shares held in the account, according to the HKEx. However, under the classic SPSA "multi-broker model", the settlement process can give rise to the risk that the cash settlement of securities sold by a broker for one of his customers takes place only a few hours after the securities are transferred and credited to the customer.

- **Clearing and Settlement Risks**

The Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (**HKSCC**) and ChinaClear provide the clearing connection by entering into mutual shareholdings in order to facilitate the clearing and settlement of cross-border transactions. As the national central counterparty for the PRC's securities market, ChinaClear operates a comprehensive network with clearing, settlement and share depository infrastructure. ChinaClear has established a risk management concept and measures that are approved and monitored by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (**CSRC**).

In the unlikely event of a payment default by ChinaClear and the latter being unable to meet its payment obligations, HKSCC shall only be liable in its clearing contracts with the market participants of the Northbound trading link to the extent that these market participants will receive support in enforcing their claims against ChinaClear. The HKSCC will attempt in good faith to settle and obtain the outstanding securities and funds through the available legal channels or apply for liquidation of ChinaClear. In this case, the Subfund may only be able to call in their losses resulting from transactions with ChinaClear late or not in their entirety. On the other hand, an omission or a delay on the part of HKSCC in fulfilling its obligations may lead to a settlement failure or the loss of Stock Connect securities or related funds, which may subsequently cause losses to the Subfund and their investors.

- **Nominee Arrangements for the Holding of China A Shares**

If the Subfund acquires SSE/SZSE securities through the Stock Connect programme, HKSCC is the "nominee holder". HKSCC for its part holds the Stock Connect shares of all participants as a single nominee through a collective securities account (single nominee omnibus Securities account), which is held in its name with ChinaClear. HKSCC acts only as the nominee holder, whereas the Subfund remains the beneficial owners of the Stock Connect shares.

The Stock Connect rules laid down by the CSRC expressly provide that investors who acquire SSE / SZSE securities through the Stock Connect Programme can enforce their rights, which are in accordance with currently applicable Chinese law. However, it is uncertain whether the Chinese courts would recognize the ownership rights of Stock Connect investors and would give them the opportunity to take legal action against Chinese companies, if this were necessary.

Therefore, the Subfund and the Depository cannot ensure that the ownership of these securities by the Subfund concerned is guaranteed under all circumstances.

Furthermore, according to the HKSCC Clearing rules for securities listed or traded on the SEHK, HKSCC as the nominee holder is not under any obligation to take legal action or to conduct judicial proceedings to enforce rights for investors in relation to SSE / SZSE securities in the PRC or elsewhere. Therefore, problems or delays may occur for the Subfund in enforcing its rights in relation to China A shares, even if the ownership of the corresponding Subfund is ultimately recognized.

If it is assumed that HKSCC performs custodial functions in relation to assets held through it, it should be noted that the Depository and the Subfund have no legal relationship with HKSCC and have no direct recourse against HKSCC if the Subfund should sustain losses due to the performance or insolvency of HKSCC.

- **Trading Costs**

In connection with Northbound trades of China A shares through the Stock Connect Programme, in addition to payment of trading taxes and stamp duty, further costs are also incurred such as new portfolio fees, dividend taxes and income taxes from share transfers, which taxes are determined by the competent authorities.

- **Regulatory Risk**

The Stock Connect Programme is a new programme that is subject to the various regulations of the PRC and Hong Kong. Furthermore, the implementing directives of the securities exchanges participating in the Stock Connect Programme are applicable. Since this programme is new, the regulations have not yet been tried and tested, so that there is not yet any certainty about the way in which they will be applied. The current regulations may be altered at any time. Moreover, there are no commitments with regard to the continued existence of the Stock Connect Programme in the future.

The attention of the investors of the Subfund who may invest in the markets of Mainland China through the Stock Connect Programme is therefore drawn to the fact that they have to expect change, which may have a detrimental effect.

- **TAXATION OF INVESTMENTS IN THE PRC**

The tax regulations in the PRC are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in tax regulations may reduce the Subfund's after-tax profits and/or the capital invested in the PRC.

The Subfunds investing in securities and deposits in the PRC may be subject to a withholding tax and other taxes levied in the PRC, including the following:

- Dividends and interest paid by companies in the PRC are subject to a withholding tax. The company in the PRC paying these dividends and this interest is currently responsible for withholding the tax when the payment is made.
- Gains from the trading of securities in the PRC may be subject to a tax, although there are currently no clear guidelines for the way in which it will be imposed. Gains from the sale of China A shares via

the Stock Connect Programme by foreign investors on or after 17 November 2014 are provisionally exempt from taxation, although no termination date for this exemption is currently known. There is no guarantee that this provisional exemption will remain in place in future or that it will not be cancelled, possibly with retroactive effect.

The Management Company and/or the Company reserve(s) the right at any time to make provisions for taxes or gains of the Subfund which invests in assets in the PRC; this may affect the valuation of the Subfund.

Given the uncertainty as to whether and how certain income from investments will be taxed in the PRC, and the possibility that the laws and practices in the PRC will change and that taxes may possibly also be levied retroactively, the tax provisions formed for the Subfund may turn out to be excessive or insufficient to settle the final tax liabilities in the PRC. Consequently, this may work to the advantage or disadvantage of investors, depending on the final taxation of this income, the actual amount of the provision and the time of the purchase and/or sale of their units in the Subfund. In particular, if the actual provisions are less than the final tax liabilities, and this gap has to be covered by the assets of the Subfund, this would have a negative impact on the value of the assets of the Subfund and, consequently, on the current investors; in any case, the net asset value of the Subfund is not recalculated during the period of the missing, insufficient or excessive provisions.

- **Risks involved with investments in Russia**

In Russia, evidence of ownership of securities consists of entries in the registers of the company issuing the securities or of its Registrar (which is neither an agent of the custodian bank nor accountable to the latter). In this respect the custodian's duty of supervision is restricted to supervision according to its best efforts within the scope of what is reasonably possible.

Share certificates representing shareholdings in companies in Russia are not held in safe custody by the custodian or sub-custodian or an effective central safe custody system. As a consequence of this system and owing to the absence of effective government regulation and enforcement, the Company might lose its registration and ownership of Russian securities as a result of fraud, negligence or simply due to oversight. It is also noted that such share certificates are generally available only in the form of photocopies, and as a result their legal value is open to challenge.

l) Disclaimer on the Nasdaq Singularity Index™

The Subfund (**Product**) is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Nasdaq, Inc. or its affiliates (Nasdaq, with its affiliates, are referred to as the "Corporations"). The Corporations have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of descriptions and disclosures relating to, the Product. The Corporations make no representation or warranty, express or implied to the owners of the Product or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Product particularly, or the ability of the Nasdaq Singularity Index™ to track general stock market performance. The Corporations' only relationship to the Company, the Product, and/or the Investment Manager (as the case may be, each a "**Licensee**") is in the licensing of the Nasdaq® and certain trade names of the Corporations and the use of the Nasdaq Singularity Index™ which is determined, composed and calculated by Nasdaq without regard to Licensee or the Product. Nasdaq has no obligation to take the needs of the Licensee or the owners of the Product into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Nasdaq Singularity Index™. The Corporations are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Product to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Product is to be converted into cash. The Corporations have no liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Product.

THE CORPORATIONS DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR UNINTERRUPTED CALCULATION OF NASDAQ SINGULARITY INDEX™ OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE CORPORATIONS MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY LICENSEE, OWNERS OF THE PRODUCT, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE NASDAQ SINGULARITY INDEX™ OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. THE CORPORATIONS

MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE NASDAQ SINGULARITY INDEX™ OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL THE CORPORATIONS HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

J) Benchmark Regulation

The Index is a benchmark pursuant to the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (EU Benchmark Regulation) and the registration of the benchmark and the administrator who provides the benchmark has been made in the ESMA-Register referred to in art. 36 of the EU Benchmark Regulation.

The Company has established robust written plans outlining the measures it would take if the benchmark were to change significantly or if it were no longer available.

4. Investor Profile

The investment objective and policy of the Subfund are suitable for non-professional investors as well as for institutional and professional investors seeking to achieve investment objectives which align with those of the Subfund in the context of the investor's overall portfolio.

Investors in the Subfund are expected to understand and accept the risks associated with investing in the Subfund as set out in section 4 "Risk Disclosure" and view investment in the Subfund as a medium to long term investment.

5. Investment Manager / License Provider / Currency Hedging Agent

Investment Manager

The Singularity Group AG (the "**Investment Manager**"), a public limited liability company (*Aktiengesellschaft*) pursuant to the laws of Switzerland whose registered office is at Obere Zäune 16, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland and registered with the Commercial Register of Zürich under number CHE-300.711.284, is authorised by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) to act as manager of collective assets.

The Investment Manager has been appointed by the Company to provide discretionary investment management services, in accordance with the investment objectives, investment policy and investment limits of the Company and the Subfund. It shall act under the ultimate supervision of the Management Company and/or the Board of Directors of the Company or the auditor(s) appointed by the Management Company.

License Provider

The Company has entered into an agreement with The Singularity Group AG in its capacity as the license provider of the Index (the "**License Provider**") pursuant to which full access to the Index, its components and its proprietary data is granted to the Company, such information being required to pursue the investment objective of the Subfund.

The Company and the Investment Manager acknowledge that The Singularity Group AG acts both as Investment Manager of the Subfund and as License Provider of the Index. Appropriate organisational and governance arrangements are in place to manage potential conflicts of interest arising from these dual roles.

The Nasdaq Singularity Index™ is calculated, maintained, and rebalanced by Nasdaq, Inc. (or its affiliates) as independent calculation agent, under a governance committee structure with transparent oversight and accountability procedures for the Index determination process. Nasdaq may exercise reasonable discretion as it deems appropriate to ensure Index integrity, including in relation to quantitative inclusion criteria, and may apply discretionary adjustments where deemed essential to maintain the quality of the Index construction and calculation.

The Investment Manager does not determine Index constituents, or constituent weightings. The Investment Manager only determines a rules-based proprietary scoring on the Index constituents in accordance with the established Index rules. Nasdaq applies the methodology and performs all periodic reconstitution and rebalancing determinations independently of the Investment Manager's portfolio management activities.

Currency Hedging Agent

Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) S.A., 3 rue Jean Piret, L-2350 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "**Currency Hedging Agent**"). The Currency Hedging Agent will provide technical currency hedging execution services for some Share Categories, as further detailed in this Special Part S.

The Currency Hedging Agent may appoint third parties as its delegate, attorney-in-fact and/or agent to exercise the powers and perform its obligations related to currency hedging. The Currency Hedging Agent, including its appointed delegates, will not provide investment management or investment advisory services for the Subfund.

6. Description of the Shares

After the initial issue date, the Company may issue Shares of the Subfund in the following Share Categories:

D02-Shares	accumulating; professional investors exclusively during the launch as described hereafter
D1-Shares	accumulating; non-professional investors
D1h-Shares	accumulating and currency hedged; non-professional investors
D2-Shares	accumulating; non-professional investors
D2h-Shares	accumulating and currency hedged; non-professional investors
D3-Shares	accumulating; non-professional investors
D3h-Shares	accumulating and currency hedged; non-professional investors
Z-Shares	accumulating; professional investors, including institutional investors as described hereafter
Zh-Shares	accumulating and currency hedged; professional investors, including institutional investors as described hereafter
S-Shares	accumulating; professional investors, including institutional investors as described hereafter
Sh-Shares	accumulating and currency hedged; professional investors, including institutional investors as described hereafter

If the Share Category has the addition "h" in its denomination, it is referred to as a fully or partially hedged category.

Only registered Shares will be issued.

The Company may issue Shares in the accounting currency of the Subfund, USD, as well as in CHF / EUR / GBP. Details of the Share Categories can be requested at any one time from the central administration as described in the General Part.

D02-Shares were issued exclusively during the launch period of the Subfund to professional investors in accordance with Annex II of the Directive 2014/65/EU on markets in financial instruments (MiFID) as amended from time to time, including private individual investors requesting to be treated as professional investors and satisfying the relevant criteria (opt-in professional investors) observing the minimum subscription amount set forth in Sec. 9,2. No further subscriptions to D02-Shares will be allowed after the launch day of the Subfund. To the extent permissible by law and regulation, the Company and/or the Management Company may request information from professional investors to verify compliance with the requirements of this Share Category. For the avoidance of doubt, existing holders of D02 Shares may, at any time, make additional investments in such D02 Shares.

D1-Shares and **D1h-Shares** are intended to be issued primarily to non-professional investors.

D2-Shares and **D2h-Shares** are intended to be issued primarily to non-professional investors.

D3-Shares and **D3h-Shares** are intended to be issued primarily to non-professional investors.

Z-Shares and **Zh-Shares** are intended to be issued to professional investors, including "institutional investors" within the meaning of article 174 seqq. of the 2010 Law.

S-Shares and Sh-Shares are intended to be issued to professional investors, including "institutional investors" within the meaning of article 174 seqq. of the 2010 Law who have entered into a commercial agreement with The Singularity Group AG.

7. Dividend Policy

The Company intends to apply the following dividend policy with respect to the different available Share Categories, in accordance with the laws of Luxembourg, the articles of association and this prospectus:

In accumulating Shares, no dividend payments are made, but the values allocated to the accumulating shares are reinvested for the benefit of the investors.

Further information can be found in the General Part of the Prospectus (see section 19 "Distributions").

8. Fees & Costs

A) Management Fee

For licensing, management, advisory and distribution services (incl. rebates to investors) relating to the Subfund's portfolio and related administrative services, a maximum annual Management Fee will be charged to the Subfund on the basis of each Share Category's net asset value ("**NAV**") as follows:

D02-Shares	0.30% p.a.
D1-Shares	1.15% p.a.
D1h-Shares	1.15 % p.a.
D2-Shares	1.60% p.a.
D2h-Shares	1.60% p.a.
D3-Shares	1.80% p.a.
D3h-Shares	1.80% p.a.
Z-Shares	0.70% p.a.
Zh-Shares	0.70% p.a.
S-Shares	per agreement
Sh-Shares	per agreement

B) Servicing Fee and Additional Charges

For the remuneration of the Management Company, the Depository, the central administration and principal paying agent and the Registrar and Transfer Agent, an annual Servicing Fee of max. 0.35% p.a. (minimum amount of USD 60'000) will be charged to the Subfund on the basis of each Share Category's NAV.

Additional Charges may be debited to the Subfund pursuant to section 22 "Fees and Costs" of the General Part of the Prospectus.

C) Currency Hedging Fee

For Share Categories with currency hedging, an additional annual fee of maximum 0,03% (subject to a minimum annual fee of USD 20,000 per aggregate hedged currency) may be charged per Share Category and paid to the Currency Hedging Agent (the "**Currency Hedging Fee**").

9. Issue of Shares

1. General

Upon expiry of the initial subscription period, the Shares in the Subfund will be issued on each Valuation Day, as defined in the General Part. The Issue Price is based on the NAV per Share on the applicable Valuation Day and will be rounded to two decimal places.

A sales fee of up to 5%, payable in favour of the Subfund, may be applied as the case may be.

2. Minimum Initial Subscription Amount

The following minimum initial subscription amount per Share Category in USD or the equivalent in the currency of the relevant Share Category is applicable:

D02-Shares	USD 50'000.00 or equivalent amount
D1-Shares	USD 250'000.00 or equivalent amount
D1h-Shares	USD 250'000.00 or equivalent amount
D2-Shares	USD 50'000.00 or equivalent amount
D2h-Shares	USD 50'000.00 or equivalent amount
D3-Shares	No minimum amount
D3h-Shares	No minimum amount
Z-Shares	USD 1'000'000.00 or equivalent amount
Zh-Shares	USD 1'000'000.00 or equivalent amount
S-Shares	USD 10'000'000.00 or equivalent amount
Sh-Shares	USD 10'000'000.00 or equivalent amount

The Company's Board of Directors may at its own discretion accept initial subscription applications for an amount lower than the stated minimum subscription amount.

Further subscriptions of shares are not subject to a minimum subscription amount.

3. Application Procedure

Investors may at any time subscribe to Shares in the Subfund directly with the Principal Paying Agent in Luxembourg mentioned in the General Part of the Prospectus (or with local distributors resp. paying agents appointed, as the case may be, in particular distribution countries). The exact identity of the subscriber, the name of the Subfund to be subscribed, and the Share Category to be subscribed must be stated.

All subscriptions for Shares the Subfund received by the Principal Paying Agent on a Valuation Day no later than 15:00 p.m. Luxembourg time (cut-off time), will be handled at the Issue Price, which will be calculated on the next Valuation Day. Subscriptions received by the Principal Paying Agent after this time will be handled at the Issue Price of the Valuation Day after the next Valuation Day.

The total amount of the subscriptions of Shares in the Subfund must be credited within three (3) Luxembourg banking days of the applicable Valuation Day.

Share coupons or certificates will not be delivered.

The Company reserves the right to reject applications or to accept them only in part or to require further information and/or documents. If an application is rejected in full or in part, the subscription amount or the corresponding balance is returned to the applicant.

10. Redemption of Shares

Shares will be redeemed upon application to the Principal Paying Agent in Luxembourg mentioned in the

General Part of the Prospectus (or with local distributors resp. paying agents appointed, as the case may be, in particular distribution countries).

Shares will be redeemed daily on each Valuation Day, as defined in the General Part of the Prospectus.

All requests for redemptions in Shares in the Subfund received by the Principal Paying Agent on a Valuation Day no later than 15:00 p.m. Luxembourg time (cut-off time), will be handled at the Redemption Price, which will be calculated on the next Valuation Day. Redemption requests received by the Principal Paying Agent after this time will be handled at the Redemption Price of the Valuation Day after the next Valuation Day.

The Redemption Price will be based on the NAV of the Shares on the applicable Valuation Day and will be rounded to two decimal places. No redemption fee shall be charged.

Payment of the redemption of Shares in the Subfund will be made within three (3) Luxembourg banking days after the Valuation Day.

11. Switching of Shares

Shares in the Subfund may be switched for Shares in other Subfunds of the Company for which such switch is allowed, upon a payment of a switching fee of a maximum of 2% of the net asset value of said Shares.

No switching fee will be levied in the case of a switch into another Subfund for which the Investment Manager provides investment management services.

12. Overview of the Subfund and Share Categories

The table below provides a general overview of the most important features of the Subfund and Share Categories. It does not serve as a substitute for reading the Prospectus. The following Share Categories of the Subfund are available on the date of this Special Part S of the Prospectus. A full and updated list of the Share Categories is available at the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Share	ISIN-Code	Currency	Min Initial Subscription in USD	Mgmt Fee
D02	-	EUR	50'000.00 exclusively issued during the launch period	0.3%
	-	CHF		
	-	GBP		
	LU1873186610	USD		
D1	LU2178932914	EUR	250'000.00	1.15%
	-	CHF		
	-	GBP		
	LU1779697538	USD		
D1h	LU2409343964	CHF	250'000.00	1.15%
	-	EUR		
	-	GBP		
D2	-	EUR	50'000.00	1.60%
	-	CHF		
	-	GBP		
	LU1779697884	USD		
D2h	-	CHF	50'000.00	1.60%
	-	EUR		
	-	GBP		
D3	-	EUR	None	1.80%
	-	CHF		

Share	ISIN-Code	Currency	Min Initial Subscription in USD	Mgmt Fee
	-	GBP		
	LU2209331995	USD		
D3h	LU2409344004	CHF	None	1.80%
	-	EUR		
	-	GBP		
Z	LU2587148490	USD	1'000'000.00	0.70%
	-	EUR		
	-	CHF		
	-	GBP		
Zh	LU3389673222	CHF	1'000'000.00	0.70%
	-	EUR		
	-	GBP		
S	-	USD	10'000'000.00	per agreement
	-	EUR		
	-	CHF		
	-	GBP		
Sh	-	CHF	10'000'000.00	per agreement

13. Annex – pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in article 8, paragraphs 1,2 and 2A, of regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and article 6, first paragraph, of regulation (EU) 2020/852

ANNEX II

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

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

Product name: Multiflex SICAV – The Singularity Fund	**Legal entity identifier:** 549300EJPED63Z9ZRK46

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ **Yes**	●● ☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:**___%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

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

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

The investment objective is to provide returns in line with the performance of the Nasdaq Singularity Index™ (the "Index"). The assets of this product will primarily be invested directly in equity securities to physically replicate the composition of the Index. Furthermore, the product's assets may be invested up to 10% temporarily in shares of collective investment schemes for cash parking purposes between rebalancing dates of the Index.

In the implementation of its investment policy, the product promotes environmental or social characteristics in the meaning of article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation; "SFDR") by investing a substantial portion of its assets in companies with sound environmental, social and governance ("ESG") quality by reference to the Index. A particular emphasis is put on the promotion of environmental and social characteristics which are fostered by the innovation and technologies offered by the companies assessed by The Singularity Group, following an expert-led process.

The expert-led approach to detailed technology value chain and business segment analysis allows for a meaningful understanding and assessment of associated activities' impact from an ESG perspective. For purposes of such ESG impact analysis, the methodology leverages insights of the Singularity Think Tank, a growing group of industry practitioners and academics expertise in technologies penetrating our world, as well as dedicated sustainability experts. The methodology, through close work with experts, considers in the selection of such key areas of innovation various aspects, including their role and impact on water management, environmental sustainability, reduction of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. As such, an assessment of the environmental impact of companies activities occurs segment by segment and by sourcing not only financial analysts but mainly industry practitioners' experience and knowhow. To assess the social characteristics of companies, as well as governance related metrics, conversations with sustainability- experts transcend single business segments. Evaluation based on such considerations not only allows the Index to select companies with a suitable ESG profile but also informs the research and investment team with unique insights pertaining to the positive and negative impacts of new technologies on companies, their products and services, as well as worldwide systems.

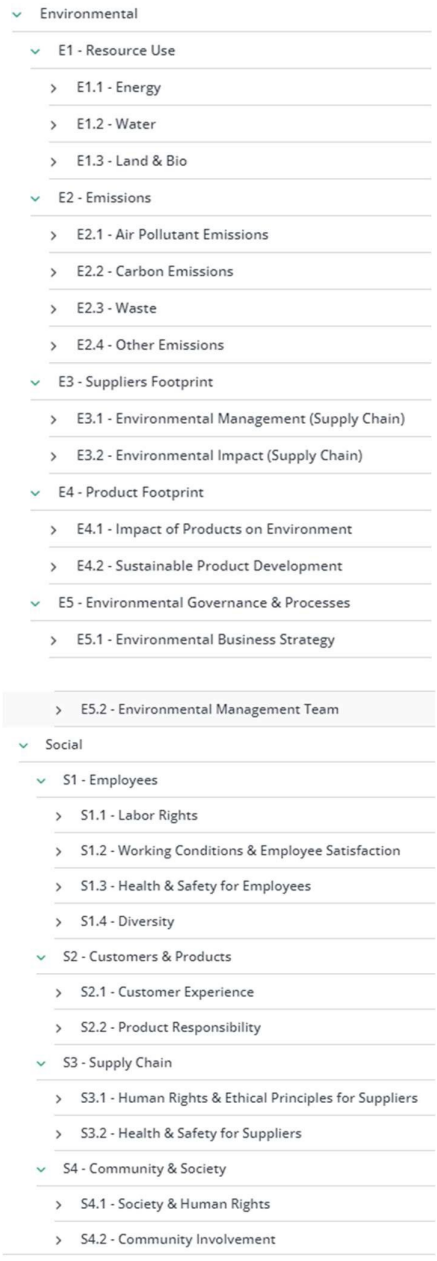
By tracking the Index and its portfolio companies, the Subfund excludes investments with poor ESG performance and ensures that the assets in which the Subfund invests benefit investors, society, and the environment, while at the same time enhancing investment returns and protecting the value of the Subfund.

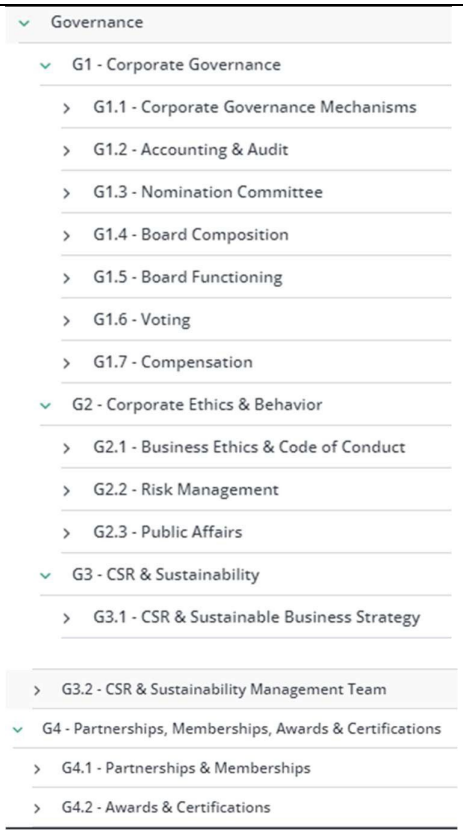
- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

To ensure and promote an appropriate level of ESG practices among the companies in its portfolio, the financial product excludes ESG laggards from the investable universe and uses binding exclusion criteria to screen and exclude companies based on controversial business involvement. Analysis is performed on data provided by Clarity AI ("Clarity AI"), an independent provider of ESG data, reports and ratings.

Exclusion of ESG laggards: Clarity AI measures the ESG material factors that drive long-term financial value in a particular business. Its ESG scores are built upon a set of 115 ESG Risk metrics, distributed along 35 subcategories in the 3 domains Environmental, Social, and Governance. The financial product applies a selectivity approach and excludes companies in the bottom quintile of total ESG Risk scores from the investable universe.

Summary of the 35 material ESG categories assessed:





Exclusions of controversial business areas:

Business Area	**Description**	**Revenue Threshold**
Cluster Bombs Participation	Includes the provision of relevant products or services for the production of cluster munitions, submunitions, or platforms. Financing companies that produce cluster munitions or holding a stake in such a company are also included.	0%
Cluster Bombs Production	Includes being involved in the manufacture of cluster munitions, submunitions, or platforms, including sensor fuzed weapons (SFW). Providers of key products or services for cluster bombs manufacturing are also included.	0%
Anti-Personnel Landmines	Includes the production of anti-personnel landmines or anti-personnel landmine components, including improvised explosive devices (IED). Products and services relevant to landmines manufacturing are also included.	0%
Chemical and Biological Weapons	Includes companies involved in the manufacture of chemical and biological weapons. Products or services relevant to the production of those weapons are also included.	0%

Incendiary Weapons	Includes manufacturing weapons using white phosphorus exclusively for military purposes. Suppliers of key components, as well as companies providing relevant products or services to the manufacture or incendiary weapons are also included.	0%
Nuclear Weapons Participation	Includes relevant products or services for the production of Nuclear Weapons. Financing companies that produce Nuclear Weapons or holding a stake in a company producing Nuclear Weapons is also included in this category.	0%
Nuclear Weapons Production	Includes manufacturing either whole strategic parts or platforms for nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon systems, or nuclear weapon components. Nuclear submarines are also included.	0%
Small Arms	Includes the manufacture or retail of handguns, pistols, shotguns, rifles, revolvers, and ammunition for both civilian or military use. Companies manufacturing accessories for firearms or ammunition are excluded.	10%
Riot Control	Includes companies that manufacture protection equipment and riot control weapons. Holding a stake in another company involved in manufacturing protection equipment and riot control weapons is also considered involved.	10%
Armament Production	Includes manufacturers of military aerospace and defense equipment (military vehicles, tanks, aircrafts, radars, surveillance equipment, simulation systems, armaments...), parts, or products including defense electronics. Dual-use products are not included.	10%
Thermal Coal Mining	Includes coal mining activities (surface and underground mines) for thermal coal, which is used primarily for electricity production.	10%
Coal Power Generation	Includes companies primarily involved in the generation of electricity from coal or coal-based fuels.	10%
Fossil Fuel Production	Includes primary involvement in the extraction of fossil fuels, which are any class of materials of biological origin within the Earth's crust that can be used as a source of energy, mainly but not exclusively coal, crude oil (petroleum), and natural gas. Also, all services essential to the extraction or processing of fossil fuels like exploration, drilling, refining or upstream transportation and storage are included.	10%
Arctic Oil & Gas	Includes companies that are involved in the exploration and/or production of oil and gas in Arctic regions. Holding a stake in another	10%

	company involved in the production and/or exploration is also included in this category.	
Shale Energy Production	Includes companies that are involved in shale energy exploration and/or production.	10%
Shale Energy Participation	Includes companies that are involved in products or services related to shale energy (equipment, storing or transport) or to shale energy exploration.	10%
Oil-sands Production	Includes the exploration, extraction or refining of oil-sands based fossil fuels.	10%
Oil-Sands Participation	Includes products or services related to oil sands production or oil sands exploration (equipment, storing or transportation).	10%
Tobacco Production	Includes companies that manufacture cigarettes and other tobacco products (cigars, snuff and pipe tobacco) as well as growing tobacco plants.	5%

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The financial product promotes E/S characteristics but will not make any sustainable investments.

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

The financial product promotes E/S characteristics but will not make any sustainable investments.

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

N/A

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

N/A

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability

factors?

☒ Yes

Yes, the risk related to the potential adverse sustainability impact of the financial product's investments is managed in multiple ways, including via the exclusion of ESG laggards from the investable universe following a selectivity approach and the application of binding exclusion criteria to screen and exclude companies based on controversial business involvement. The analysis is performed on data provided by Clarity AI ("**Clarity AI**") an independent provider of ESG data, reports, and ratings. In addition, a range of PAI indicators is monitored and reported: Apart from the mandatory 14 PAI indicators, the optional environmental PAI Nr. 13 'Non-recycled waste ratio', as well as the optional social PAI Nr. 17 'Number of convictions and amount of fines for violation of anti-corruption and antibribery laws' are considered.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The investment objective is to provide returns in line with the performance of the Nasdaq Singularity Index™ (the "**Index**"). The goal of the Index is to provide exposure to global innovation leaders that have demonstrated the ability to allow exponential innovation to progress based on a proprietary innovation score ("Singularity Score"), determined by The Singularity Group.

The assets of this product will primarily be invested directly in equity securities to physically replicate the composition of the Index. Furthermore, the product's assets may be invested up to 10% temporarily in shares of collective investment schemes for cash parking purposes between rebalancing dates of the Index.

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

In order to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, the product has implemented the following strict exclusion criteria in direct relation to the sustainability indicators previously detailed:

1. Exclusion of ESG laggards: A selectivity approach is applied and excludes companies in the bottom quintile of total ESG Risk scores as defined by Clarity AI from the investable universe (all companies in the universe carrying a Singularity Score [= proprietary innovation score]).

2. Exclusions of controversial business areas:

Business Area	Description	Revenue Threshold
Cluster Bombs Participation	Includes the provision of relevant products or services for the production of cluster munitions, submunitions, or platforms. Financing companies that produce cluster munitions or holding a stake in such a company are also included.	0%
Cluster Bombs Production	Includes being involved in the manufacture of cluster munitions, submunitions, or platforms, including sensor fuzed weapons (SFW). Providers of key products or services for cluster bombs manufacturing are also included.	0%

	Anti-Personnel Landmines	Includes the production of anti-personnel landmines or anti-personnel landmine components, including improvised explosive devices (IED). Products and services relevant to landmines manufacturing are also included.	0%
	Chemical and Biological Weapons	Includes companies involved in the manufacture of chemical and biological weapons. Products or services relevant to the production of those weapons are also included.	0%
	Incendiary Weapons	Includes manufacturing weapons using white phosphorus exclusively for military purposes. Suppliers of key components, as well as companies providing relevant products or services to the manufacture or incendiary weapons are also included.	0%
	Nuclear Weapons Participation	Includes relevant products or services for the production of Nuclear Weapons. Financing companies that produce Nuclear Weapons or holding a stake in a company producing Nuclear Weapons is also included in this category.	0%
	Nuclear Weapons Production	Includes manufacturing either whole strategic parts or platforms for nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon systems, or nuclear weapon components. Nuclear submarines are also included.	0%
	Small Arms	Includes the manufacture or retail of handguns, pistols, shotguns, rifles, revolvers, and ammunition for both civilian or military use. Companies manufacturing accessories for firearms or ammunition are excluded.	10%
	Riot Control	Includes companies that manufacture protection equipment and riot control weapons. Holding a stake in another company involved in manufacturing protection equipment and riot control weapons is also considered involved.	10%
	Armament Production	Includes manufacturers of military aerospace and defense equipment (military vehicles, tanks, aircrafts, radars, surveillance equipment, simulation systems, armaments...), parts, or products including defense electronics. Dual-use products are not included.	10%
	Thermal Coal Mining	Includes coal mining activities (surface and underground mines) for thermal coal, which is used primarily for electricity production.	10%
	Coal Power Generation	Includes companies primarily involved in the generation of electricity from coal or coal-based fuels.	10%
	Fossil Fuel Production	Includes primary involvement in the extraction of fossil fuels, which are any class of materials of	10%

	biological origin within the Earth's crust that can be used as a source of energy, mainly but not exclusively coal, crude oil (petroleum), and natural gas. Also, all services essential to the extraction or processing of fossil fuels like exploration, drilling, refining or upstream transportation and storage are included.	
Arctic Oil & Gas	Includes companies that are involved in the exploration and/or production of oil and gas in Arctic regions. Holding a stake in another company involved in the production and/or exploration is also included in this category.	10%
Shale Energy Production	Includes companies that are involved in shale energy exploration and/or production.	10%
Shale Energy Participation	Includes companies that are involved in products or services related to shale energy (equipment, storing or transport) or to shale energy exploration.	10%
Oil-sands Production	Includes the exploration, extraction or refining of oil-sands based fossil fuels.	10%
Oil-Sands Participation	Includes products or services related to oil sands production or oil sands exploration (equipment, storing or transportation).	10%
Tobacco Production	Includes companies that manufacture cigarettes and other tobacco products (cigars, snuff and pipe tobacco) as well as growing tobacco plants.	5%

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

The binding elements are applied to the Nasdaq Singularity Index™ (the "**Index**") at each rebalancing date semi-annually in May and November. The assets of this product will primarily be invested directly in equity securities to physically replicate the composition of the Index, thus enforcing the same binding elements.

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

No minimum rate is applied.

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

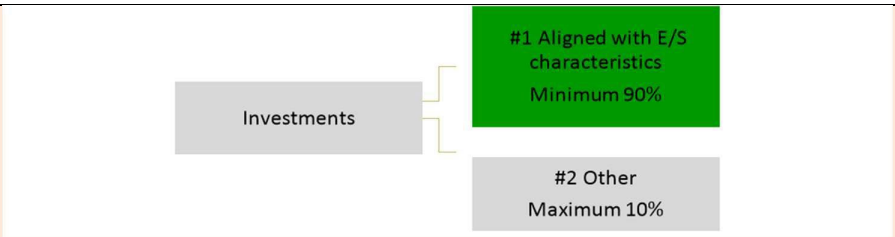
There is no additional internal policy in relation to the assessment of good governance practices of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The financial product invests in innovation leaders globally across industries as determined by The Singularity Group AG based on a proprietary innovation score (Singularity Score). The selection process is driven by insights from the Singularity Think Tank composed of technology and sustainability experts that provide a meaningful understanding and assessment of key areas of innovation from both a technology and environmental and social (E/S) perspective.

In addition to this expert-led approach, in order to meet the promoted environmental and social

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of: - **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies - **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy. - **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.		characteristics, the financial product applies a selectivity approach by excluding ESG laggards (bottom quintile) from the investable universe. Furthermore, undesired business area exclusions ensure that the financial product is aligned with its E/S characteristics. The portfolio is evaluated on a regular basis to keep in line with the product's innovation and E/S goals.
		 **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. **#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments. The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers: - The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives. - The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.
		• ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**
		Not applicable.

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

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

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

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities** under the EU Taxonomy.

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

0% of the financial product's investments are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that align with the EU Taxonomy.

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?***

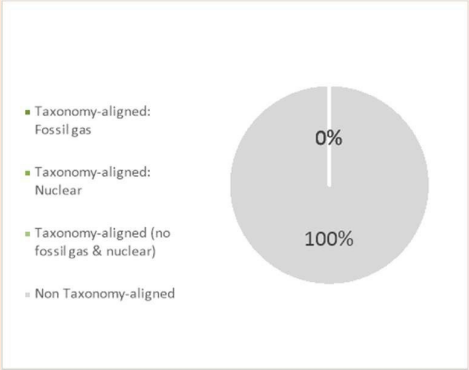
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

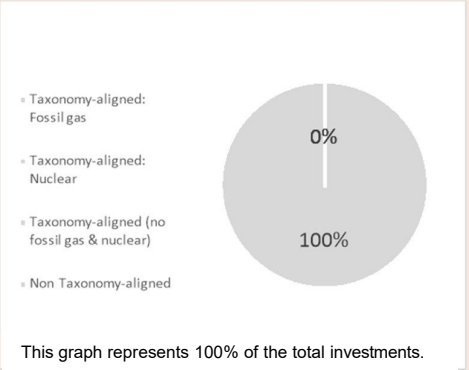
☒ No

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

1.Taxonomy-alignment of investments **including sovereign bonds***



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding sovereign bonds***



This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

**For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures.*

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

No minimum share is defined.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

No minimum share is defined.

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

None

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

The reference benchmark used for this financial product is the Nasdaq Singularity Index™.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

The reference benchmark is built with the three-pronged approach described above:

1. TSG Positive Innovations approach - for ESG integration
2. No Controversial Activities - based on revenue threshold from Clarity AI
3. Exclusion of Poor ESG Companies - based on ESG scores from Clarity AI

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

The assets of this product will primarily be invested directly in equity securities to physically replicate the composition of the Index.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

The goal of the Index is to provide exposure to global innovation leaders that have demonstrated the ability to allow exponential innovation to progress based on a proprietary innovation score ("Singularity Score"), determined by The Singularity Group.

A particular emphasis is put on the promotion of environmental and social characteristics which are fostered by the innovation and technologies offered by the companies assessed by The Singularity Group, following an expert-led process.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

The Nasdaq Singularity Index (NQ2045) methodology can be found on the Nasdaq Global Indexes website:

https://indexes.nasdaq.com/

or directly

https://indexes.nasdaq.com/docs/methodology_NQ2045.pdf

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
More product specific information can be found at: https://fundsdata.carnegroup.com/Index

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

[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

MULTIFLEX SICAV

ZAIS INVESTMENT GRADE GLOBAL STRUCTURED CREDIT FUND

a Subfund of MULTIFLEX SICAV (the "**Company**"), a SICAV governed by Luxembourg law

SPECIAL PART T: 2 OCTOBER 2026

This Special Part of the Prospectus supplements the General Part with regard to the Subfund **MULTIFLEX SICAV – ZAIS INVESTMENT GRADE GLOBAL STRUCTURED CREDIT FUND** (hereinafter referred to as "**Subfund**").

The following provisions must be read in conjunction with the corresponding provisions in the General Part of the Prospectus.

Contents

1. Initial Issue of Shares 13
2. Investment Objective and Investment Policy 13
3. Risks and General Disclosures 14
4. Investor Profile 19
5. Investment Manager 19
6. Description of the Shares 19
7. Dividend Policy 20
8. Fees & Costs 21
9. Issue of Shares 22
10. Redemption of Shares 23
11. Liquidity Management Tools 23
12. Switching of Shares 24
13. Overview of the Subfund and Share Categories 25
14. Annex – pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in article 8, paragraphs 1,2 and 2A, of regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and article 6, first paragraph, of regulation (EU) 2020/852 25

1. Initial Issue of Shares

The Shares of the Subfund will be offered for subscription for the first time on 1 November 2026 as set out below (the "**Initial Issue Date**"). The initial Issue Price is quoted per Share. Thereafter, Shares are issued at the Issue Price based on the net asset value ("**NAV**") per Share on the applicable Valuation Day.

Share Classes	Issue Price	Sale Fee
Class A Shares	EUR 100.-	N/A[1]
Class B Shares	EUR 100.-	N/A[1]
Class C Shares	EUR 100.-	N/A[1]
Class D Shares	EUR 100.-	N/A[1]

2. Investment Objective and Investment Policy

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is to generate long-term total return and capital preservation through investment in a portfolio of Investment Grade structured credit bonds.

Investment Policy

The Subfund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in structured credit bonds (i.e., securitisations), whose underlying assets and cash flows are associated with businesses, private borrowers, loans, leases, real estate or other assets predominately domiciled in North America, Europe or Australia. The principal subclasses within structured credit bonds are Collateral Loan Obligations (CLOs), Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS), Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) and Asset Backed Securities (ABS). The Subfund will also have the ability to invest in other types of securitisations such as Agency MBS and Collateralized Bond Obligations. There is no cap on the amount of such assets that the Subfund may hold at any point in time. More than 49% of the Subfund's net assets may be exposed to CLO.

In addition, the Subfund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in UCITS including exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that invest in Investment Grade securities.

The selection of countries and asset classes will be adjusted based on market conditions, and the investment focus may vary significantly over time within the limits referred to above. All investments and techniques will observe the eligible asset rules and investment limits set out in section 5 of the General Part.

Credit Quality and Rating Methodology

An Investment Grade security means a security whose rating by at least one rating agency is equal to or higher than BBB- by S&P, Baa3 by Moody's, BBB- by Fitch or any similar rating by such other rating agency as may be identified by the Investment Manager from time to time, including, but not limited to, DBRS or KBRA. Where the credit rating of a securitised asset previously invested in by the Subfund is downgraded to below investment grade after purchase, the credit standing of the affected securities shall be promptly reassessed. Following this reassessment and considering both the best interests of investors and prevailing market circumstances, the Investment Manager shall decide whether to sell or retain the downgraded securities. For the avoidance of doubt, downgrades by any one rating agency shall not impact the Investment Grade status of any security so long as such security maintains an Investment Grade rating with any one rating agency.

[1] No Sales Fee will be charged with respect to the first issue of this Share Class.

Liquid Assets

Ancillary liquid assets may amount to up to 20% of the total assets of the Subfund and are limited to bank deposits at sight (e.g., cash held in current bank accounts and accessible at any time). The 20% limit may be temporarily exceeded for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions (such as wars, terrorist attacks, health crises or similar events), circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having regard to the best interests of investors.

The Subfund can invest for treasury purposes in liquid assets, meaning money market instruments and money market funds as well as deposits repayable on demand, as defined in Section 5 of the General Part.

Use of Derivatives

The Subfund will only use derivatives for hedging currency risk. Accordingly, the Subfund may enter into *bona fide* currency spot transactions, deliverable currency forwards and deliverable currency swaps with first-class counterparties as set out in the General Part. The Subfund will not engage in securities lending and will not enter into repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, total return swaps or non-deliverable currency forwards. For the avoidance of doubt, the Subfund will not enter into any transactions that would cause the Subfund to register with the United States National Futures Association.

Subfund Currency

The Subfund is denominated in euro (EUR). The currency of investments may be denominated in EUR, British pound sterling (GBP), Swiss franc (CHF), United States dollar (USD), Australian dollar (AUD) or other currencies. Foreign currency risks may be fully or partially hedged using *bona fide* currency spot transactions, deliverable currency forwards and deliverable currency swaps as set out in the General Part. A depreciation caused by exchange-rate fluctuations cannot be ruled out.

ESG Approach

The Subfund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("**SFDR**"). More information about the environmental or social characteristics for this Subfund is available in the pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Section 14 of the Special Part.

3. Risks and General Disclosures

The Investment Manager makes every reasonable effort to achieve the investment objectives of the Subfund. However, no guarantee can be given that the investment objectives will actually be achieved. As a result, the NAV of the Shares may become greater or smaller, and different levels of positive as well as negative income may be earned. Investors have to expect fluctuations in value, which can also lead to high losses in value up to and including the full amount invested.

Prospective Shareholders should consider whether the investment objective and strategy of the Subfund is suitable. The following is a summary of certain risk factors in addition to the risk factors set forth in the General Part of the Prospectus, which prospective Shareholders are invited to consult.

Asset Backed securities (ABS) and Mortgage-Backed securities (MBS) Risk

The Subfund may have exposure to a wide range of asset-backed securities (including asset pools in credit card loans, auto loans, residential and commercial mortgage loans, collateralised mortgage obligations and collateralised debt obligations), agency mortgage pass-through securities and covered bonds. The obligations associated with these securities may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other debt securities such as government issued bonds.

ABS and MBS are securities that entitle the holders thereof to receive payments that are primarily dependent upon the cash flow arising from a specified pool of financial assets such as residential or commercial

mortgages, motor vehicle loans or credit cards.

ABS and MBS are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks that may have a substantial impact on the timing and size of the cashflows paid by the securities and may negatively impact the returns of the securities. The average life of each individual security may be affected by a large number of factors such as the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional redemption and mandatory prepayment, the prevailing level of interest rates, the actual default rate of the underlying assets, the timing of recoveries and the level of rotation in the underlying assets.

Collateralised loan obligations risk

The risks of investing in CLOs include both the economic risks of the underlying loans combined with the risks associated with the CLO structure governing the priority of payments. The degree of such risk will generally correspond to the specific tranche in which a Subfund is invested. Ratings do not constitute a guarantee, may be downgraded, and in stressed market environments it is possible that even AAA-rated CLO tranches could experience realised or mark to market losses due to actual underlying loan default losses, erosion of the subordinated tranches that support the AAA-rated notes due to such losses, market anticipation of future defaults, as well as negative market sentiment with respect to CLO securities as an asset class.

A Subund's portfolio management may not be able to accurately predict how specific CLOs or the portfolio of underlying loans for such CLOs will react to changes or stresses in the market. The most common risks associated with investing in CLOs are liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and prepayment, extension or call risk, amongst others.

Collateral Risk

Although collateral may be taken to mitigate the risk of a counterparty default, there is a risk that the collateral taken, especially where it is in the form of securities, when realised will not raise sufficient cash to settle the counterparty's liability. This may be due to factors including inaccurate pricing of collateral, adverse market movements in the value of collateral, a deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded. Please also refer to paragraph "*Liquidity risk*" below which may be particularly relevant where collateral takes the form of securities.

Where a Subfund is in turn required to post collateral with a counterparty, there is a risk that the value of the collateral the Subfund places with the counterparty is higher than the cash or investments received by the Subfund. In either case, where there are delays or difficulties in recovering assets or cash, collateral posted with counterparties, or realising collateral received from counterparties, the Subfund may encounter difficulties in meeting redemption or purchase requests or in meeting delivery or purchase obligations under other contracts.

As collateral will take the form of cash or certain financial instruments, the market risk is relevant. Collateral received by a Subfund may be held either by the Depositary or by a third-party custodian. In either case, there may be a risk of loss where such assets are held in custody resulting from events such as the insolvency or negligence of a custodian or sub-custodian.

Counterparty Risk

Bona fide currency spot transactions, deliverable currency forwards and deliverable currency swaps and many other forms of financial derivative instruments are not guaranteed by an exchange or its clearing house. Consequently, there are no requirements with respect to record keeping, financial responsibility or segregation of customer funds and positions. The business failure of a counterparty with which the Subfund has entered into forward contracts or other financial derivative instruments will most likely result in a default. The default of

a party with which the Subfund has entered into a forward contract or financial derivative instrument will force the Subfund to cover its resale or repurchase commitments, if any, at the then-current market price. The Subfund is also exposed to the risk of failure by a counterparty to perform its obligations under an OTC financial derivative instrument contract. Transactions in over-the-counter markets are not subject to the same regulatory oversight as exchange-based markets.

Credit Risk

The value of a fixed interest security will fall in the event of the default or reduced credit rating of the issuer. Generally, the higher the rate of interest, the higher the perceived credit risk of the issuer. High yield bonds with lower credit ratings (also known as sub-investment grade bonds) are potentially more risky (higher credit risk) than investment grade bonds. A sub-investment grade bond has a Standard & Poor's credit rating of below BBB- or equivalent. The fact that an issuer has a credit rating is not a guarantee of an issuer's ability to pay. An issuer's credit rating is subject to change.

Credit Rating Downgrading Risk

The credit rating assigned to a security or an issuer may be re-evaluated and updated based on recent market events or specific developments. As a result, securities may be subject to the risk of being downgraded. Similarly, an issuer having a certain rating may be downgraded, for example, as a result of deterioration of its financial condition. In the event of downgrading in the credit ratings of a security or an issuer relating to a security, a Subfund's investment value in such security may be adversely affected.

Where a security held in a Subfund's portfolio is downgraded, this will trigger a review of the reasons for the downgrade, which may be independent of the economic fundamentals of the instrument. Holdings are assessed on a case-by-case basis at the point of downgrade and a decision made on whether the downgrade represents a reason to discontinue holding the security. All holdings are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Investment Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the securities that are being downgraded, subject to the investment objectives of the Subfund. In the event of investment grade securities being downgraded to below investment grade and such securities continuing to be held by the Subfund, the Subfund will also be subject to the below investment grade securities risk outlined in the following paragraph.

Where the credit rating of a securitised asset previously invested in by the Subfund is downgraded to below investment grade after purchase, the credit standing of the affected securities shall be promptly reassessed. Following this reassessment and considering both the best interests of investors and prevailing market circumstances, the Investment Manager shall decide whether to sell or retain the downgraded securities. In such instances, it is possible that such sale may result in losses for the Subfund.

Debt Securities Risk

Subfund may invest in lower rated, higher yielding debt securities, which are subject to greater market and credit risks than higher rated securities. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk. The lower ratings of such securities reflect the greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or rising interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments to holders of the securities. Accordingly, an investment in such security is accompanied by a higher degree of credit risk than is present with investments in higher rated, lower yielding securities.

Foreign Currency Risk

Since the Company values the portfolio holdings of the Subfund in Euro, changes in currency exchange rates adverse to those currencies may affect the value of such holdings and the respective Subfund's yield thereon.

Since the securities, including ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds, held by a Subfund may be denominated in currencies different from its base currency, the Subfund may be affected favourably or unfavourably by exchange control regulations or changes in the exchange rates between such reference currency and other currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates may influence the value of the Shares, and also may affect the value of dividends and interests earned by the Subfund as well as it gains and losses. If the currency in which a security is denominated appreciates against the base currency, the price of the security could increase. Conversely, a decline in the exchange rate of the currency would adversely affect the price of the security.

To the extent that the Subfund or any Shares seek to use any strategies or instruments to hedge or to protect against currency exchange risk, there is no guarantee that hedging or protection will be achieved.

Currency management strategies may substantially change the Subfund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Subfund if currencies do not perform as the Investment Manager expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Subfund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Subfund's ability to benefit from favourable changes in currency exchange rates. There is no assurance that the Investment Manager's use of currency management strategies will benefit the Subfund or that they will be, or can be, used at appropriate times. Furthermore, there may not be perfect correlation between the amount of exposure to a particular currency and the amount of securities in the portfolio denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign currencies for purposes of gaining from projected changes in exchange rates, as opposed to hedging currency risks applicable to the Subfund's holdings, further increases the Subfund's exposure to foreign investment losses.

Interest rate Risk

Debt securities are subject to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk refers to the risk of changes in the market value of a bond due to a change in prevailing interest rate levels and credit spread levels or other risk premiums. Interest rate risk is often larger for fixed coupon securities than for floating rate securities and is typically larger for bonds that have a longer time until repayment/maturity.

Investment in ETFs Risk

An underlying ETF may be subject to tracking error risk, which is the risk that its performance may not track that of the index exactly. This tracking error may result from the investment strategy used, and fees and expenses. The manager of the underlying ETF will monitor and seek to manage such risk in minimising tracking error. There can be no assurance of exact or identical replication at any time of the performance of the index. The trading prices of units/shares in an underlying ETF may differ significantly from the net asset value of the units/shares of such underlying ETF due to, disruptions to creations and realisations (for example, as a result of imposition of capital controls by a foreign government) and supply and demand forces in the secondary trading market for units/shares in the underlying ETF. In addition, factors such as fees and expenses of an underlying ETF, imperfect correlation between the underlying ETF's assets and the underlying securities within the relevant tracking index, rounding of share prices, adjustments to the tracking index and regulatory policies may affect the ability of the manager of an underlying ETF to achieve close correlation with the tracking index for the relevant underlying ETF. An underlying ETF's returns may therefore deviate from that of its tracking index.

For underlying ETFs which are passively managed, their manager will not have the discretion to adapt to market changes due to the inherent investment nature of the underlying passive ETF. Falls in the index are expected to result in corresponding falls in the value of the underlying ETF. There can be no assurance that an active trading market will exist or be maintained for units/shares of an underlying ETF on any securities exchange on which units/shares of an underlying ETF may trade. The units/shares of the underlying ETFs which the Subfund may invest in may be traded at large discounts or premiums to their net asset value. These

factors may have an adverse impact on the net asset value of the Subfund.

Liquidity Risk

In some circumstances, investments may become relatively illiquid making it difficult to dispose of them at the prices quoted on the various exchanges. Accordingly, a Subfund's ability to respond to market movements may be impaired and the Subfund may experience adverse price movements upon liquidation of its investments. Settlement of transactions may be subject to delay and administrative uncertainties.

Risk associated with future and forward financial instruments

The Investment Manager may include *bona fide* currency spot transactions, deliverable currency forwards and deliverable currency swaps in its investment policy for the purpose of hedging.

These are volatile instruments generating certain specific risks and exposing investors to the risk of loss. Leverage is provided by the low initial margin deposits that are usually requested when taking a position in such instruments. Thus, a relatively minor change in the price of a contract could result in significant gains or losses compared to the initial margin actually invested, this potential leading to unlimited additional losses in excess of the margin deposited. Furthermore, when used for the purpose of hedging, these instruments and the investments or market sectors being hedged could prove uncorrelated. Transactions in over-the-counter derivatives, such as credit derivatives, may involve additional risk as there is no exchange market on which to close out an open position. It may be impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value of a position or to assess the exposure to risk.

Sector and/or geographical concentration

Where a subfund specialises in investing in a particular market sector, type of instrument or geographical region are likely to be more volatile than subfunds with a broader range of investments. This risk is greater in relation to investment in emerging market and less developed markets which may experience political and economic changes. The value of the Subfunds may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting the particular market.

Securitisation Risk

A securitisation, as defined in the article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2402 of the European Parliament and of the council of 12 December 2017 is a transaction or scheme, whereby the credit risk associated with an exposure or a pool of exposures is tranched, having all of the following characteristics: (i) payments in the transaction or scheme are dependent upon the performance of the exposure or of the pool of exposures; (ii) the subordination of tranches determines the distribution of losses during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme; (iii) the transaction or scheme does not create exposures which possess all of the characteristics listed in Article 147(8) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Securitisation encompasses a wide-range of assets including "Asset-backed Securities", "Collateralised Debt Obligations" and "Mortgage-backed Securities".

A Securitisation is composed of multiple tranches, usually spanning from the equity tranche (highest risk) to the senior tranche (the lowest risk). The performance of each tranche is determined by the performance of the underlying assets or "collateral pool".

The collateral pool can encompass securities with different credit qualities, including high-yield securities and junk bonds, and the credit rating of the tranche is not reflective of the quality of the underlying assets.

Volatility Risk

The investments of the Subfund are subject to market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities and other financial instruments. There can be no assurance that any appreciation in value of investments will occur, the income from such investments may go down as well as up, and you may not get back the original amount invested. There is no assurance that the investment objective of a Subfund will actually be achieved.

Sustainability Risk

The market value of the Subfund's underlying investments is subject to the sustainability risks described in the General Part. The sustainability risk assessment is integrated into the investment decisions of the Investment Manager and will be carried out regularly throughout the lifetime of such investments. For the purposes of assessing sustainability risk, the Investment Manager may use any available sustainability information, such as publicly available reports from invested companies, other publicly available data (e.g., credit ratings) and data produced and published by external data providers and such information may not be accurate or complete. The information used by the Investment Manager for these purposes, as well as the Investment Manager's process for assessing such factors, is subject to change at any time.

An assessment of sustainability risks and factors is qualitative and subjective by nature and there can be no guarantee that the criteria used by the Investment Manager, or the decisions made, will reflect any particular person's beliefs or values. The Subfund's investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

4. Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors who have experience with volatile investments, have a sound knowledge of the capital markets and wish to participate in the development of the capital markets to pursue specific investment objectives. Investors have to expect fluctuations in value, which can also lead to high losses in value, up to and including, the full amount invested. The Subfund can only be offered to professional investors as defined under Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended) and to institutional investors within the meaning of article 174 of the 2010 Law.

5. Investment Manager

ZAIS Group, LLC ("**ZAIS**" or the "**Investment Manager**"), 101 Crawfords Corner Road, Suite 1206, Holmdel, New Jersey, 07733.

ZAIS was established as a Delaware limited liability company in June 1997 and is a registered investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. ZAIS is also registered as a commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor with the U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission and member of the National Futures Association.

The Investment Manager will provide discretionary investment management services, in accordance with the investment objectives, investment policy and investment limits of the Company and the Subfund. It shall act under the supervision of the Board of the Management Company, the Board of Directors and, to the extent applicable, the auditor of the Company.

The Investment Manager may seek the support of investment advisers or sub-investment managers, subject to obtaining prior consent of the Company.

6. Description of the Shares

After the Initial Issue Date, the Subfund may issue the following Share Classes:

Share Classes	Description	Offering Terms
Class A Shares	Accumulating	• Minimum Investment: EUR 10,000,000 • No longer offered once the aggregate subscriptions for Class A Shares and Class B Shares reach EUR 150,000,000 provided that, if a single subscription would cause the total to exceed EUR 150,000,000, the Board of Directors of the Company may, in its sole discretion, accept that subscription for administrative efficiency; provided further that following such acceptance the total amount of aggregate subscriptions for Class A Shares and Class B Shares shall not exceed EUR 165,000,000
Class B Shares	Distributing	• Minimum Investment: EUR 10,000,000 • No longer offered once the aggregate subscriptions for Class A Shares and Class B Shares reach EUR 150,000,000, provided that, if a single subscription would cause the total to exceed EUR 150,000,000, the Board of Directors of the Company may, in its sole discretion, accept that subscription for administrative efficiency; provided further that following such acceptance the total amount of aggregate subscriptions for Class A Shares and Class B Shares shall not exceed EUR 165,000,000
Class C Shares	Accumulating	• Minimum Investment: EUR 100,000
Class D Shares	Distributing	• Minimum Investment: EUR 100,000

The Company may issue Shares denominated in the accounting currency of the Subfund i.e., in euro (EUR), and may as well issue Shares denominated in British pound sterling (GBP), Swiss franc (CHF), United States dollar (USD), Australian dollar (AUD) or other currencies. Foreign currency risks may be fully or partially hedged as set forth in Section 2 above.

Only registered Shares will be issued.

7. Dividend Policy

The Company intends to apply the following dividend policy with respect to the different available Share Classes in accordance with the laws of Luxembourg, the Article and Section 20 "*Distribution*" of the General Part:

Dividend policy	Description
Accumulating Share Classes	These Share Classes will not pay any dividends and/or distribute any income. Instead, it is expected that the values allocated to the accumulating Share Classes are reinvested for the benefit of the investors holding such accumulating Share Classes

	in the Subfund.
Distributing Share Classes	These Share Classes will pay dividends out of the available net investment income (i.e. net of fees, charges and other expenses). Dividends may also be paid out of realized gains and/or capital. The Investment Manager (upon delegation from the board) may decide to change the distribution policy. Dividends (if any) will be declared after the end of each financial year (i.e., June 30 of each year), or at any other frequency as determined by the Company. The amount of dividends (if any) is not guaranteed.

8. Fees & Costs

D) Management Fee

For management, advisory and distribution services relating to the Subfund's investments and related administrative services, a maximum annual Management Fee will be payable to the Investment Manager and charged to the Subfund on the basis of the net asset value ("NAV") of each Share Class as follows:

Share Classes	**Management Fee** (*per annum as a percentage of the NAV*)
Class A Shares	0.25 %
Class B Shares	0.25 %
Class C Shares	0.50 %
Class D Shares	0.50 %

E) Platform Service Fee

The remuneration of the Management Company, Depositary, UCI Administrator, Principal Paying Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent, Directors, as well as all fees and expenses associated with Director and Officer Insurance, Money Laundering Reporting Officer, Corporate Secretarial Services, Risk Reporting, Beneficial Register, European Market Infrastructure Regulation Reporting and Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act are paid separately and shall not exceed 0.25 % p.a. (the "Platform Service Fee"), for all Share Classes. Any amounts attributable to the Platform Service Fee in excess of the 0.25% shall be borne by the Investment Manager.

F) Ancillary Costs

The Subfund will bear all of the on-going fees and expenses incurred which the Investment Manager reasonably determines to be directly related to the investment of the assets of the Subfund, including, but not limited to, all costs and expenses related to identifying, reviewing, assessing and acquiring an investment, brokerage commissions, clearing and settlement charges, costs associated with the use of FX hedging services, bank service fees, spreads, interest expenses, borrowing charges, and short dividends and other investment expenses (the "**Operating Expenses**"), provided however that: (i) for the period commencing on the Initial Issue Date and ending on 30 June 2027, the Investment Manager shall bear the Platform Service Fee, all organizational and offering expenses, all Operating Expenses, Additional Costs and Fees (as defined below) and extraordinary expenses; and (ii) for the second financial year following the Initial Issue Date, commencing 1 July 2027 until 30 June 2028, the Platform Service Fee, all organizational and offering expenses, all Operating Expenses, and Additional Costs and Fees (as defined below), will be capped at 0.25% of net assets of the Subfund (the "**Year 2 Expense Cap**"). Any such fees listed in the preceding sentence that

exceed the Year 2 Expense Cap will be borne by the Investment Manager.

The amount to be paid by the Investment Manager will be determined as of the date of payment and that amount will be calculated in good faith on an estimated figure in advance. For the avoidance of doubt, litigation and extraordinary expenses (including extraordinary expenses incurred in protecting the interests of Shareholders or due to external factors, some of which may not be reasonably foreseeable in the normal course of activity of the Subfund such as, without limitation, any litigation expenses or any tax, levy, duty or similar charge of fiscal nature imposed on the Management Company or its assets by virtue of a change of laws or regulations) are not subject to the Year 2 Expense Cap and may be charged to the Subfund.

The foregoing expenses shall be reimbursed by the Subfund to the Investment Manager if the Investment Manager agreement is terminated by the Management Company prior to the date that is 24 (twenty four) months following the Initial Issue Date absent the occurrence of negligence, wilful default or fraud by the Investment Manager.

Additional expenses may be charged to the Subfund pursuant to Section 23 "*Fees and Costs*" of the General Part of the Prospectus (such charges, "**Additional Costs and Fees**"). For the avoidance of doubt and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the General Part of the Prospectus, any fees and expenses included in the Platform Service Fee, as described above, may not be charged to the Sub-Fund under Additional Costs and Fees.

9. Issue of Shares

A) General

The net asset value of the Subfund is calculated as per any Valuation Day. The "*Valuation Day*" for the Subfund will be each day that is a Luxembourg banking day that is not a Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) recommended U.S. holiday (a "**Business Day**"). The valuation will be based on the value on the Subfund's assets on the last preceding Business Day.

B) Application Procedure

Investors may subscribe for Shares in the Subfund at any time by submitting their subscription request directly to the Principal Paying Agent in Luxembourg, as identified in the General Part of the Prospectus (or to any local distributors or paying agents appointed in a particular jurisdiction). Each subscription request must specify the identity of the subscriber, the name of the Subfund to be subscribed for, and the Share Class to be subscribed for. The Company and/or the Principal Paying Agent may, at their discretion, reject any subscription requests, accept them only in part, or request additional information and documentation necessary to comply with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML-CFT) obligations. If a subscription request is rejected in whole or in part after the subscription amount has been funded, any monies received will be returned to the applicant without interest or penalty.

Subscription requests for Shares in the Subfund must be received by the Principal Paying Agent in Luxembourg no later than one (1) Business Day prior to the relevant Valuation Day, by 15.00 (CET) (the "**Order Day**"). Applications received after the Order Day will be processed on the next available Valuation Day, and Shares will be subscribed for one (1) Business Day thereafter, in accordance with the provisions described above.

The issue price will be calculated based on the net asset value (NAV) per Share on the applicable Valuation Day on which such Shares are subscribed for, and shall be rounded to two decimal places.

The total subscription amount for Shares in the Subfund must be credited within three (3) Luxembourg banking days following the relevant Valuation Day on which such Shares were subscribed for.

C) Minimum Initial and Additional Subscription Amount

The following minimum initial and additional subscription amount applies with respect to the Class of Shares

set out below.

Share Classes	Minimum Initial Subscription Amount[2]	Minimum Additional Subscription Amount[2]
Class A Shares[3]	10,000,000.-	10,000
Class B Shares[3]	10,000,000.-	10,000
Class C Shares	100,000.-	1,000
Class D Shares	100,000.-	1,000

The Company may, at its sole discretion, accept initial and additional subscriptions applications for an amount lower than the stated amount above.

10. Redemption of Shares

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Section 11 (*Liquidity Management Tools*) below, Shares in the Subfund may be redeemed upon submission of an application to the Principal Paying Agent in Luxembourg, as identified in the General Part of the Prospectus (or to any local distributors or paying agents as may be appointed in a particular jurisdiction).

All applications for redemption of Shares must be received by no later than five (5) Business Days at 15.00 (CET) prior to the relevant Valuation Day on which Shares are contemplated for redemption (the "**Cut-off Time**"). Applications received after the Cut-off Time will be processed on the next available Valuation Day and redeemed five (5) Business Days thereafter, in accordance with the Cut-off Time provisions set out above.

Shares will be redeemed at a price based on the net asset value per Share on the applicable Valuation Day on which such Shares are redeemed, rounded to two decimal places (the "**Redemption Price**"). No redemption fee shall be charged.

The payment of the Redemption Price will be made within three (3) Luxembourg banking days following the relevant Valuation Day on which such Shares are redeemed.

11. Liquidity Management Tools

Swing Pricing

The actual price obtained by the Investment Manager when purchasing or selling assets may be higher or lower than the market price or other probable realisation value used in calculating the net asset value of the Subfund. Where subscriptions, redemptions cause the Subfund to buy and/or sell underlying investments, the value of these investments may be affected by bid/offer spreads, trading costs and related expenses including transaction charges, brokerage fees, and taxes. As a result, the net asset value per Share of a Subfund may be diluted as a result of subscriptions for or redemptions or conversion of Share in the Subfund at a price that does not reflect the actual price obtained in the underlying asset transactions undertaken on behalf of the Subfund to accommodate the resulting inflows or outflows. This investment and divestment activity may have a negative impact on the net asset value per Share.

To protect the interests of Shareholders, the net asset value of the Subfund may be adjusted to compensate for dilutions that can arise in connection with large flows of cash into or out of the Subfund. These adjustments

[2] Expressed in euro (EUR) or the equivalent amount in other currency.

[3] Class A Shares and Class B Shares shall be available for subscription until the aggregate subscriptions for Class A Shares and Class B Shares reach EUR 150,000,000 provided that, if a single subscription would cause the total to exceed EUR 150,000,000, the Board of Directors of the Company may, in its sole discretion, accept that subscription for administrative efficiency; provided further that following such acceptance the total amount of aggregate subscriptions for Class A Shares and Class B Shares shall not exceed EUR 165,000,000

are normally applied on any Valuation Day when the total volume of trading in the Subfund (meaning both subscriptions and redemptions) exceeds a pre-determined threshold, determined as a percentage of the net assets of that Subfund. The adjustments will seek to reflect the anticipated prices at which the Subfund will be buying and selling assets, as well as estimated transaction costs.

In normal market conditions, the adjustment for any given Valuation Day will not be larger than 2% of what the net asset value would otherwise be. In Exceptional Market Conditions, however, this maximum level may be increased up to 5% to protect the interests of Shareholders (the "**Swing Factors**"). Until the threshold rate is triggered (the "**Swing Threshold**"), no pricing adjustment is applied, and the transaction costs will be borne by the Subfund. This will result in a dilution (reduction in the net asset value per Share) to existing Shareholders. "**Exceptional Market Conditions**" means significant market volatility, market disruption or significant economic contraction, a terrorist attack or war (or other hostilities), a pandemic or other health crisis, or a natural disaster.

As a partial swing methodology is adopted, the net asset value per Share will be adjusted upwards or downwards if net subscriptions or redemptions in the Subfund exceed the Swing Threshold. The Swing Factor will have the following effect on subscriptions or redemptions:

- if the Subfund experiences levels of net subscriptions with respect to a Valuation Day in excess of the Swing Threshold (i.e., subscriptions are greater in value than redemptions), the Net Asset Value per Share will be adjusted upwards by the Swing Factor; and
- if the Subfund experiences levels of net redemptions with respect to a Valuation Day in excess of the Swing Threshold (i.e., redemptions are greater in value than subscriptions) the net asset value per Share will be adjusted downwards by the Swing Factor.

The Management Company makes, and periodically reviews, the operational decisions about swing pricing, including the threshold(s) that trigger(s) it and the extent of the adjustment in each case.

Swing pricing does not address the specific circumstances of each individual investor transaction.

Investors are advised that the volatility of the net asset value of the Subfund might not reflect the true portfolio performance as a consequence of the application of swing pricing.

The price adjustment is available on request from the Management Company at its registered office.

Redemption Deferral

If, on any Valuation Day, the total requests received for the redemption of Shares in the Subfund are equal to or greater than ten per cent (10%) of the net assets of the Subfund (the "**Redemption Limit**"), the Investment Manager may, at its discretion, limit the redemption of Shares so that the aggregate number of Shares redeemed on such Valuation Day does not exceed the Redemption Limit.

In such circumstances, all redemption requests received by the Cut-off Time for the relevant Valuation Day will be reduced on a pro rata basis among all Shareholders who have validly submitted redemption requests for that Valuation Day, and any Shares which are not redeemed as a result of the application of the Redemption Limit will be carried forward and treated as if a request for redemption in respect of such Shares had been received on each subsequent Valuation Day, until all Shares to which the original request related have been redeemed or the relevant redemption request has been revoked in writing.

Redemption requests which have been carried forward from one or more previous Valuation Days pursuant to the above shall be processed, subject to the Redemption Limit, in priority to any new redemption requests received for the relevant Valuation Day.

12. Switching of Shares

No Shares in the Subfund may be switched into shares of other Subfunds of the Company.

13. Overview of the Subfund and Share Categories

The table below provides a general overview of the most important features of the Subfund and Share Classes available for subscription. It does not serve as a substitute for reading the Prospectus. The following Share Classes of the Subfund are available on the date of this Special Part of the Prospectus. A full and updated list of the Share Classes is available at the registered office of the Company or the Management Company.

Share Class	ISIN-Code	Currency	Distribution	Min Initial Subscription in EUR	Min. additional subscription amount in EUR	Management Fee
A	LU3338512372	EUR	Accumulating	10,000,000.-	10,000	0.25 % p.a.
B	LU3338512455	EUR	Distributing	10,000,000.-	10,000	0.25 % p.a.
C	LU3338512539	EUR	Accumulating	100,000.-	1,000	0.50 % p.a.
D	LU3338512612	EUR	Distributing	100,000.-	1,000	0.50 % p.a.

14. Annex – pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in article 8, paragraphs 1,2 and 2A, of regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and article 6, first paragraph, of regulation (EU) 2020/852

ANNEX II

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

Product name: Multiflex SICAV – ZAIS Investment Grade Global Structured Credit Fund

Legal entity identifier: 635400B6AXBDXUBSLW48

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ **Yes**	●● ☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:**__%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

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



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

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

The Investment Manager's analysis framework for sustainability characteristics in securitisations is tailored to the asset class and underlying assets. The Investment Manager will take at least one environmental or one social characteristic into account.

For corporate credit exposures underlying a securitisation investment, the Investment Manager will typically consider an environmental characteristic, and for a consumer credit exposures, the Investment Manager will typically consider a social factor. The Investment Manager however may deviate from this and determine and record the characteristic promoted for each investment during the due diligence for each investment.

The environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund are:
1. Analysis of the sustainability characteristics of each bond evaluating the underlying asset composition, the sustainability criteria such as exclusions described in the deal documents, as well as the sustainability policies, practices and platform of the key party involved in a securitisation such as the collateral manager, single originator, issuer or sponsor of the deal, where the key party is identified and selected at the Investment Manager's discretion.

2. Exclusion of any investment that is rated "Strong Negative" for its credit impact from sustainability risk factors, as assessed by the Investment Manager.

3. Exclusion of any securitisation for which the key party involved in the transaction is flagged and confirmed as a violator of the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, where the key party is selected at the Investment Manager's discretion among the issuer, sponsor, originator(s), collateral manager or other major stakeholder in the securitisation transaction (and one key party must be selected and identified for every securitisation investment).

4. Exclusion of any securitisation that significantly funds coal mining or generation: Exclusion of any CLO, CMBS or ABS deals with over 10% of total loan amount to firms or commercial properties that derive over 25 percent of revenue from either coal mining or coal-fired power generation. This exclusion promotes the environmental characteristic of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The Subfund will not use a reference benchmark when promoting environmental and/or social characteristics as further described below.

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

Structured credit as an asset class has a highly diverse nature of underlying assets, which range from residential property to student loans to corporate loans of mostly private companies. Measured and reported sustainability performance indicators are typically lacking for securitisations. The Investment Manager employs a proprietary sustainability analysis methodology (as further described below) based on available information about the key party involved in each securitisation (such as the CLO collateral manager for CLOs) and the key party's ESG policies, practices and controversies, on information contained in the legal documents governing the securitisation transaction, and on sustainability information on the underlying assets if available.

The sustainability indicator at securitisation level will be the Investment Manager's proprietary rating of credit impact from sustainability risk factors and the RepRisk Index, a proprietary algorithm developed by RepRisk that dynamically captures and quantifies a company's or project's reputational risk exposure to ESG risks, for the key party involved in the securitzation. The Investment Manager will incorporate the rating of credit impact from sustainability risk factors and, to the extent relevant, the RepRisk Index in its decision-making process to assess the opportunity to acquire a security from a particular issuer.

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Not applicable to this Subfund.

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

Not applicable to this Subfund.

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

Not applicable to this Subfund.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Not applicable to this Subfund.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



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

☐ Yes

☒ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The investment objective of the Subfund is to generate long-term total return and capital preservation through investment in a portfolio of Investment Grade structured credit bonds. The investment strategy is actively managed. The portfolio composition in terms of securitisation asset classes and of country exposures will be adjusted based on market conditions, and the investment focus may vary significantly over time within the limits referred to in the prospectus and supplement.

The Subfund will ensure the investment process does continuously apply the sustainability criteria described in this part.

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

1. Exclusion of any issue that is rated "Strong Negative" for its credit impact from sustainability risk factors, where the Investment Manager uses a proprietary sustainability risk framework.
2. Exclusion of any securitisation for which the key party involved in the transaction is flagged and confirmed as a violator of the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, where the key party is identified at

the Investment Manager's discretion.

3. Exclusion of any securitisation that significantly funds coal mining or generation: Exclusion of any CLO, CMBS or ABS deals with over 10% of total loan amount to firms or commercial properties that derive over 25 percent of revenue from either coal mining or coal-fired power generation.

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

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

The Subfund does not have a committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments.

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

The governance for each securitisation is detailed in its legal documentation. The Investment Manager assesses the deal documentation as well as the key party involved in each securitisation for solid governance during due diligence as part of the investment process.. In particular, we monitor adherence to UNGC principles and exclude securitisations where the key party is a confirmed UNGC violator.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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

The Subfund will not use derivatives to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by it.

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

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[4]?***

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

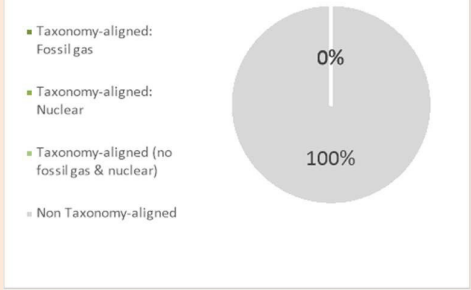
To comply with the **EU Taxonomy**, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

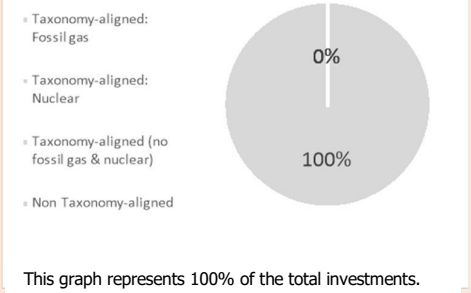
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

1.Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

**For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures.*

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

Not applicable to this Subfund.

[4] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable to this Subfund.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities** under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable to this Subfund.



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

The instruments included under other are money market funds and other ancilliary liquid investments as well as investment grade credit ETFs. Their purpose is to manage liquidity and market risk during volatile markets and when sizeable redemptions or subscription are received. No minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied to such investments.



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

No.

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

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable to this Subfund.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable to this Subfund.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable to this Subfund.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable to this Subfund.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://fundsdata.carnegroup.com/