

PROSPECTUS

CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio SICAV

(SOCIETE D'INVESTISSEMENT A CAPITAL VARIABLE A COMPARTIMENTS MULTIPLES)

R.C.S. Luxembourg: B 33 101

Extract Prospectus for Switzerland

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING PORTFOLIOS OF INVESTMENTS

CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio – CARNEGIE Corporate Bond
CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio – CARNEGIE High Yield Select

Subscriptions can only be received on the basis of the prospectus (the “**Prospectus**”) and the key information document (the “**KID**”) accompanied by the latest annual report as well as by the latest semi-annual report, if published after the latest annual report.

These reports form part of the Prospectus. No information other than that contained in the Prospectus, in the periodic financial reports, as well as in any other documents mentioned in the Prospectus and which may be consulted by the public may be given in connection with the offer. Shares of CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio (SICAV) may be neither bought nor held directly or indirectly, by investors, who are residents or citizens of the United States and its sovereign territories; nor is the transfer of shares to those persons permitted.

October 2023

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PRINCIPAL FEATURES

CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio (SICAV) (the “**Company**” or the “**Fund**”) brings together the advantages of active, professional fund management with a choice of sub-funds (the “**Sub-Funds**”) designed to meet a wide range of objectives.

The level of flexibility and cost efficiency offered by CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio is a valuable benefit for investors. All deals involving the redemption of shares or switching between Sub-Funds will be transacted at Net Asset Value. There will also be a reduction in the commission charged to existing shareholders wishing to increase the level of their investment in the Sub-Funds.

The Company

CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio is an open-ended investment company with variable share capital (“*société d’investissement à capital variable*” or “**SICAV**”), incorporated in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and offering shares in seven separate Sub-Funds. These Sub-Funds have been carefully designed to meet investor’s requirements across the breadth of today’s international markets; such diversification, when combined with expert management, aims at meeting the widest range of investment objectives and achieving the best returns.

The Sub-Funds

The Company contains the following separate portfolios.

CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio – CARNEGIE Corporate Bond
CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio – CARNEGIE High Yield Select

The Investment Management

is undertaken by Carnegie Fonder AB, a UCITS compliant management company with registered office in Stockholm.

The Sub-Funds have the facility to invest in any world market. The managers have the expertise to react positively and immediately to any change in those markets.

Regular Reporting

to the shareholders includes detailed communications on the progress of the investments through fully audited annual reports.

The Shares

An application to subscribe for shares is enclosed with this Prospectus. You should study the Prospectus and the KID in detail before making your application. Shares may easily be redeemed with payment made in the respective share class currency.

Unless otherwise provided in Sub-Funds’ Annexes to this Prospectus, settlement will be dispatched within three (3) bank business days (a “**Business Day**”) of the Valuation Day following receipt of documentation.

Registered Office

The Company is:

CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio
33, rue de Gasperich
L-5826 Hesperange
Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg
R.C.S. Luxembourg B 33 101

The Board of Directors of the Company is:

Chairman
Mr. Andreas Uller
Chief Executive Officer
Carnegie Fonder AB
Regeringsgatan 56
SE-103 38 Stockholm

Director (Board Member)
Mr. Peter Gullmert
Head of Sales
Carnegie Fonder AB
Regeringsgatan 56
SE-103 38 Stockholm

Director (Board Member)
Mrs. Marie Juhlin
Co-Managing Director
FundRock Distribution S.A.
9A, rue Gabriel Lippmann
L-5365 Munsbach
R.C.S. Luxembourg B 253.257
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

The Management Company is:

FundRock Management Company S.A.
33, rue de Gasperich
L-5826 Hesperange

CONDUCTING OFFICERS

Mr Franck Caramelle

Director – Head of Alternative Investments
- in charge of IT, Administration of UCI's,
Investment Management

Mr Emmanuel Nantas

Director – Head of Compliance - RR, in
charge of Branches, Compliance and
AML/CFT

Mr Khalil Haddad

Director – Head of Valuation - in charge of
Valuation

Mr Karl Fuhrer

Executive Director - Global Head of
Investment Management Oversight - in
charge of Accounting and Marketing

Mr Hugues Sebenne

Director - Risk and Compliance - in charge
of Risk Management

The Administrative Agent, including Registrar
and Transfer Agent is:

UI efa S.A.
2, rue d'Alsace
L-1122 Luxembourg

The approved statutory auditor (*réviseur
d'entreprises agréé*) of the Management
Company is:

Deloitte Audit, S. à r.l.
20 Bd de Kockelscheuer
L-1821 Luxembourg

The Investment Manager is:

Carnegie Fonder AB
Regeringsgatan 56
SE-103 38 Stockholm, Sweden

The approved statutory auditor (*réviseur
d'entreprises agréé*) of the Company is:

PricewaterhouseCoopers, société
coopérative
2, rue Gerhard Mercator
L-2182 Luxembourg

The Depositary Bank is:

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ),
Luxembourg Branch
4, rue Peternelchen
L-2370 Howald

The Global Distributor of the Company is: Carnegie Fonder AB
Regeringsgatan 56
SE-103 38 Stockholm, Sweden

The Paying Agents
of the Company are: In Luxembourg:
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ),
Luxembourg Branch
4, rue Peternelchen
L-2370 Howald

In Sweden:
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)
Sergels Torg 2
SE-106 40 Stockholm, Sweden

The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts for which the omission would make any statements herein misleading whether of fact or opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

It is not permissible to supply information or explanation that differs from the Prospectus or the articles of incorporation of the Company (the “**Articles of Incorporation**”). Neither the board of directors of the Company (collectively to as the “**Board of Directors**” or the “**Directors**” and individually as a “**Director**”) nor the Management Company, FundRock Management Company S.A., are liable if and to the extent that such divergent information or explanations are supplied.

The distribution of this Prospectus and supplementary documentation and the offering of shares may be restricted in certain countries. Investors wishing to apply for shares should inform themselves as to the requirements within their own country for transactions in shares, any applicable exchange control regulations and the tax consequences of any transaction in shares.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any country in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or authorized, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. Investors should note that not all the protections provided under their relevant regulatory regime may apply and there may be no right to compensation under such regulatory regime, if such scheme exists.

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

Data Protection: Personal data related to identified or identifiable natural persons provided to, collected or otherwise obtained by or on behalf of, the Company and the Management Company (the “**Controllers**”) will be processed by the Controllers in accordance with the “**Joint Data Controller Clause**” which is available and can be accessed or obtained online (<https://www.fundrock.com/policies-and-compliance/joint-data-controller-clause>). All persons contacting, or otherwise dealing directly or indirectly with any of the Controllers are invited to read and carefully consider the Joint Data Controller Clause, prior to contacting or otherwise so dealing, and in any event prior to providing or causing the provision of any personal data directly or indirectly to the Controllers.

Introduction

CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio described in this Prospectus is an open-ended investment company established in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg with a variable capital, *société d'investissement à capital variable* (the “**SICAV**”) which comprises separate Sub-Funds (each a “**Sub-Fund**”) consisting of securities, at the initiative of Carnegie Fonder AB, a management company supervised by *Finansinspektionen* with registered office in Stockholm.

The main objective of the Company is to provide a range of Sub-Funds combined with active professional management to diversify investment risk and satisfy the needs of investors seeking income, capital conservation and longer term capital growth.

As in the case of any investment, the Company cannot guarantee future performance and there can be no certainty that the investment objectives of the Company’s individual Sub-Funds will be achieved. It should be remembered that the price of the shares and any income from them may go down as well as up.

THE COMPANY

The Company was incorporated in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg on 2 March 1990 under the name of FÖRSTA FONDER. It is organised as an open-ended investment company with variable capital (the “*société d'investissement à capital variable*” or “**SICAV**”) under part I of the law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment (the “**2010 Law**”), as may be amended from time to time. It is established for an undetermined duration from the date of incorporation.

The registered office of the Company is at 33, rue de Gasperich, L-5826 Hesperange, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Articles of Incorporation were published in the *Mémorial, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations* (the “**Mémorial**”) dated 17 April 1990. The Articles of Incorporation were amended several times and the last amendment took place on 6 February 2019 and will be published in the *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations* (the “**RESA**”) on 19 February 2019.

The financial year of the Company starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year.

Shareholders’ meetings are to be held annually in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg at the Company’s registered office or at such other place as is specified in the notice of meeting at a date and time decided by the Board of Directors being no later than six months after the end of the Company’s previous financial year. Other meetings of shareholders may be held at such place and time as may be specified in the respective notices of meetings. Notices of general meetings are given in accordance with Luxembourg law, including by post or any other means of communication having been individually accepted by a shareholder allowing the information of the shareholder at least eight (8) days prior to the general meeting and, to the extent legally necessary, by publication in the RESA in Luxembourg, in a Luxembourg newspaper and in such other newspapers as the Directors may determine. Notices will specify the place and time of the meeting, the conditions of admission, the agenda, the quorum and voting requirements.

Resolutions concerning the interests of the shareholders of the Company shall be taken in a general meeting and resolutions concerning the particular rights of the shareholders of one specific Sub-Fund shall in addition be taken by this Sub-Fund’s general meeting.

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors composed of not less than three members who need not be shareholders of the Company. The directors are elected by the shareholders at their annual meeting for a period ending at the next annual general meeting and hold office until their successors are elected. The directors are subject to removal by simple majority vote of the shareholders.

The remuneration payable to the directors, if any, is subject to the annual general meeting's approval.

The Company works as an umbrella structure which means that it is comprised of sub-funds each of which represents a specific class of assets and liabilities and has a distinct investment policy or any other specific feature, as further described hereafter.

At the date of the issue of the current prospectus, the Company contains distinct Sub-Funds, respectively:

- CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio – CARNEGIE Corporate Bond (denominated in Swedish Krona).
- CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio – CARNEGIE High Yield Select (denominated in Swedish Krona).

However, the Board of Directors may decide at any time to create new Sub-Funds investing in securities. At the opening of such additional Sub-Funds, a supplement to the Prospectus shall be issued providing the investors with all information on those new Sub-Funds and the Prospectus shall be adapted accordingly.

The Company constitutes a single legal entity, but the assets of each Sub-Fund shall be invested for the exclusive benefit of the shareholders of the corresponding Sub-Fund and the assets of a specific Sub-Fund are solely accountable for the liabilities, the commitments and obligations of that Sub-Fund.

Capital Stock

The capital of the Company shall at all times be equal to the value of the net assets of the Company. The Company has established segregated opposable accounts, each constituting a Sub-Fund within the meaning of article 181 of the 2010 Law, as may be amended from time to time, the assets of which are invested in accordance with the particular investment features applicable to the Sub-Fund and which is represented by a specific class or classes of shares. Pursuant to article 181 (5) of the 2010 Law, as may be amended from time to time, the rights of investors and creditors regarding a Sub-Fund or raised by the incorporation, daily operation and liquidation of a Sub-Fund are limited to the assets of this Sub-Fund. In relation between investors, each Sub-Fund will be deemed to be a separate entity.

The Board of Directors may decide to offer different share classes for a respective Sub-Fund, which can differ due to the use of the income / allocation of results (capitalisation or distribution), the fee structure or due to other criteria to be determined by the Board of Directors. From the date of issue, all shares are entitled, in the same way, to capital gains, although such gains may be entirely reinvested as further described in the Sub-Funds' Annexes, and to liquidation proceeds.

The minimum capital of the Company shall be the equivalent in Swedish Kronor (SEK) as requested by Luxembourg law.

The Board of Directors is authorised, without limitation and at any time, to issue additional shares at the respective Net Asset Value per share determined in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, without reserving to existing shareholders a preferential right to subscribe for the shares to be issued.

All shares are issued, fully paid and have no par value. Shares of any Sub-Fund will be entitled to payment of a dividend in case payment of a dividend is decided. Each Share carries one vote, regardless of its Net Asset Value and of the Sub-Fund to which it relates.

Shares are issued in registered form in the name of the investor or made available through clearing houses (Clearstream). The ownership of shares shall be evidenced by written confirmation. Fractions of shares may be issued up to 6 decimal places per share. Fractions of shares shall have no voting rights but will participate in the distribution of dividends and in the liquidation distribution.

If the capital of the Company becomes less than two-thirds of the legal minimum, the directors must submit the question of dissolution of the Company to the general meeting of shareholders. The meeting is held without a quorum and decisions are taken by simple majority. If the capital becomes less than one quarter of the legal minimum, a decision regarding the dissolution of the Company may be taken by shareholders representing one quarter of the shares present. The meeting in the foregoing instance must be convened not later than 40 days from the day on which it appears that the capital has fallen below two-thirds or one quarter of the minimum capital, as the case may be.

Each Sub-Fund may issue shares in the following main classes: Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 4 and Class 5. Classes of shares may be made available in various currencies as the Board of Directors may decide from time to time. These classes may be offered either as accumulation (“acc.”) or distribution (“distr.”), hedged or unhedged shares. Not all Sub-Funds will offer all Classes of Shares. Please refer to <https://fundinfo.fundrock.com/CarnegieFP> for a complete list of available classes.

Class 1 shares are available to all investors, investing an initial minimum amount, unless otherwise stipulated in the relevant Sub-Fund’s Annex, of at least 3,000,000 SEK, 3,000,000 NOK, 3,000,000 DKK, 300,000 EUR, 300,000 USD, 300,000 CHF or 300,000 GBP depending on the currency of the share class.

Class 2 shares are available to all investors at the discretion of the Management Company, investing an initial minimum amount, unless otherwise stipulated in the relevant Sub-Fund’s Annex, of at least 3,000,000 SEK, 3,000,000 NOK, 3,000,000 DKK, 300,000 EUR, 300,000 USD, 300,000 CHF or 300,000 GBP depending on the currency of the share class and for such shares the Management Company does not remit any commission-based payments.

Class 3 shares are available to all investors. There is no minimum investment amount unless otherwise stipulated in the relevant Sub-Fund’s Annex.

Class 4 shares are open to all types of investors at the discretion of the Management Company but only offered (i) through distributors, financial intermediaries, distribution partners or similar, (ii) appointed by the Distributor or an authorised affiliate (iii) that are investing on behalf of their customers and are charging the latter advisory or alike fees. For such class of shares the Management Company does not remit any commission-based payments.

Class 5 are available to all investors at the discretion of the Management Company and will be offered directly or through the Global Distributor or any of its subsidiaries, where such intermediary or the investor, as the case may be, have entered into a written agreement with the Management Company in which the relevant fees and charging procedure are agreed prior to the investor’s initial subscription. All or part of the fees that are normally charged to a Share Class will not be charged to the Share Class for these Shares. For the avoidance of doubt, these Shares will accommodate a separate charging structure whereby all or part of the fees are charged separately and/or collected directly from the investor.

The minimum investment amount may be waived at the discretion of the Board.

HEADING POLICY

The Company may issue shares whose reference currency is not identical with the reference currency of the respective Sub-Fund. The impact from currency movements may be minimised by hedging the currency exposure of the concerned Class' reference currency against the currency exposure of the respective Sub-Fund's reference currency (the "**Currency Hedging**").

In case the Company applies the Currency Hedging to a Class (the "**Hedged Classes**"), all expenses arising from Currency Hedging are borne separately by the shareholders of the relevant Hedged Classes.

Hedged Classes will systematically (as described below) hedge their currency exposure to the reference currency of the Sub-Fund in the forward currency market, whether the reference currency exposure of the Hedged Classes is declining or increasing in value relative to the reference currency of the Sub-Fund.

Whilst holding Shares of Hedged Classes may substantially protect the investor against losses due to unfavourable movements in the exchange rates of the reference currency of the Sub-Fund against the reference currency of the Hedged Classes, holding such Shares may also substantially limit the benefits of the investor in case of favourable movements. Investors should note that it will not be possible to always fully hedge the total Net Asset Value of the Hedged Classes against currency fluctuations of the reference currency of the Sub-Fund, the aim being to implement a currency hedge equivalent to between at least 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the Hedged Classes which is to be hedged against currency risk and 105% of the Net Asset Value of the respective Hedged Classes.

Changes in the value of the portfolio or the volume of subscriptions and redemptions may however lead to the level of currency hedging temporarily surpassing the limits set out above. In such cases, the currency hedge will be adjusted without undue delay. The Net Asset Value per Share of the Hedged Classes does therefore not necessarily develop in the same way as that of the Classes in the reference currency of the Sub-Fund. It is not the intention of the Board of Directors to use the hedging arrangements to generate a further profit for the Hedged Classes.

Investors should note that while there is no legal segregation of profits and losses between individual Classes within a Sub-Fund, from an accounting perspective the profits and losses arising from share class hedging transactions are applied on a continuous basis to the individual Hedged Classes by the Administrative Agent. Although the Net Asset Value of the non-hedged Classes should not be affected by profits or losses arising from hedging transactions of the Hedged Classes as a result of this accounting treatment, because there is no legal segregation of the profits and losses between individual Classes within a Sub-Fund, in exceptional circumstances, other Classes of a Sub-Fund may be impacted by the Hedged Classes.

A list of Classes with a contagion risk is available to investors, upon request, at the registered office of the Management Company and will be kept up-to-date.

Each Sub-Fund will comply with the provisions set forth in the current regulations on UCITS Share Classes.

INVESTOR'S PROFILE

The Sub-Funds are intended for investors who seek capital appreciation over the long-term. Investors must be able to accept substantial year-to-year volatility and increased temporary losses. Investors should consider their long-term investment goals and financial needs when making an investment decision about an investment in one of the Sub-Funds. As a consequence, an investment in any of the Sub-Funds is suitable to investors who can afford to set aside the capital invested for a long term period.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

The main objective of the Company is to achieve long-term capital growth. The Company has long-term investment horizons and therefore the purchase of shares of a Sub-Fund should be regarded as a long-term investment.

The Sub-Funds have been formed to provide investors with a convenient means of participating in a professionally managed portfolio of transferable securities, principally shares and/or bonds. The transferable securities should be admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market defined in the 2010 Law, as may be amended from time to time, as well as any other market in a member state of the European Union (the “EU”) or in a non-member state of the EU which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public (the “**Regulated Market**”). The Company may also hold money market instruments.

Furthermore, with a view to maintaining adequate liquidity, the Company may, on an ancillary basis, hold liquid assets. From time to time, a maximum of 20% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets might be invested in liquid assets with due regard to the principle of risk spreading. Such assets might be kept in the form of bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Exceptionally and under certain negative market conditions this limit can be temporarily breached.

The Company may use derivatives. Their use need not be limited to hedging the Company’s assets; they may also be used when especially foreseen in the Sub-Funds’ Annexes for efficient portfolio management or investment purposes. Using derivatives is conducted within the confines of the investment limits and provides for the efficient management of the Company’s assets, while also regulating maturities and risks. Where the financial derivative instrument is cash-settled automatically or at the Board of the Company’s discretion, the Company will be allowed not to hold the specific underlying instrument as cover. The acceptable cover is defined here below in the chapter “Techniques and Instruments” of Part A of this Prospectus.

In addition, the Company’s assets may be invested in all other eligible assets within the scope of legal possibilities and the provisions laid down hereafter.

In Sub-Funds investing in a specific geographical area or industrial sector, emphasis will be given to the investments and currencies related to the specific objective of that Sub-Fund.

The specific investment objective and policy of each Sub-Fund is described in the Sub-Funds’ Annexes.

The investments of each Sub-Fund shall at any time comply with the investment rules set out hereafter, and the investors should, prior to any investment being made, take due account of the risks of investments set out hereafter. Within such investment rules, the Sub-Funds may invest in other investment funds managed by an affiliate of the Investment Manager or another entity within the Carnegie group (the “**Linked Investment Funds**”) and therefore may have either partially or fully the structure of a fund of funds.

The general advantage of a fund of funds compared with direct investment in specific assets is the broader diversification or risk spreading. In a fund of funds, portfolio diversification extends not only to its own investments because the investment objects (target funds) themselves are also governed by the stringent principles of risk diversification.

Swaps

To the extent that this is in line with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund, a Sub-Fund may invest all or part of the portfolio in swaps. The types of swaps to be used by the Sub-Fund are described below.

Swap mechanism

The market value of a swap is based on the performance of the underlying instrument. On a periodic basis the market value of the swap will be calculated to determine payment obligations. This will result in a requirement for the swap counterpart to make a payment equal to the market value of the swap to the Sub-Fund or vice-versa. In the case where the Sub-Fund is required to make a payment to the swap counterpart this payment will be made from the proceeds of any issue of shares and/or the partial or total disposal of the Sub-Fund's assets.

Types of swaps

A Sub-Fund may invest in various types of swaps or combinations thereof including, but not limited to:

- (i) funded swaps – swaps where the Sub-Fund transfers to a swap counterpart funds (such as cash or other assets) in exchange for receipt of the market value of the underlying instrument from the swap counterpart at a future date;
- (ii) unfunded swaps – swaps where the Sub-Fund pays to a swap counterpart interest in exchange for receipt of the performance of the underlying instrument; and
- (iii) relative performance swaps – swaps where the Sub-Fund pays to a swap counterpart a fee in exchange for receipt of a payment representing the performance of the underlying instrument less the performance of a basket of stocks (or other instruments).

Termination

Swaps may be terminated by either party at any time without notice.

If a swap is terminated the market value of the swap will be determined based on independently obtained market quotations of the underlying instrument. An amount equal to the relevant market value (calculated in accordance with the terms of the swaps) or such other amount as agreed between the parties will be settled between the swap counterpart and the Sub-Fund. The swaps will at all times be valued in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus.

Agreements

Swaps entered into between a swap counterpart and the Sub-Fund are negotiated at arm's length pursuant to a master agreement in accordance with the requirements of the International Swap and Derivatives Association (the "ISDA") including any supporting agreements and confirmations for each swap transaction.

Counterparts

A Sub-Fund will only enter into swaps with counterparts which are deemed creditworthy. Counterparts will comply with prudential rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to EU prudential rules.

Absence of discretion

The swap counterparts assume no discretion over the composition or management of the Sub-Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of the swap. Their approval is not required in relation to any Sub-Fund's portfolio transaction.

Counterparty risk

At any particular time the Sub-Fund may hold several swaps with one or more swap counterparts. The swaps expose the Sub-Fund to counterparty risk, being the risk of loss arising from the inability of a swap counterpart to honour payments. This scenario is termed an Event of Default.

Collateral arrangements

The Management Company on behalf of the Company will enter into collateral arrangements with all swap counterparts to mitigate potential counterparty risks. These arrangements will be set out in a collateral agreement supporting each ISDA master agreement. The collateral agreement will ensure that swap counterparts transfer to the Company assets which the Company can use or sell in order to cover losses arising from an Event of Default.

The collateral agreement sets out the minimum amount of collateral to be transferred to the Company. The required collateral for each swap type is equal to the counterparty risk. Each swap counterpart shall transfer to the Company eligible collateral as described in the Prospectus with an aggregate value as collateral that is at least equal to the required collateral.

The required collateral is determined daily based on changes in the market value of the underlying instrument and the creation and termination of swaps. The Management Company will on a daily basis, on behalf of the Company, represent the Company's interest in relation to the collateral agreement with a swap counterpart.

Event of Default and consequences

If an Event of Default has occurred all outstanding swaps with the defaulting swap counterpart will be terminated immediately. To continue to fulfil the investment policy the Company will replace the terminated swaps with either (i) swaps executed with another swap counterpart or (ii) acquire the underlying instrument.

The Company and investors may suffer a loss as a result of the Event of Default. The nature of the loss for each swap type can be summarized as follows (collateral arrangements not being taken into account):

- (i) funded swap - the counterparty risk is equal to the market value of the underlying instrument, plus or minus fees;
- (ii) unfunded swap - the counterparty risk is equal to the change in the market value of the underlying instrument less interest, plus or minus fees; and
- (iii) relative performance swap - the counterparty risk is equal to the market value of the underlying instrument less the market value of the basket of stocks (or other instruments), plus or minus fees.

Information on Risk

General information

Investing in a Sub-Fund involves financial risks. These can involve risks associated with equity markets, bond markets and foreign exchange markets such as changes in prices, interest rates and credit worthiness. Any of these risks may also occur along with other risks. Some of these risk factors are detailed hereafter.

The Sub-Funds' investments normally consist of investments in or have exposure towards the asset classes equities and/or bonds. Equities are generally inherent with a higher risk than bonds. This implies that the price of an equity normally varies more than the price of a bond.

The higher risk associated with equities offers at the same time a higher possibility of better return than bonds can offer. A combination of both asset classes can often give the individual investor the most suitable level of risk. If investments are made in securities traded in other currencies than the base currency a foreign exchange factor that can change the value of the investment must also be taken into account.

Investors should have a clear picture of the Company, of the risks involved in investing in shares of a Sub-Fund and they should not make a decision to invest until they have obtained financial and tax expert advice.

Investors assume the risk of receiving a lesser amount than they originally invested.

Risk factors

Market risk

This risk is of general nature and exists in all forms of investment. The principal factor affecting the price performance of securities is the performance of capital markets and the economic performance of individual issuers, which in turn are influenced by the general situation of the world economy, as well as the basic economic and political conditions in the particular countries or sectors.

Interest Rates

To the extent that the Company, respectively the Sub-Funds, invest in interest bearing securities, they are exposed to the risk of interest rate changes. These risks may be incurred in the event of interest rate fluctuations in the denomination currency of the securities or the Company respectively the Sub-Funds.

If the market interest rate increases, the price of the interest bearing securities included in the Sub-Funds may drop. This applies to a greater degree, if the Sub-Funds should also hold interest bearing securities with fixed coupons a longer time to maturity and a lower nominal interest return.

Credit Risk

The creditworthiness (solventy and willingness to pay) of an issuer of a security held by the Company may fall. Bonds or debt instruments involve a credit risk with regard to the issuers, for which the issuers' credit rating can be used as a benchmark.

Bonds or debt instruments floated by issuers with a lower rating are generally viewed as securities with a higher credit risk and greater risk of default on the part of the issuers compared to those instruments that are floated by issuers with a better rating. If an issuer of bonds or debt instruments gets into financial or economic difficulties, this can affect the value of the bonds or debt instruments (this value could drop to zero) and the payments made on the basis of these bonds or debt instruments (these payments could drop to zero).

Risk of Default

In addition to the general trends on capital markets the particular performance of each individual issuer also affects the price of an investment. The risk of a decline in the assets of issuers, for example, cannot be entirely eliminated even by the most careful selection of securities.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risks arise when a particular security is difficult to dispose of. In principle, acquisitions for the Company must only consist of securities that can be sold again at any time. Nevertheless, it may be difficult to sell particular securities at the required time during certain phases or in particular exchange segments. There is also the risk that securities traded in a rather tight market segment may be subject to significant price volatility.

Counterparty and Settlement Risk

When the Company conducts over-the-counter (the “**OTC**”) transactions, it may be exposed to risks relating to the credit standing of its counterparties and to their ability to fulfil the conditions of the contracts it enters into with them. Therefore, while entering into futures, options and swap transactions or using other derivative techniques, the Company will be subject to the risk of a counterparty which might not fulfil its obligations under a particular contract.

Settlement risk is the risk that a settlement in a transfer system may not take place as expected.

Derivatives

“**Derivatives**” is a generic name for instruments getting their return from underlying assets. The instruments are agreements on the purchase or sale of the underlying assets on a future date at a pre-set price. The return of the agreement depends on the return of the underlying asset. Common derivatives are futures, options and swaps.

Specific risks associated with derivatives

- a) Derivatives are time limited and will expire.
- b) The low payment normally required to establish a position permits a high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of a futures contract or a swap may result in a profit or a loss which is high in proportion to the amount of assets actually placed as payment and may result in further loss exceeding any payment deposited.

Commodity Associated Risks

The investment in Company shares having an exposure to the international commodity and precious metal markets by investing in commodity-index linked derivatives and precious metal-index linked derivatives or by an investment in other transferable securities which performance, yield and/or capital repayment amount is linked to the performance of a commodity or precious metal index. Investments with exposure to commodities and precious metals can involve risks caused by changes in the overall market movements, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Currency Risk

If the Company holds assets denominated in foreign currencies, it is subject to currency risk. Any devaluation of the foreign currency against the base currency of the Company respectively the Sub-Fund would cause the value of the assets denominated in the foreign currency to fall.

Country Risk / Geographical Risk

Investments in a limited geographical market may be subject to a higher than average risk due to a higher degree of concentration, less market liquidity, or greater sensitivity to changes in market conditions.

Emerging and Less Developed Countries

There is in some emerging and less developed market countries, in which certain Sub-Funds may invest, a higher than usual risk of nationalisation, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, any of which might have an adverse effect on the value of investments in those countries. Emerging and less developed market countries may also be subject to higher than usual risks of political changes, government regulation, social instability or diplomatic developments (including war) which could adversely affect the economies of the relevant countries and thus the value of investments in those countries.

The economics of many emerging and less developed market countries can be heavily dependent on international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, managed adjustments on relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade and international economic developments generally.

Real Estate Investment Risks

Although the Company does not invest directly in real estate, certain Sub-Funds may, however and if expressly foreseen in the relevant Sub-Funds' Annexes, invest in bonds, equities and equity related transferable securities with exposure to real estate and REITs. Such investments carry specific risks including movements in, or changes in sentiment towards, property markets and may be subject to significant price volatility.

Credit Default Swaps Associated Risks

The Company may invest in credit default swaps. A credit default swap is a contract between two parties which transfers the credit risk associated with a particular debt instrument as it relates to the issuer's failure to pay principal or interest on time in respect of such referenced debt instrument or files for bankruptcy.

Upon an event of default, the swap may be terminated in one of two ways: (i) by the purchaser of credit protection delivering the referenced instrument to the swap counterparty and receiving a payment of par value, or (ii) by the parties pairing off payments, with the purchaser of the protection receiving a payment equal to the par value of the reference security less the price at which the reference security trades subsequent to default. The first way is the more common form of credit default swap termination.

In the manner described above, credit default swaps can be used to hedge a portion of the default risk on a single bond or a portfolio of bonds and loans or for efficient portfolio management.

Swap transactions dependent upon credit events are priced incorporating many variables including the pricing and volatility of the common stock, potential loss upon default. As such, there are many factors upon which market participants may have divergent views.

Duplication of fees

Potential investors should be aware that investment funds, including Linked Investment Funds, in which the Company has invested, will also be subject to management fees and other expenses.

As a result, shareholders may suffer management fees and expenses incurred both at the level of the Company and the underlying funds in which the Company invests. However, the Investment Manager will seek to negotiate a reduction in the fees charged by the Linked Investment Funds and any such reduction will be for the sole benefit of the relevant Sub-Fund, except that it might not always be technically, legally or commercially possible to pass on any such reduction to the relevant Sub-Fund.

Sustainability Risks

SFDR requires transparency with regard to the integration of evaluations of environmental, social or governance events or conditions that, if they occur, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investments made by a financial product (the “**Sustainability Risks**”) and consideration of adverse sustainability impacts of the actions financial products and financial market participants.

Sustainability Risks are integrated into the investment decision making and risk monitoring to the extent that they represent a potential or actual material risks and/or opportunities for maximizing the long-term risk-adjusted returns. The Investment Manager considers sustainability risks as part of its broader analysis of potential investments and the factors considered will vary depending on the security in question, but typically include ownership structure, board structure and membership, capital allocation track record, management incentives, labour relations history, and climate risks.

Due to the nature of the Company’s investment strategy and types of securities it holds, the Company is exposed to varied Sustainability Risks which include, but are not limited to:

- corporate governance malpractices (e.g. board structure, executive remuneration);
- shareholder rights (e.g. election of the likely directors, capital amendments);
- changes to regulation (e.g. greenhouse gas emissions restrictions, governance codes);
- physical threats (e.g. extreme weather, climate change, water shortages);
- brand and reputational issues (e.g. poor health & safety records, cyber security breaches);
- supply chain management (e.g. increase in fatalities, lost time injury rates, labour relations);
- and
- labour practices (e.g. observation of health, safety and human rights provisions).

Assets held by the Company may be subject to partial or total loss of value because of the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk due to fines, reduction of demand in the asset’s products or services, physical damage to the asset or its capital, supply chain disruption, increased operating costs, inability to obtain additional capital, or reputational damage.

A Sustainability Risk event may arise and impact a specific investment or may have a broader impact on an economic sector, geographical or political region or country which may impact the portfolio of the Company in its entirety.

Specific information on the risks of investing (including Sustainability Risks, where applicable) can be found in the relevant Sub-Fund’s Annex.

Legal Risk associated with SFDR and Taxonomy Regulation

The Company seeks to comply with all legal obligations applicable to it but notes there may be challenges in meeting all the requirements of SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation as they are introduced due to uncertainties around their interpretation by the European Commission and the developing financial services industry practice. The Company may be required to incur costs in order to comply with these new requirements during the initial implementation phase and may also be required to incur further costs as the requirements change and further elements are introduced. If there are adverse political developments or changes in government policies as the implementation phase progresses this increases the likelihood of such changes to the relevant legal measures. These elements could impact on the viability of the Sub-Funds and their returns.

ESG Data reliance

The scope of SFDR is extremely broad, covering a very wide range of financial products and financial market participants. It seeks to achieve more transparency regarding how financial market participants integrate sustainability risks into their investment decisions and consideration of adverse sustainability impacts in the investment process. Data constraint is one of the biggest challenges when it comes to providing sustainability-related information to end-investors, especially in relation to principal adverse impacts of investment decisions, and there are limitations on sustainability and economic, social and governance (the “**ESG**”) related data provided by market participants in relation to comparability. Disclosures in this Prospectus may develop and be subject to change due to ongoing improvements in the data provided to, and obtained from, financial market participants and financial advisers to achieve the objectives of SFDR in order to make sustainability-related information available.

Relative performance of ESG Fund

The Company may underperform the broader market or other funds that do not utilize ESG criteria when selecting investments. The Company may sell a stock for reasons related to ESG, rather than solely on financial considerations. ESG investing is to a degree subjective and there is no assurance that all investments made by the Company will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. Investments in securities deemed to be “sustainable” may or may not carry additional or lesser risks.

General Guidelines for the Investment Policy

The Board of Directors shall, based upon the principle of risk spreading, have power to determine the corporate and investment policy for the investments of each Sub-Fund and the course of conduct of the management and business affairs of the Company.

Unless otherwise laid down hereafter or in the Sub-Funds' Annexes, the following rules and restrictions shall apply to each Sub-Fund individually:

A. Eligible Assets

The Company, on behalf of a Sub-Fund, may only invest in:

Transferable securities and money market instruments as defined in the 2010 Law, as may be amended from time to time, which are

- a) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a Stock Exchange;
- b) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on another Regulated Market;
- c) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that:
 - the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or to another Regulated Market;
 - such admission is secured within one year of issue.
- d) money market instruments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market, which are liquid and whose value can be determined with precision at any time, if the issuer or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that they are:
 - issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority, a central bank of a member state of the EU, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, a non-member state or, in the case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more EU member states belong, or
 - issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Regulated Markets referred to in sub-paragraphs a) or b), or
 - issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by Community law or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the Luxembourg financial supervisory authority to be at least as stringent as those laid down by Community law, or

- issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the Luxembourg financial supervisory authority provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indents and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million euro (EUR 10,000,000) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with the Fourth Directive 78/660/EEC, is an entity which, within a group of companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

The Company may also invest in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in subparagraphs a) to d) above provided that the total of such investment shall not exceed 10% of the net assets of the Company.

Units of undertakings for collective investment

e) units of UCITS and/or other UCIs within the meaning of the first and second indents of article 1(2) of the UCITS Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended from time to time, should they be situated in a member state of the EU or not, provided that:

- such other UCIs are authorised under laws of any member state of the EU or under the laws of those countries provided that they are subject to supervision considered by the Luxembourg authority to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured;
- the level of protection guaranteed to holders in such other UCIs is equivalent to those provided for holders in a UCITS, and, in particular, that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of the UCITS Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended;
- the business of the other UCI is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
- no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or the other UCIs, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other UCIs;

f) Shares of other Sub-Funds of the Company provided that:

- the target Sub-Fund does not, in turn, invest in the Sub-Fund; and
- no more than 10% of the assets of the target Sub-Fund can, according to its investment policy, be invested in aggregate in units of other UCITS or other UCIs; and
- voting rights, if any, attached to the relevant shares are suspended for as long as the shares are held by the Sub-Fund concerned.

For as long as the shares of a Sub-Fund are held by another Sub-Fund, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Company for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by Law.

There shall be no duplication of management/subscription or repurchase fees between those at the level of the Sub-Fund of the Company having invested in the target Sub-Fund and the target Sub-Fund itself.

Deposits with credit institutions

- g) deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than twelve (12) months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a member state of the EU, or if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a non-member state, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the Luxembourg financial supervisory authority as equivalent to those laid down in Community law;

Financial derivative instruments

- h) financial derivative instruments including equivalent cash-settled instruments which are dealt in on a Regulated Market mentioned above in sub-paragraphs a) and b), and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter ("**OTC derivatives**"), provided that:
- the underlying assets consist of instruments described in sub-paragraphs a) to g) above, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Company may invest in, in accordance with its investment policies;
 - the counterparties to OTC derivatives transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Luxembourg financial supervisory authority; and
 - the OTC derivatives are subject to a reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be disposed of, turned into cash or equalized through an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative.

With a view to hedge investment positions or for efficient portfolio management, the Company may, in the context of the overall investment policy and within the limits of the investment restrictions, conduct certain operations involving the use of all financial derivative instruments, authorised by the Luxembourg law or by circulars issued by the Luxembourg financial supervisory authority, including, but not limited to, (i) put and call options on securities, indices and currencies, including OTC options; (ii) futures on stock market indices and interest rates and options on them; (iii) structured products, for which the security is linked to or derives its value from another security; (iv) warrants; and (v) swaps.

B. Investment restrictions applicable to Eligible Assets

The following limits are applicable to the Eligible Assets mentioned under A above:

Transferable securities and money market instruments as defined in the law:

- 1) The Company may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer.
- 2) Moreover, where the Company holds investments in transferable securities and money market instruments of any issuing body which by issuer exceed 5% of its net assets, the total of all such investments must not account for more than 40% of the total net assets of the Company. This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.
- 3) The limit of 10% laid down in point 1) is raised to a maximum of 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a member state of the EU, by its local authorities, by a non-member state or by public international bodies to which one or more member states are members and such securities are not included in the calculation of the limit of 40% stated above in sub-paragraph (2).
- 4) Notwithstanding the above limits, the Company may invest, in accordance with the principle of risk-spreading, up to 100% of its assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any member State of the EU, its local authorities, or public international bodies of which one or more member states are members, or by any other State of the OECD, Singapore or Brazil and, provided that such securities are part of at least six different issues and provided that the securities and money market instruments from any one issue do not account for more than 30% of the net assets of the Company.
- 5) The limit of 10% laid down in point 1) is raised to a maximum of 25% for certain debt securities if they are issued by a credit institution whose registered office is situated in a member state of the EU and which is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect the holders of debt securities. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of such debt securities must be invested, in conformity with the law, in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the debt securities, are capable of covering claims attaching to the debt securities and which, in the event of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interests. When the Company invests more than 5% of its net assets in such debt securities as referred to in the first indent and issued by one body, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of its net assets. The transferable securities and Money market instruments referred to in this point are not included in the calculation of the limit of 40 % stated above in the sub-paragraph (2).
- 6) Without prejudice to the limit laid down in sub-paragraph (10) the limits of 10% laid down in point 1) above is raised to maximum 20% for investment in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body when the aim of the investment policy of a given Sub-Fund is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index which is recognised by the Luxembourg Financial Supervisory Authority, on the following basis:
 - the index' composition is sufficiently diversified;
 - the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers;
 - the index is published in an appropriate manner.

This limit is 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions, in particular in Regulated Markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

Securities mentioned in sub-paragraph (6) need not be included in the calculation of the 40% limit mentioned in sub-paragraph (2).

Units of undertakings for collective investment

- 7) The Company may acquire units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, provided that no more than 20% of its net assets are invested in a single UCITS or other UCI.

For the purposes of applying this investment limit, each UCITS or UCI with multiple sub-funds shall be considered as a separate entity, provided that the principle of segregation of commitments of the different sub-funds is ensured in relation to third parties.

Investments in other UCIs may not exceed, in aggregate, 30% of the Company's net assets.

When the Company has acquired units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of the respective UCITS or other UCIs do not have to be combined for the purposes of the limits laid down in section B.

When the Company invests in the units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Company or by any other company with which the Company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that company may not charge subscription or redemption fees on account of the Sub-Fund's investment in the units of such other UCITS and/or UCIs.

No investment management fee shall be charged on the investments in such other UCITS and UCIs.

If any Sub-Fund's investments in UCITS and other UCIs constitute a substantial proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets, the total management fee (excluding any performance fee, if any) charged to such Sub-Fund and each of the UCITS or other UCIs concerned shall not exceed 2.15% of the relevant net assets under management. The Company will indicate in its annual report the total management fees charged both to the relevant Sub-Fund and to the UCITS and other UCIs in which such Sub-Fund has invested during the relevant period.

Under the conditions set forth by Luxembourg laws and regulations, new Sub-Funds of the Company may qualify as feeder UCITS (the "**Feeder**") or as master UCITS (the "**Master**"). A Feeder shall invest at least 85% of its net asset value in securities of a same master UCITS or sub-fund of a UCITS. An existing Sub-Fund may convert into a Feeder or a Master subject to the conditions set forth by Luxembourg laws and regulations. An existing Feeder or Master may convert into a standard UCITS sub-fund which is neither a feeder UCITS nor a master UCITS. A Feeder may replace the master UCITS with another master UCITS. When qualifying as Feeder, reference to such qualification will be included in a particular Sub-Fund's description in the Sub-Fund's Annex.

The Feeder may not invest more than 15% of its assets in the following elements:

- ancillary liquid assets in accordance with Article 41, paragraph (2), second sub-paragraph of the 2010 Law, as may be amended from time to time;
- financial derivative instruments which may be used only for hedging purposes, in accordance with Article 41 first paragraph, point g) and Article 42 second and third paragraphs of the 2010 Law, as may be amended from time to time.

Deposits with credit institutions

8) The Company may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in deposits made with the same body.

Financial derivative instruments

9) The risk exposure to a counterparty of the Company in an OTC derivative transaction may not exceed 10% of the assets of the Company when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in section A., sub-paragraph g), or 5% of its assets in the other cases.

In addition, the Company shall ensure that its global exposure relating to derivative instruments does not exceed the total net asset value of its portfolio.

The risk exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

The global exposure of the underlying assets shall not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down under sub-paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (5), (8), (9), (10) (11) and (12). The underlying assets of index based derivative instruments are not combined to the investment limits laid down under sub-paragraphs mentioned here before.

When a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of the above mentioned restrictions.

Maximum exposure to a single body

10) The Company may not combine:

- (i) investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single body and subject to the 10% limit by body mentioned in sub-paragraph (1), and/or
- (ii) deposits made with the single body and subject to the 20% limit mentioned in sub-paragraph (8), and/or
- (iii) exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with the same body and subject to the 10% respectively 5% limits by body mentioned in sub-paragraph (9)

in excess of 20% of its net assets.

The Company may not combine:

- (i) investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single body and subject to the 35% limit by body mentioned under sub-paragraph (3) above, and/or
- (ii) investments in certain debt securities issued by the same body and subject to the 25% limit by body mentioned in sub-paragraph (5), and/or
- (iii) deposits made with the same body and subject to the 20% limit mentioned in sub-paragraph (8), and/or
- (iv) exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions undertaken with the same body and subject to the 10% respectively 5% limits by body mentioned in sub-paragraph (9)

in excess of 35% of its net assets.

Eligible assets issued by the same group

- 11) Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts, as defined in accordance with the Directive 83/349/EEC or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules are regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits described under the points (1), (2), (3), (5), (8), (9) and (10) above.
- 12) The Company may invest in aggregate up to 20% of its net assets in transferable securities and/or money market instruments within the same group.

Acquisition limits by issuer of eligible assets

- 13) Each Sub-Fund may not own:
 - (i) any shares carrying voting rights, which would enable the Company to exercise significant influence over the management of the issuing body;
 - (ii) in the Company as a whole, more than 10% of the non-voting rights of any issuer;
 - (iii) in the Company as a whole, more than 10% of the debt securities of any issuer;
 - (iv) in the Company as a whole, more than 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuer;
 - (v) in the Company as a whole, more than 25% of the units of the same UCITS or other UCIs (all sub-funds thereof combined).

The limits laid down in the third, fourth and fifth indents above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of debt securities or of money market instruments, or of UCITS/UCIs or the net amount of the securities in issue, cannot be calculated.

The ceilings as set forth above are waived in respect of:

- a) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a member state of the EU or its local authorities;
- b) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-member state of the EU;
- c) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more member states of the EU are members;
- d) shares held in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-member state of the EU provided that (i) such company invests its assets mainly in securities by issuers of that State, (ii) pursuant to the law of that State, such holding represents the only possible way to purchase securities of issuers of that State and (iii) such company observes in its investment policy the restrictions referred to on this Prospectus.

If the limits referred to under section B are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Company or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, it must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its shareholders.

C. Liquid assets

The Company may hold ancillary liquid assets. From time to time, a maximum of 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets might be invested in liquid assets with due regard to the principle of risk spreading. Such assets might be kept in the form of bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Exceptionally and under certain negative market conditions this limit can be temporarily breached.

D. Unauthorized investments

The Company may not:

- (i) make investments in, or enter into transactions involving precious metals or certificates representing them, commodities, commodities contracts or certificates representing commodities;
- (ii) carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to under section A., letters d), e) and g); provided that this restriction shall not prevent the Company from making deposits or carrying out other accounts in connection with financial derivative instruments, permitted within the limits referred to above;
- (iii) grant loans or act as a guarantor on behalf of third parties, provided that for the purpose of this restriction (i) the acquisition of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments which are not fully paid and (ii) the permitted lending of portfolio securities shall be deemed not to constitute the making of a loan;
- (iv) borrow amounts in excess of 10% of the total net assets of the Company, any borrowing to be effected only as a temporary measure for extraordinary purposes including the redemption of shares. However, the Company may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan.

Further investment restrictions may become applicable in order to meet the requirements in such countries, where the shares are distributed respectively will be distributed.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Risk Management Process

In accordance with the 2010 Law and other applicable regulations, in particular CSSF Circular 11/512 regarding (i) the presentation of the main regulatory changes in risk management following the publication of CSSF Regulation 10-4 and ESMA clarifications, (ii) further clarifications from the CSSF on risk management rules and (iii) definition of the content and format of the risk management process to be communicated to the CSSF, the Management Company on behalf of the Company uses a risk management process which enables it to assess the exposure of each Sub-Fund to market, liquidity and counterparty risks, and to all other risks, including operational risks, which are material for the Company.

In relation to financial derivative instruments the Management Company employs a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC Derivatives and the Management Company ensures for each of the Sub-Funds that its global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments does not exceed the limits as set out in the section “General Guidelines for the Investment Policy”.

The global exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

Each Sub-Fund may invest, according to its investment policy and within the limits laid down in the section “General Guidelines for the Investment Policy”, in financial derivative instruments, provided that the global exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in the section “General Guidelines for the Investment Policy”.

When a Sub-Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to any such limits set out in the section “General Guidelines for the Investment Policy”.

When a transferable security or money market instrument embeds a financial derivative instrument, the latter must be taken into account when complying with these requirements set out in the section “General Guidelines for the Investment Policy”.

Unless otherwise provided for any Sub-Fund in the relevant Annex, the commitment approach is used to monitor and measure the global exposure of each Sub-Fund.

This approach measures the global exposure related solely to positions on financial derivative instruments under consideration of netting or hedging.

Liquidity Risk Management

The Management Company has established, implemented and consistently applies a liquidity risk management process and has put in place prudent and rigorous liquidity management procedures which enable it to monitor the liquidity risks of the Sub-Funds and to ensure compliance with the internal liquidity thresholds so that a Sub-Fund can normally meet its obligation to redeem its Shares at the request of shareholders at all times.

Qualitative and quantitative measures are used to monitor portfolios and securities to seek to ensure investment portfolios are appropriately liquid and that Sub-Funds are able to honour shareholders’ redemption requests. In addition, shareholders’ concentrations are regularly reviewed to assess their potential impact on the liquidity of the Sub-Funds.

Sub-Funds are reviewed individually with respect to liquidity risks.

The Management Company's liquidity management procedure takes into account the investment strategy, the dealing frequency, the underlying assets' liquidity (and their valuation) and shareholder base. The following liquidity management tools may be used to manage liquidity risk:

- (i) a suspension of the redemption of Shares in certain circumstances as described in the section "Redemption of Shares";
- (ii) the deferral of redemptions in accordance with section "Redemption of Shares";
- (iii) in certain circumstances the acceptance that redemption requests are settled in kind in accordance with the section "Redemption of Shares".

Shareholders that wish to assess the underlying assets' liquidity risk for themselves should note that the Sub-Funds' complete portfolio holdings are indicated in the latest annual report, or the latest semi-annual report where this information is more recent.

TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

Subject to the following conditions, the Company is authorised for each Sub-Fund to resort to techniques and instruments bearing on Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments, currencies and other eligible assets, on the condition that any recourse to such techniques and instruments be carried out for the purpose of hedging and/or efficient management of the portfolio, altogether within the meaning of the Grand-ducal regulation of 8 February 2008.

A. Techniques and Instruments relating to Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and other eligible assets

(1) General

To optimise portfolio management and/or to protect its assets and liabilities, the Company may use techniques and instruments involving Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments, currencies and other eligible assets within the meaning of the Grand-ducal regulation of 8 February 2008 for each Sub-Fund provided that such techniques and instruments are used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management within the meaning of, and under the conditions set out in, applicable laws, regulations and CSSF-Circulars issued from time to time, in particular, but not limited to CSSF-Circulars 08/356, 13/559 and 14/592 and ESMA-Guidelines 2014/937.

In particular, those techniques and instruments should not result in a change of the investment objective of the relevant Sub-Fund or add substantial supplementary risks in comparison to the stated risk profile of such Sub-Fund.

The risk exposure to a counterparty generated through efficient portfolio management techniques and OTC financial derivatives must be combined when calculating counterparty risk limits referred to under “Risk factors” section of this Prospectus. All revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the respective Sub-Fund. In particular, fees and costs may be paid to agents of the Company and other intermediaries providing services in connection with efficient portfolio management techniques as normal compensation for their services. Such fees may be calculated as a percentage of gross revenues earned by the Company through the use of such techniques. Information on direct and indirect operational costs and fees that may be incurred in this respect as well as the identity of the entities to which such costs and fees are paid – as well as any relationship they may have with the Depositary or the Management Company – will be available in the annual report of the Company. Furthermore, each Sub-Fund is notably authorised to carry out transactions intended to sell or buy foreign exchange rate futures, to sell or buy currency futures and to sell call options or to buy put options on currencies, in order to protect its assets against currency fluctuations or to optimise yield, i.e., for the purpose of sound portfolio management.

(2) Limitation

When transactions involve the use of derivatives, the Company must comply with the terms and limits stipulated above in “Investment Restrictions applicable to Eligible Assets” section of this Prospectus. The use of transactions involving derivatives or other financial techniques and instruments may not cause the Company to stray from the investment objectives set out in the Prospectus.

(3) Risks - Notice

In order to optimise their portfolio yield, all Sub-Funds are authorised to use the derivatives techniques and instruments described in this section and in “Investment Restrictions applicable to Eligible Assets” (particularly swaps of rates, currencies and other financial instruments, futures, and securities, rate or futures options), on the terms and conditions set out in said sections. The investor’s attention is drawn to the fact that market conditions and applicable regulations may restrict the use of these instruments. The success of these strategies cannot be guaranteed. Sub-funds using these techniques and instruments assume risks and incur costs they would not have assumed or incurred if they had not used such techniques. The investor’s attention is further drawn to the increased risk of volatility generated by Sub-Funds using these techniques for other purposes than hedging. If the managers and sub-managers forecast incorrect trends for securities, currency and interest rate markets, the affected Sub-Fund may be worse off than if no such strategy had been used. In using derivatives, each Sub-Fund may carry out over-the-counter futures or spot transactions on indices or other financial instruments and swaps on indices or other financial instruments with highly-rated banks or brokers specialised in this area, acting as counterparties. Although the corresponding markets are not necessarily considered more volatile than other futures markets, operators have less protection against defaults on these markets since the contracts traded on them are not guaranteed by a clearing house.

B. Financial Derivative Instruments

(1) General

OTC financial derivative instruments (excepted total return swaps and other derivatives with similar characteristics) used by the Sub-Funds to gain exposure to underlying assets will be entered into with counterparties selected among first class financial institutions specialised in the relevant type of transaction, subject to prudential supervision and belonging to the categories of counterparties approved by the CSSF.

(2) Counterparty Risk

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

Participants in OTC markets are typically not subject to the credit evaluation and regulatory oversight to which members of “exchange-based” markets are subject. Unless otherwise indicated in the Prospectus for a specific Sub-Fund, the Company will not be restricted from dealing with any particular counterparties.

The Company’s evaluation of the creditworthiness of its counterparties may not prove sufficient. The lack of a complete and fool proof evaluation of the financial capabilities of the counterparties and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses. The Company may select counterparties located in various jurisdictions. Such local counterparties are subject to various laws and regulations in various jurisdictions that are designed to protect their customers in the event of their insolvency.

However, the practical effect of these laws and their application to the Sub-Fund and its assets are subject to substantial limitations and uncertainties. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a counterparty, it is impossible to generalize the effect of their insolvency on the Sub-Fund and its assets.

Investors should assume that the insolvency of any counterparty would generally result in a loss to the Sub-Fund, which could be material.

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

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

(3) Management of Collateral and Collateral Policy

General

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

Eligible Collateral

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

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

- (iv) Collateral diversification (asset concentration) – collateral shall be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with respect to issuer concentration is considered to be respected if the Sub-Fund receives from a counterparty of efficient portfolio management and OTC financial derivative transactions a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the respective Sub-Fund’s net asset value.

When the Sub-Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral shall be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation from this subparagraph, a Sub-Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a member state of the EU, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more member states of the EU belong. In such a case, the Sub-Fund should receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the respective Sub-Fund’s net asset value. The list of eligible jurisdictions includes, but is not limited to, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Besides, collateral received shall also comply with the provisions of Article 48(2) of the 2010 Law:

- (i) it should be capable of being fully enforced by the Company at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.
- (ii) Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, shall be identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management process.
- (iii) Where there is a title transfer, the collateral received shall be held by the depositary of the Company. For other types of collateral arrangement, the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.

Subject to the abovementioned conditions, collateral received by the Company may consist of the following instruments as accepted by the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/2251 of the 4 October 2016 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 (hereafter referred to as “CDR 2016/2251”):

- (i) Cash in an OECD country currency in accordance with Article 4(1) (a) of CDR 2016/2251;
- (ii) Debt securities issued or guaranteed by Member States’ central governments or central banks in accordance with Article 4(1) (c) of CDR 2016/2251;
- (iii) Debt securities issued by Member States’ regional governments or local exposures whose exposures are treated as exposures to the central government of that Member State listed in Article 115(2) of the Regulation (EU) 575/2013;
- (iv) Debt securities issued by multilateral banks listed in Article 117(2) of the Regulation (EU) of 575/2013;
- (v) Debt securities issued by international organisations listed in Article 118 of the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013;
- (vi) Corporate bonds;
- (vii) Convertible bonds provided they can be converted only into equities which are included in an index specified pursuant to point (a) of Article 197(8) of the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013;

(viii) Equities included in an index specified pursuant to point (a) of Article 197(8) of the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

Level of Collateral

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

Rules for application of Haircuts

Collateral will be valued on a daily basis using available market prices and the value of collateral will be adjusted by applying relevant haircuts. For this purpose, in accordance with Article 6 of CDR 2016/2251, the Company will rely on the credit quality assessments issued by a recognised External Credit Assessment Institution or the credit quality of (ECAI) of an export credit agency and thus will use standard haircuts to be applied by asset type, maturity and credit quality of the issuer.

The following haircuts will be applied:

1. Cash Collateral

- (i) Cash variation margin shall be subject to a haircut of 0%
- (ii) Cash initial margin shall be subject to a haircut of 8% when the cash initial margin has been posted in a currency other than the currency in which the payments in case of early termination or default have to be made in accordance with the single derivative contract, the relevant exchange of collateral agreement or the relevant credit support annex (“termination currency”).

In case no termination currency has been set out, the above haircut of 8% shall apply to the market value of all the assets posted as collateral.

2. Non-Cash Collateral

- Haircuts applicable to debt securities

Table 1 - Debt securities

Collateral	Credit Quality Step	Maturity		
		≤ 1 year	>1 ≤ 5 year(s)	> 5 years
(i) Debt securities issued or guaranteed by Member States' central governments or central banks in accordance with Article 4(1) (c) of CDR 2016/2251				
(ii) Debt securities issued by Member States' regional governments or local exposures whose exposures are treated as exposures to the central government of that Member State listed in Article 115(2) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 and in accordance with CDR 2016/2251.	1	0.5%	2%	4%
(iii) Debt securities issued by multilateral banks listed in Article 117(2) of Regulation (EU) of 575/2013 and in accordance with CDR 2016/2251.	2-3	1%	3%	6%
(iv) Debt securities issued by international organisations listed in Article 118 of the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and in accordance with CDR 2016/2251				
(v) Corporate bonds in accordance with CDR 2016/2251.	1	1%	4%	8%
	2-3	2%	6%	12%

To determine the credit quality step, the second best rating from Moody's, S&P and Fitch shall be used and mapped using the table below. For the avoidance of the doubt, no credit quality step 4 is mapped since all debt securities shall be having an issuer rating of investment grade.

Table 2 – Credit Quality step mapping table

Credit Rating Agency	Rating type	Credit Quality Step		
		1	2	3
Fitch Ratings	Long-term Issuer Credit ratings scale	AAA, AA	A	BBB
Moody’s Investors Service	Global long-term rating scale	Aaa, Aa	A	Baa
Standard & Poor’s ratings Services	Long-term issuer credit ratings scale	AAA,AA	A	BBB

- Equities in main indices and bonds convertible to equities in main indices shall have a haircut of 15%.
- Non cash initial margin posted in a currency other than the currency in which the payments in case of early termination or default have to be made in accordance with the single derivative contract, the relevant exchange of collateral agreement or the relevant credit support annex (“termination currency”) shall be subject to an additional haircut of 8%.

In case no termination currency has been set out, the above haircut of 8% shall apply to the market value of all the assets posted as collateral.

- Non-Cash variation margin posted in a currency other than those agreed in an individual derivative contract, the relevant governing master netting agreement or the relevant credit support annex shall be subject to an additional haircut of 8%.

The Company reserves the right to review and amend the above haircuts at any time when the market conditions have changed and when and if this is deemed in the best interest of the Sub-Fund.

Reinvestment of Collateral

Non-Cash Collateral received by a Sub-Fund may not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Restrictions on the re-use of Cash Collateral

Cash Collateral received by a Sub-Fund shall neither be re-invested nor pledged.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

No distributions are contemplated and all income will be automatically reinvested for the capitalization classes of shares.

As for distributing share classes, the annual general meeting shall decide, on recommendation of the Board of Directors, what share of the Sub-Funds' profits shall be distributed.

Interim distributions shall be discretionarily decided by the Board of Directors.

In case of distribution, the dividends may be paid out of the net unrealised capital gains after deduction of the realised losses. Dividends declared will be paid in the Sub-Funds' currency on the date of payment or in shares of the Company and may be paid out at such places and times as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

No distribution shall be made if as a result thereof the capital of the Company becomes less than the minimum prescribed by law.

NET ASSET VALUE

Calculation method

The Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund shall be expressed in the currency of the relevant Sub-Fund as per share figure and shall be determined on each day which is a bank business day both in Luxembourg and in Sweden (the “**Valuation Day**”) by the Administrative Agent by dividing the value of the net assets of the Sub-Fund, being the value of the assets of that Sub-Fund less its liabilities, on the Valuation Day, by the number of shares then outstanding.

When a Valuation Day falls on a day observed as a holiday on a stock exchange, which is the principal market for a significant proportion to the Sub-Funds’ investment or is a market for a significant proportion of the Sub-Funds’ investment or is a holiday elsewhere and impedes the calculation of the fair market value of the investments of the Sub-Funds, such Valuation Day shall be the next succeeding bank business day in Luxembourg, which is not such a holiday.

The calculation of the Net Asset Value of the shares of any Sub-Fund and the issue, redemption and conversion of the shares of any Sub-Fund may be suspended in the following circumstances, in addition to any reasons provided for by law:

- during any period (other than ordinary holidays or customary week-end closings) when any market or stock exchange is closed which is the main market or stock exchange for a significant part of a Sub-Fund’s investments, or in which trading thereon is restricted or suspended;
- during any period when an emergency exists as a result of which it is impossible to dispose of investments which constitute a substantial portion of the assets of a Sub-Fund; or it is impossible to transfer moneys involved in the acquisition or disposition of investments at normal rates of exchange; or it is impossible for the Company to fairly determine the value of any assets in a Sub-Fund; or
- during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of any of the Sub-Fund’s investment or of current prices on any stock exchange; or
- when for any reason the prices of any investments owned by the Sub-Fund cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained; or
- during any period when remittances of moneys which will or may be involved in the purchase or sale of any of the Sub-Fund’s investments cannot, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, be carried out at normal rates of exchange; or
- in the event of the publication (i) of the convening notice to a general meeting of shareholders at which a resolution to wind up the Company or a Sub-Fund is to be proposed, or of the decision of the Board of Directors to wind up one or more Sub-Funds, or (ii) to the extent that such a suspension is justified for the protection of the shareholders, of the notice of the general meeting of shareholders at which the merger of the Company or a Sub-Fund is to be proposed, or of the decision of the Board of Directors to merge one or more Sub-Funds; or

- 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 in any other circumstance or circumstances where a failure to do so might result in the Company or its shareholders incurring any liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary disadvantages or other detriment to which the Company or its shareholders might not otherwise have suffered.

Net Asset Value Suspension

Any suspension of the determination of the Net Asset Value will be notified to the CSSF and, if the shares are distributed in other member states of the EU, to the competent authorities of those member states. Any suspension shall also be notified to the shareholders requesting subscription, redemption or conversion of their shares during the period of suspension.

Swing Pricing

The Net Asset Value may be adjusted by a swing pricing mechanism as the Board of Directors may deem appropriate, based on the prevailing market conditions and the level of subscriptions or redemptions requested by shareholders or potential shareholders in relation to the size of the relevant portfolio, to reflect inter alia any dealing charges, including any dealing spreads, fiscal charges and potential market impact resulting from the shareholder transactions, when the total capital activity (aggregate of inflows and outflows) at a Sub-Fund level exceeds a pre-determined threshold, as determined as a percentage of the net assets of that Sub-Fund for the Valuation Day (the “**Swing Pricing**”).

Sub-Funds can operate a full swing pricing mechanism where the threshold is set to zero or a partial swing pricing mechanism where the threshold is greater than zero. Such adjustment can vary over time but will not exceed 2% of the applicable Net Asset Value (the “**Swing Factor**”).

This method of valuation is intended to pass the estimated costs of underlying investment activity of the Company to the active shareholders and to protect the Company’s long-term shareholders from costs associated with ongoing subscription and redemption activity.

Typically, such adjustment will increase the Net Asset Value per share when there are net inflows into the Company and decrease the Net Asset Value per share when there are net outflows. Swing Pricing does not address the specific circumstances of each individual investor transaction.

Sub-Funds which utilize Swing Pricing will disclose this in the relevant Sub-Fund’s Annex in this Prospectus.

For certain Sub-Funds, the Investment Manager may be entitled to a performance fee, where applicable, this will be based on the NAV on which no Swing Pricing has been applied.

Since the determination of whether or not to apply the Swing Pricing mechanism is based on the net transaction activity of the relevant day, shareholders transacting in the opposite direction of the Company’s net transaction activity may benefit at the expense of the other shareholders in the Company. In addition, the Company’s Net Asset Value and short-term performance may experience greater volatility as a result of this alternative Net Asset Value calculation method. Investors are advised that the volatility of the Net Asset Value might not reflect the true portfolio performance as a consequence of the application of swing pricing.

Assets of the Company

The assets of the Company shall include:

- 1) all cash in hand or receivable or on deposit, including accrued interest;
- 2) all bills and notes payable on demand and any amounts due to the relevant Sub-Fund (including the proceeds of securities sold but not yet collected);
- 3) all securities, shares, bonds, debentures, options or subscription rights and any other investments and securities belonging to the Company;
- 4) all dividends and distributions due to the Company in cash or in kind to the extent known to the Company;
- 5) all accrued interest on any interest bearing assets held by the Company except to the extent that such interest is comprised in the principal thereof;
- 6) the preliminary expenses of the Company including the cost of issuing and distributing shares of the Company, as far as the same have not been written off; and
- 7) all other permitted assets of any kind and nature including prepaid expenses.

The value of the assets of each Sub-Fund is determined as follows:

- 1) Securities or money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or which are traded on another Regulated Market which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public within the EU or the OECD member states are valued on the base of the last known sales price. If the same security or money market instrument is quoted on different markets, the quotation of the main market for this security or money market instrument will be used. If there is no relevant quotation or if the quotations are not representative of the fair value, the evaluation will be done in good faith by the Board of Directors or its delegate with a view to establishing the probable sales prices for such securities or money market instruments.
- 2) non-listed securities or money market instruments are valued on the base of their probable sales price as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors and its delegate.
- 3) Liquid assets and money market instruments may be valued at nominal value plus any accrued interest or on an amortised cost basis. All other assets, where practice allows, may be valued in the same manner. Short-term investments that have a remaining maturity of one year or less may be valued (i) at market value, or (ii) where market value is not available or not representative, at amortised cost.
- 4) Time deposits may be valued at their yield value if a contract exists between the Company and the Depository stipulating that these time deposits can be withdrawn at any time and their yield value is equal to the realized value.
- 5) All assets denominated in a different currency to the respective Sub-Fund's currency are converted into this respective Sub-Fund's currency at the last available average exchange rate.

- 6) Financial instruments which are not traded on the futures exchanges but on a Regulated Market are valued at their settlement value, as stipulated by the Company's Board of Directors in accordance with generally accepted principles, taking into consideration the principles of proper accounting, the customary practices in line with the market, and the interests of the shareholders, provided that the above-mentioned principles correspond with generally accepted valuation regulations which can be verified by the independent auditors.
- 7) Swaps are valued on a marked-to-market basis.
- 8) Units or shares of UCI(TS) are valued at the last available net asset value.
- 9) In case of extraordinary circumstances, which make the valuation in accordance with the above-mentioned criteria impossible or improper, the Company is authorised to temporarily follow other valuation regulations in good faith and which are according to the verifiable valuation regulations laid down by the independent auditors in order to achieve a proper valuation of the respective Sub-Fund's assets.

The Directors are authorized to apply other appropriate valuation principles for the assets of the Sub-Fund if the aforesaid valuation methods appear impossible or inappropriate due to extraordinary circumstances or events.

Liabilities of the Company

The liabilities of the Company shall be deemed to include:

- a) all loans, bills and accounts payable;
- b) all known liabilities, due or not yet due including all matured contractual obligations for payments of money or property, including the amount of all dividends declared by the Company for which no coupons have been presented and which therefore remain unpaid until the day these dividends revert to the Company by prescription;
- c) all reserves authorized and approved by the Board of Directors, especially those set aside to face a potential depreciation of the Company's investments;
- d) any other liabilities of the Company of whatever kind towards third parties. For the purposes of valuation of these other liabilities, the Company may duly take into account the management fee, bank or broker expenses charged for the selling or buying of assets, fees on transfers in relation to the redemptions of shares and the "*taxe d'abonnement*".

The property, commitments, fees and expenses, that are not attributed to a certain Sub-Fund, will be ascribed equally to the different Sub-Funds, or if the amounts and cause justify doing so, will be prorated according to the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund.

Shares to be redeemed are considered as issued and existing shares until the closing of the relevant Valuation Day. The redemption price will be considered from the closing of the Valuation Day and until final payment as one of the Company's liabilities. Each share to be issued by the Company will be considered as an issued share from the closing of the relevant Valuation Day. Its price will be considered as owed to the Company until its final payment.

Share valuation particularities

In as far as several share classes have been established, the following particularities arise for the Share valuation:

- a) The net asset value calculation is made separately for each share class according to the criteria mentioned here before.
- b) The inflow of funds due to the issue of shares increases the percentage portion of the respective share class on the total value of the respective Sub-Fund's net assets. The outflow of funds due to the redemption of Shares reduces the percentage portion of the respective share class on the total value of the respective Sub-Fund's net assets.
- c) In the case of distribution, the net asset value of the shares entitled for distribution of the appropriate share class is reduced by the amount of the distribution. Therefore, at the same time, the percentage portion of this share class is reduced in the total value of the respective Sub-Fund's net assets, while the percentage portion of share classes not entitled for distribution increases the total respective Sub-Fund's net assets.

Equalisation of income may be carried out for the respective Sub-Fund.

For extensive redemption requests, which cannot be met by the liquid assets and allowable borrowing of a respective Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors can determine the net asset value on the basis of the Valuation Day, on which it intends to sell the necessary transferable securities for the respective Sub-Fund; this is also valid for any subscription requests submitted at the same time.

ISSUE OF SHARES

The Board of Directors is authorised, without limitation and at any time, to issue further shares of no par value for all Sub-Funds at the respective Net Asset Value per share, without reserving to existing shareholders a preferential subscription right for the shares to be issued. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors reserves the right to reject, at its discretion, in the Company's and the shareholders' interest, any subscription application.

Unless otherwise provided in the Sub-Funds' Annexes to this Prospectus the Net Asset Value shall be the Net Asset Value determined on the Valuation Day if written instructions have reached the Administrative Agent on the Valuation Day before 3:30 p.m. (Luxembourg time) in order to be processed on the applicable Valuation Day; otherwise the order will be executed on the next Valuation Day. However, on an official half day where the Swedish Stock Exchange is closing at 1:00 p.m. (each referred to as a "**Swedish Half Day**"), written instructions have to reach the Administrative Agent before 1:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time).

Where shares are issued in countries where stamp duties or other charges apply, the issue price increases accordingly.

All shares will be allotted immediately upon subscription and, unless otherwise provided in Sub-Funds' Annexes to this Prospectus payment therefore must be received by the Company not later than three (3) business days following the relevant Valuation Day. Otherwise subscriptions may be cancelled without prejudice to the Company's right to recover any charges due to losses incurred.

At its discretion, the Company may, upon application from a shareholder, issue shares in return for contribution in kind of securities, provided that such securities comply with the investment objectives and investment policy of the respective Sub-Fund. The Auditor of the Company shall generate a valuation report, which shall be available for inspection to all investors at the registered office of the Company. The costs of such contribution in kind shall be borne by the investor in question, a third party of the Company.

The Board of Directors may also accept subscriptions by means of an existing portfolio, as provided for in the law of 10 August 1915, subject that the securities of that portfolio comply with the investment objectives and restrictions of the Company. A valuation report, the cost of which is to be borne by the relevant investor, will be drawn up by the auditor of the Company, in accordance with Luxembourg legal requirements.

Restrictions on issue

Shares of the Company may not be offered, sold or otherwise distributed to Prohibited Persons.

"**Prohibited Persons**" means any person, firm or corporate entity, determined in the sole discretion of the Company's Board of Directors, as being not entitled to subscribe for or hold shares of the Company or, as the case may be, in the Sub-Fund:

- a) if in the opinion of the Company's Board of Directors such holding may be detrimental to the Company and its shareholders,
- b) if it may result in a breach of any law or regulation, whether Luxembourg or foreign,
- c) if as a result thereof the Company may become exposed to disadvantages of a tax, legal or financial nature that it would not have otherwise incurred, or
- d) if such person would not comply with the eligibility criteria for Shares (e.g. in relation to "U.S. Persons" as described below).

The shares of the Company are not registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (the “**1933 Act**”) or the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “**1940 Act**”) or any other applicable legislation in the United States.

Accordingly, shares of the Company may not be offered, sold, resold, transferred or delivered directly or indirectly, in the United States, its territories or possessions or any area subject to its jurisdiction (collectively the “**United States**” or the “**U.S.**”) or to, or for the account of, or benefit of, any “**U.S. Person**” as defined in the 1933 Act or any applicable United States regulation except to certain qualified purchasers under exemptions from registration requirements of the 1940 Act.

Applicants for the purchase of shares of the Company will be required to certify that they are not U.S. Persons and might be requested to proof that they are not Prohibited Persons.

Holders of shares are required to notify the Company of any change in their domiciliation status.

Prospective investors are advised to consult their legal counsel prior to investing in shares of the Company in order to ascertain their status as non U.S. Persons and as non-prohibited Persons.

The Board of Directors may refuse to issue shares to Prohibited Persons or to register any transfer of shares to any Prohibited Person.

Moreover the Board of Directors may at any time forcibly redeem / repurchase the shares held by a Prohibited Person.

The Board of Directors can furthermore reject an application for subscription at any time at its discretion, or temporarily limit, suspend or completely discontinue the issue of shares, in as far as this is deemed to be necessary in the interests of the shareholders as an entirety, to protect the Company, in the interests of the investment policy or in the case of endangering specific investment objectives of the Company.

Late Trading and Market Timing

The Company does not permit late trading, market timing or related excessive, short-term trading practices. In order to protect the best interests of the shareholders, the Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any application to subscribe for shares from any investor engaging in such practices or suspected of engaging in such practices and to take such further action as it, in its discretion, may deem appropriate or necessary, such as the charge of higher redemption fee, as laid down hereafter.

Fight against Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism

Pursuant to international rules and Luxembourg laws and regulations comprising, but not limited to, the law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism, as amended, and circulars of the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier*, obligations have been imposed on all professionals of the financial sector to prevent the use of undertakings for collective investment for money laundering and financing of terrorism purposes. As a result of such provisions, the Administrative Agent must in principle ascertain the identity of the subscriber in accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations. The Administrative Agent may require subscribers to provide any document it deems necessary to effect such identification.

In case of delay or failure by an applicant to provide the documents required, the application for subscription (or, if applicable, for redemption) will not be accepted. Neither the Company nor the Administrative Agent has any liability for delays or failure to process deals as a result of the applicant providing no or only incomplete documentation.

Shareholders may be requested to provide additional or updated identification documents from time to time pursuant to ongoing client due diligence requirements under relevant laws and regulations.

Luxembourg Law on the register of beneficial owners

Any natural person who ultimately owns or controls the Company through direct or indirect ownership of more than 25% of the Shares of the Company or voting rights in the Company, or through other means of control (for the purpose of this section, the “**Beneficial Owner**”), must be registered on behalf of the Company as a Beneficial Owner in the register of beneficial ownership as provided for by the Luxembourg Law of 13 January 2019 setting up a register of beneficial owners (the “**RBO Law**”). Any such Beneficial Owner is obliged by the RBO Law to provide the Company with such further information as may be required by the latter in order to comply with the RBO Law.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

A shareholder has the right to request that the Company repurchases his shares at any time.

Shares will be repurchased at the respective Net Asset Value per share of each Sub-Fund.

Where shares are redeemed in countries where stamp duties or other charges apply, the redemption price decreases accordingly.

Shareholders wishing to have all or any of their shares repurchased should deliver to the office of the Administrative Agent, an irrevocable written request for redemption in the prescribed form. All requests will be dealt with strictly in the order in which they are received. Unless otherwise provided in Sub-Funds' Annexes to this Prospectus each redemption shall be effected at the Net Asset Value of the said shares determined on the Valuation Day if written instructions have reached the Administrative Agent on the Valuation Day before 3:30 p.m. (Luxembourg time) in order to be processed on the applicable Valuation Day; otherwise the order will be executed on the next Valuation Day. However, on an official Swedish Half Day, written instructions have to reach the Administrative Agent before 1:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time). In all cases the decision of the Board of Directors shall be final.

Redemption proceeds will be paid in the Sub-Fund's base currency. Unless otherwise provided in Sub-Funds' Annexes to this Prospectus the proceeds will be despatched within three (3) bank business days after the relevant Valuation Day and after receipt of the proper documentation.

Investors should note that any repurchase of shares by the Company will take place at a price that may be more or less than the shareholder's original acquisition cost, depending on the value of the assets of the Company at any time of redemption.

In the event of large-scale applications for redemption, the Company reserves the right to redeem shares at the applicable net asset value, only after it has sold the corresponding assets promptly, yet always acting in the best interests of the shareholders.

Furthermore, if any application for cash redemption is received in respect of any Valuation Day which either singly or when aggregated with other applications so received, is more than 10% of the NAV of any one Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors reserves the right in its sole and absolute discretion, and taking into account the best interests of the remaining shareholders, to scale down prorata each application with respect to such redemption request so that no more than 10% of the NAV of the relevant Sub-Fund be redeemed or converted on such Valuation Day. The Company shall have the right to limit redemptions so they do not exceed this threshold amount of 10%. Redemptions shall be limited with respect to all shareholders seeking to redeem Shares as of a same Valuation Day so that each such shareholder shall have the same percentage of its redemption request honoured; the balance of such redemption requests shall be processed by the Company within the subsequent valuation days with a maximum of 7 valuation days. On such days, such requests for redemption will be complied with in priority to subsequent requests.

The redemption of shares of any Sub-Fund shall be suspended on any occasion when the calculation of the Net Asset Value thereof is suspended.

The Company shall have the right, if the Board of Directors so determines, to satisfy payment of the redemption price to any shareholder, who requests, in kind by allocating to the holder investments from the portfolio of assets set up in connection with such class or Classes of Shares equal in value as of the Valuation Date, on which the redemption price is calculated, to the value of the Shares to be redeemed.

The nature and type of assets to be transferred in such case shall be determined on a fair and reasonable basis and without prejudicing the interests of the other holders of shares of the relevant class or Classes of Shares and the valuation used shall be confirmed by a special report of the auditor of the Company. Shareholders will have to bear costs incurred by redemption in kind (mainly costs resulting from the drawing-up of the auditor's report) unless the Company considers that the redemption in kind is in its interest or made to protect its interests.

CONVERSION AND SWITCHING BETWEEN SUB-FUNDS

Shareholders in one Sub-Fund may in principle switch their shares into shares of another Sub-Fund or from one class of shares of a Sub-Fund into another class of Units of the same Sub-Fund, subject to compliance with any eligibility conditions of the class of shares of Sub-Fund into which the conversion is to be effected.

Unless otherwise provided in the Sub-Funds' Annexes to this Prospectus, conversion orders must reach the Administrative Agent on the Valuation Day before 3:30 p.m. (Luxembourg time) in order to be processed on the applicable Valuation Day; otherwise the order will be executed on the next Valuation Day. However on an official Swedish Half Day, written instructions have to reach the Administrative Agent. before. 1:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) otherwise the order will be executed on the next Valuation Day.

Unless otherwise provided in the Sub-Funds' Annexes to this Prospectus, charge will apply on switches. Requests for switches, once made may not be withdrawn, except in the event of a suspension or deferral of the right to redeem Shares of the Sub-Fund from which the switch is to be made or deferral of the right to purchase shares of the Sub-Fund into which the Shares are switched. The proceeds of shares which are converted will be reinvested in shares relating to the Sub-Fund into which the switch is being made. All authorised switches will be acknowledged by a confirmation notice, confirming details of the switch.

In case of the switching, the Board of Directors of the Company will determine the number of shares allotted in the new Sub-Fund or in the new class is determined by means of the following formula:

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

where:

- A is the number of shares presented for conversion,
- B is the net asset value of one share in that Sub-Fund and/or of that class of which the shares are presented for conversion, on the day the conversion is executed,
- C is the conversion factor between the base currencies of the four Sub-Funds on the day of execution. If the Sub-Funds or the two classes of shares have the same base currency, this factor is one,
- D is the net asset value per share of the new Sub-Fund and /or class on the day of execution,
- E is any applicable switching charges,
- N is the number of shares relating to the new Sub-Fund to which the investor shall become entitled.

TAXATION

The following summary is based on the laws and practices currently in force and is subject to any future changes. The following information is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice.

It is expected that shareholders in the Company will be resident in many different countries. Consequently, no attempt is made in this Prospectus to summarize the taxation consequences for each investor of subscribing, converting, holding, redeeming or otherwise acquiring or disposing of Shares in the Company. These consequences will vary in accordance with the law and practice currently in force in a shareholder's country of citizenship, residence, domicile or incorporation and with his personal circumstances.

Taxation in Luxembourg

The Company is subject to Luxembourg legislation. Buyers of the Company's shares should inform themselves about the legislation and rules applicable to the purchase, holding and possible sale of Shares with regard to their residence or nationality.

In accordance with current legislation in Luxembourg, neither the Company nor the shareholders, except those whose domicile, residence or permanent establishment is Luxembourg, are subject to any tax on income or capital gains in Luxembourg. The Company's income may however be subject to withholding tax in the countries where the Company's assets are invested.

The net assets of the Company are subject to a Luxembourg tax (the "*taxe d'abonnement*") at an annual rate of 0.05% payable at the end of that quarter. Shares of institutional classes, if applicable, as defined in Article 174 (2) (c) of the 2010 Law, as may be amended from time to time, are subject to a "*taxe d'abonnement*" of 0.01% per annum. The Company ensures that such institutional share classes are only acquired by investors complying with rules set out in the afore-mentioned article. The value of the assets represented by the shares/units held in other Luxembourg undertakings for collective investment already subject to a "*taxe d'abonnement*" is exempt from the payment of such tax.

The investment into a master fund has no specific Luxembourg tax impact for a Feeder UCITS.

Common Reporting Standard

The Company is subject to the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax matters (the "**Standard**") and its Common Reporting Standard (the "**CRS**") as set out in the Luxembourg law dated 18 December 2015 on the Common Reporting Standard (*loi relative à l'échange automatique de renseignements relatifs aux comptes financiers en matière fiscale*) (the "**CRS Law**").

The CRS Law is based on the European Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 amending provisions of Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation and the OECD's multilateral agreements. Consequently, to eliminate the overlap of reporting obligations created between the EU Savings Directive (the "**EUSD**") and the Directive 2014/107/EU, the EUSD directive has been repealed with effect from 31 December 2015 and the last reporting in accordance with the EUSD directive, will be effected in 2016 for the calendar year 2015. Further, the first reporting to the Luxembourg tax authority (the "**LTA**") under the CRS Law, was applied in 2017 for the calendar year 2016. The LTA will onward report to participating foreign tax authorities by 30 September 2017.

The intention of CRS is to safeguard against tax evasion. Accordingly, under the terms of the CRS Law, the Company is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution.

Consequently, the Company is required to collect personal and financial information as described in Annex I of the CRS Law with effect from 1 January 2016 and without prejudice to other applicable data protection provisions as set out in the Company documentation, the Company will be required to annually report this information to the LTA as from 2017.

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

The investors are further informed that the Information related to Reportable Persons within the meaning of the CRS Law will be disclosed to the LTA annually for the purposes set out in the CRS Law.

The investors undertake to immediately inform the Company of, and provide the Company with all supporting documentary evidence of any changes related to the Information after occurrence of such changes.

Any investor that fails to comply with the Company's Information or documentation requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Company and attributable to such investor's failure to provide the Information or subject to disclosure of the Information by the Company to the LTA.

If investors are in doubt, they should consult their tax advisor, stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, account or other financial advisor regarding the possible implications of CRS on an investment in the Company.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA")

The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (the "**Hire Act**") was signed into US law in March 2010. It includes special provisions laid down in the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, generally known as "FATCA". The intention of FATCA is that details of US investors holding assets outside the US will be reported by financial institutions to the Internal Revenue Service (the "**IRS**"), as a safeguard against US tax evasion.

This regime will become effective in phases between 1 July 2014 and 15 March 2018. Based on the Treasury Regulations §1.1471-§1.1474 issued on 17 January 2013 (the "**Treasury Regulations**") the Company is a "**Financial Institution**". As a result of the Hire Act, and to discourage non-US Financial Institutions from staying outside this regime, on or after 1 July 2014, a Financial Institution that does not enter and comply with the regime will be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% on gross proceeds as well as on income from the US and, on or after 1 January 2017, also potentially on non-U.S. investments.

Luxembourg has entered into a Model I Intergovernmental Agreement (the "**IGA**") with the United States. Under the terms of the IGA, the Company will be obliged to comply with the provisions of FATCA under the terms of the IGA and under the terms of Luxembourg legislation implementing the IGA (the "**Luxembourg IGA legislation**"), rather than under the US Treasury Regulations implementing FATCA.

In order to protect shareholders from the effect of any penalty withholding, it is the intention of the Company to be compliant with the requirements of the FATCA regime and hence, qualify as a so-called "participating financial institution" as defined in the IGA.

The Company qualifies as a so-called "**sponsored financial institution**" as defined in the IGA. The Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent qualifies as a so-called "**sponsoring financial institution**". The Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent agrees to sponsor the Company for the purpose and within the meaning of the IGA.

The Company intends not to register with the IRS and intends to be so-called “**non-reporting sponsored financial institutions**” within the meaning of the IGA. In case the Company would be subject to reporting obligations under the FATCA regulation, the Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent will register the Company as its sponsoring entity with the IRS and hence, the Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent will comply as set out in article 2 and 4 as well as Annex II, Chapter IV, section A. 3 of the IGA in due time (i.e. not later than 90 (ninety) days after the reportable event has first been identified) with all due diligence, withholding, registration and reporting obligations on behalf of the Company regarding certain holdings by and payments made to (a) certain U.S. investors, (b) certain U.S. controlled foreign entity investors and (c) non-US financial institution investors that do not comply with the terms of the Luxembourg IGA legislation. Further, the Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent will perform any requirements that the Company would have been required to perform if it were a reporting Luxembourg financial institution as defined in the IGA. Under the Luxembourg IGA, such information will be onward reported by the Luxembourg tax authorities to the IRS under the general information exchange provisions of the U.S.-Luxembourg Income Tax Treaty. The Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent is required to monitor its own and the Company’s status as being a participating financial institution and a non-reporting entity on an ongoing basis and has to ensure that the Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent and the Company meet the conditions for such status over the time.

In cases where investors invest in the Company through an intermediary or a distributor, investors are reminded to check whether such intermediary is FATCA compliant and hence, qualifies as a participating financial institution as defined in the IGA. In case any of the Company’s distributor should change its status as participating financial institution, such distributor will notify the Management Company within ninety (90) days from the change in status of such change and the Management Company is entitled a) to redeem all shares held through such distributor, b) to convert such shares into direct holdings of the Company, or c) to transfer such shares to another nominee within six (6) months of the change in status. Further, any agreement with a distributor can be terminated in case of such change in status of the distributor within ninety (90) days of notification of the distributor’s change in status.

Although the Company and the Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent will attempt to satisfy any obligations imposed on it to avoid the imposition of the U.S. withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the Company and the Administrative Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company becomes subject to a withholding tax as a result of the FATCA regime, the value of the shares held by the shareholders may suffer material losses.

Other jurisdictions currently are in the process of adopting tax legislation concerning the reporting of information. The Company also intends to comply with such other similar tax legislation that may apply to the Company, although the precise requirements are not fully known yet. As a result, the Company may need to seek information about the tax status of investors under the laws of such jurisdictions for disclosure to the relevant governmental authorities. If you are in any doubt, you should consult your tax advisor, stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser regarding the possible implications of FATCA on an investment in the Company.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE DISCLOSURES

In March 2018, the European Commission published an Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth (the “**EU Action Plan**”) that set out an EU strategy for sustainable finance.

The EU Action Plan identified several legislative initiatives, including SFDR.

SFDR requires transparency with regard to the integration of evaluations of environmental, social or governance events or conditions that, if they occur, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investments made by a financial product, and consideration of adverse sustainability impacts of the actions financial products and financial market participants.

Please refer to section entitled “Risk Factors” and the sub-section entitled “Sustainable Risks” in respect of the risks related to sustainable finance disclosures.

Please refer to the relevant Sub-Fund’s Annex for the applicable SFDR characteristics.

TAXONOMY REGULATION DISCLOSURES

The Taxonomy Regulation is a piece of directly effective EU legislation that is applicable to the Company.

Its purpose is to establish a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. It sets out harmonised criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable and outlines a range of disclosure obligations to enhance transparency and to provide for objective comparison of financial products regarding the proportion of their investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities.

It is notable that the scope of environmentally sustainable economic activities, as prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation, is narrower than the scope of sustainable investments under SFDR. Therefore, although there are disclosure requirements for both, these two concepts should be considered and assessed separately. This section addresses only the specific disclosure requirements of the Taxonomy Regulation.

Given the investment focus and the asset classes/sectors in which the Sub-Funds invest, the Investment Manager may integrate a consideration of environmental and/or social sustainable economic activities (as prescribed by the Taxonomy Regulation) into the investment process for the Sub-Funds. Please refer to the relevant Sub-Fund’s Annex for further information.

POLICIES

Conflicts of interest

The Board of Directors, the Management Company, the Investment Manager and the other service providers of the Company, and/or their respective affiliates, members, employees or any person connected with them may be subject to various conflicts of interest in their relationships with the Company.

The Board of Directors has adopted and implemented a conflicts of interest policy in accordance with its Code of Conduct.

The Management Company, the Company and the Investment Manager have adopted and implemented a conflicts of interest policy and have made appropriate organisational and administrative arrangements to identify and manage conflicts of interests so as to minimise the risk of the Company's interests being prejudiced, and if they cannot be avoided, ensure that the Company's investors are treated fairly.

In the conduct of its business the Management Company adopted a conflicts of interest policy (the “**Conflicts of Interest Policy**”) to identify, manage and where necessary prohibit any action or transaction that may give rise to conflicts entailing a material risk of damage to the interest of the Company or its shareholders. The Management Company strives to manage any conflicts in a manner consistent with the highest standards of integrity and fair dealing. For this purpose, it has implemented procedures that shall ensure that any business activities involving a conflict, which may harm the interests of the Company or its shareholders, are carried out with an appropriate level of independence and that any conflicts are resolved fairly.

Notwithstanding its due care and best effort, there is a risk that the organizational or administrative arrangements made by the Management Company for the management of conflicts of interest are not sufficient to ensure with reasonable confidence, that risks of damage to the interests of the Company or its shareholders will be prevented. In such case where a conflict of interest cannot be avoided and/or requires particular actions, the Management Company or the Board of Directors will report to shareholders by an appropriate durable medium and give reasons for the decision.

A paper version of the Conflicts of Interest Policy is available free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company.

Detailed information regarding the Conflict of Interest Policy can also be found on the following webpage of the Management Company: <https://www.fundrock.com/policies-and-compliance/conflict-of-interest/>.

Preferential treatment of investors

Shareholders are being given a fair treatment by ensuring that they are subject to the same rights and, as the case may be, the same obligations vis-à-vis the Company (as such rights and obligations notably result from the Articles and this Prospectus) as those to which other shareholders, having invested in, and equally or similarly contributed to, the same class of Shares, are subject to. Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph, it cannot be excluded that a shareholder be given a preferential treatment in the meaning of, and to the widest extent, allowed by the Articles.

Whenever a shareholder obtains preferential treatment or the right to obtain a preferential treatment, a description of that preferential treatment, the type of shareholders who obtained such preferential treatment and, where relevant, their legal or economic links with the Company or the Management Company will be made available at the registered office of the Management Company subject the same limits required by the Law.

Remuneration Policy

The Management Company has established and applies a remuneration policy in accordance with principles laid out under the UCITS Directive 2009/65/EC and any related legal and regulatory provisions applicable in Luxembourg.

The remuneration policy is aligned with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company, the Company and of the shareholders, and which includes, inter alia, measures to avoid conflicts of interest. The remuneration policy 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 instruments of incorporation of the Company.

As an independent management company relying on a full-delegation model (i.e. delegation of the collective portfolio management function), the Management Company ensures that its remuneration policy adequately reflects the predominance of its oversight activity within its core activities. As such, it should be noted that the Management Company's employees who are identified as risk-takers under UCITS Directive 2009/65/EC are not remunerated based on the performance of the UCITS under management.

An up-to-date version of the remuneration policy (including, but not limited to, the description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, as well as the identity of the persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits and the composition of the remuneration committee) is available at: <https://www.fundrock.com/policies-and-compliance/remuneration-policy>. A paper version of this remuneration policy is made available free of charge at the Management Company's registered office.

The Management Company's remuneration policy, in a multi-year framework, ensures a balanced regime where remuneration both drives and rewards the performance of its employees in a measured, fair and well-thought-out fashion which relies on the following principles*:

- identification of the persons responsible for awarding remuneration and benefits (under the supervision of the remuneration committee and subject to the control of an independent internal audit committee);
- identification of the functions performed within the Management Company which may impact the performance of the entities under management;
- calculation of remuneration and benefits based on the combination of individual and company's performance assessment;
- determination of a balanced remuneration (fixed and variable);
- implementation of an appropriate retention policy with regards to financial instruments used as variable remuneration;
- deferral of variable remuneration over 3-year periods;
- implementation of control procedures/adequate contractual arrangements on the remuneration guidelines set up by the Management Company's respective portfolio management delegates.

*It should be noted that, upon issuance of final guidelines, this remuneration policy may be subject to certain amendments and/or adjustments.

Other Policies

The Management Company will make the following additional information available at its registered office upon request in accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations: the procedures relating to complaints handling, the strategy followed for the exercise of voting rights of the Company, the best execution policy and the procedure for the giving and receiving of inducements.

EU Benchmark Regulation

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (also known as the “**EU Benchmark Regulation**”) requires the Management Company to produce and maintain robust written plans setting out the actions that it would take in the event that a benchmark (as defined by the EU Benchmark Regulations) materially changes or ceases to be provided. The Management Company shall comply with this obligation. Further information on the plan is available on request and free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company.

The following benchmarks are used by the Sub-Funds indicated in the table below for the purpose of calculating the performance fee of the Sub-Funds:

<u>Sub-Funds</u>	<u>Benchmark</u>
CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio – CARNEGIE High Yield Select	STIBOR 90 days (STIBOR floor of 0) + 2%

The benchmark is provided by an administrator (Swedish Financial Benchmark Facility) which is currently not included in the ESMA register of benchmark administrators. However, the use of this benchmark is permitted during the transitional period provided for in article 51 of the EU Benchmark Regulation. The Prospectus will be updated at the first opportunity once further information on the benchmark administrator’s authorisation becomes available. The inclusion of any further administrator of a benchmark used by a Sub-Fund within the meaning of the EU Benchmark Regulation in the ESMA register of benchmark administrators will be reflected in the Prospectus at its next update.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for the management and administration of the Company, its Sub-Funds, for authorising the creation of further Sub-Funds and for establishing and monitoring their investment policies and restrictions.

The Company's Board of Directors is sole responsible for the determination, execution and control of the Company's investment policies which are applied to the management of all the Sub-Funds.

Management Company

Pursuant to a management company agreement dated 1 July 2011, the Board of Directors has appointed FundRock Management Company S.A. as the management company of the Company to be responsible on a day-to-day basis, under supervision of the Directors, for providing investment management, administration and marketing services in respect of all the Sub-Funds.

The Management Company was incorporated for an unlimited period on 10 November 2004 in the form of a “*société anonyme*” in Luxembourg under the name of “RBS (Luxembourg) S.A.”. With effect from 31 December 2015, it changed its name to FundRock Management Company S.A. It is authorised and regulated by the CSSF as (i) a management company subject to Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law, and (ii) as alternative investment fund manager regulated under Chapter 2 of the law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment funds managers, as amended from time to time. It has a subscribed and paid-up capital of EUR 10,000,000.

It has its registered office in Luxembourg at 33, rue de Gasperich, L-5826 Hesperange, Luxembourg. The articles of incorporation of the Management Company were published in the Mémorial C, official gazette of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, as of 6 December 2004. The last amendment of the articles of incorporation of the Management Company was published on 6 February 2019.

The Management Company shall also ensure compliance of the Company with the investment restrictions and oversee the implementation of the Company's strategies and investment policy.

The Management Company shall also send reports to the Board of Directors on a periodic basis and inform each board member without delay of any non-compliance of the Company with the investment restrictions.

The Management Company will monitor on a continuing basis the activities of the third parties to which it has delegated functions. The agreements entered into between the Management Company and the relevant third parties provide that the Management Company can give at any time further instruction to such third parties and that it can withdraw their mandate with immediate effect if this is in the interest of the shareholders of the Company. 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 is entitled to a fee calculated on the average net assets of the respective Sub-Fund (the “**Management Fee**”). A twelfth of this rate is being payable at the end of each month by the Sub-Fund and based on the Sub-Fund's average net assets calculated on a daily basis during the relevant month. The fee applicable to each Sub-Fund is laid down in the respective Sub-Funds' Annexes.

The accounts of the Management Company are audited by an independent authorised auditor. This task has been entrusted to Deloitte Audit Sàrl.

Investment Manager

By the terms of an investment management agreement, the Management Company has appointed Carnegie Fonder AB with registered office in Stockholm, Regeringsgatan 56 as Investment Manager (the “**Investment Manager**”).

Carnegie Fonder AB is a management company supervised by the *Finansinspektionen* with registered office in Stockholm.

Under the responsibility and the supervision of the Company’s Board of Directors and the Management Company, the Investment Manager implements the investment policy, make investment decisions and continuously adapt them to market developments as appropriate, taking into account the interests of the Company.

The Management Company will receive periodic reports from Investment Manager detailing each Sub-Funds’ performance and analyzing its investment portfolio. The Management Company will receive similar reports from the Company’s other service providers in relation to the services which they provide.

In consideration for its services Carnegie Fonder AB shall be entitled to a fee paid out of the Management Fee. A twelfth of this rate is being payable at the end of each month by the Management Company and based on the Sub-Fund’s average net assets calculated on a daily basis during the relevant month.

Depository – Paying Agent

Pursuant to a depository and paying agent services agreement dated 29 June 2016 (the “**Depository Agreement**”), Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Luxembourg Branch, registered with the Luxembourg trade and companies register under number B39819 and having its place of business at 4, rue Peternelchen, L-2370 Howald, a branch of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), a credit institution incorporated in Sweden and registered with the Swedish Companies Registration Office under number 502032-9081 with its registered office in Stockholm, Sweden has been appointed as depository of the Company (the “**Depository**”). The Depository will also provide paying agent services to the Company.

The Depository has been appointed for the safe-keeping of the assets of the Company which comprises the custody of financial instruments, the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Company as well as the effective and proper monitoring of the Company’s cash flows in accordance with the provisions of the 2010 Law, as amended from time to time, and the Depository Agreement.

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

In carrying out its functions the Depository acts honestly, fairly, professionally and independently and solely in the interest of the investors. The Depository is on an ongoing basis analysing, based on applicable laws and regulations as well as its conflict of interest policy potential conflicts of interests that may arise while carrying out its functions.

When performing its activities, the Depositary obtains information relating to funds which could theoretically be misused (and thus raise potential conflict of interests issues) in relation to e.g. the interests of other clients of the SEB Group, whether engaging in trading in the same securities or seeking other services, particularly in the area of offering services competing with the interests of other counterparties used by the funds/fund managers, and the interests of the Depositary's employees in personal account dealings.

Consequently, to mitigate the potential conflicts of interest, it has been ensured that the activities of a depositary function are physically, hierarchically and systematically separated from other functions of the Depositary in order to establish information firewalls. Moreover, the depositary function has a mandate and a veto to approve or decline fund clients independent of other functions and has its own committees for escalation of matters connected to its role as a depositary, where other functions with potentially conflicting interests are not represented.

For further details on management, monitoring and disclosure of potential conflicts of interest please refer to Instruction for Handling of Conflicts of Interest in Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Luxembourg Branch which can be found on the following webpage:

<https://sebgroup.lu/conflictsofinterest>

In compliance with the provisions of the Depositary Agreement and the 2010 Law, as amended from time to time, the Depositary may, subject to certain conditions and in order to effectively conduct its duties, delegate part or all of its safe-keeping duties in relation to financial instruments that can be held in custody, duly entrusted to the Depositary for custody purposes, and/or all or part of its duties regarding the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Company to one or more delegate(s), as they are appointed by the Depositary from time to time.

In order to avoid any potential conflicts of interest, irrespective of whether a given delegate is part of the SEB Group or not, the Depositary exercise the same level of due skill, care and diligence both in relation to the selection and appointment as well as in the on-going monitoring of the relevant delegate. Furthermore, the conditions of any appointment of a delegate that is member of the SEB Group will be negotiated at arm's length in order to ensure the interests of the investors. Should a conflict of interest occur and in case such conflict of interest cannot be neutralized, such conflict of interest as well as the decisions taken will be disclosed to the investors and the Prospectus revised accordingly. An up-to-date list of these delegates can be found on the following webpage: <https://sebgroup.lu/globalcustodynetwork>

Where the law of a third country requires that financial instruments are held in custody by a local entity and no local entity satisfies the delegation requirements of article 34bis, paragraph 3, lit. b) i) of the 2010 Law, the Depositary may delegate its functions to such local entity to the extent required by the law of that third country for as long as there are no local entities satisfying the aforementioned requirements.

In order to ensure that its tasks are only delegated to delegates providing an adequate standard of protection, the Depositary has to exercise all due skill, care and diligence as required by the 2010 Law in the selection and the appointment of any delegate to whom it intends to delegate parts of its tasks and has to continue to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any delegate to which it has delegated parts of its tasks as well as of any arrangements of the delegate in respect of the matters delegated to it. In particular, any delegation is only possible when the delegate at all times during the performance of the tasks delegated to it segregates the assets of the Company from the Depositary's own assets and from assets belonging to the delegate in accordance with the 2010 Law. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation unless otherwise stipulated in the 2010 Law and/or the Depositary Agreement.

An up-to-date information regarding the Depositary, its duties and the conflicts of interest that may arise, any safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the list of delegates and any conflicts of interests that may arise from such delegation, is available to the investors upon request at the registered office of the Management Company.

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

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

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

Administrative Agent

The Management Company has delegated the duties relating to the administration of the Company as well as the transfer and registrar function to UI efa S.A. (the "**Administrative Agent**"). The Administrative Agent will carry out all administrative duties related to the administration of the Company, including the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the shares and the provision of accounting services to the Company. Furthermore, it will process all subscriptions, redemptions and transfers of shares and will cause these transactions to be registered in the register of the Company.

The Administrative Agent, is also responsible for the maintenance of records and other general administrative functions and for providing the financial reports of the Company.

The Administrative Agent is entitled to a fee for its services rendered as administrative agent paid by the Management Company out of the Management Fee.

Auditor

The independent auditor for the Company is PricewaterhouseCoopers, *société coopérative*.

EXPENSES

The Company shall bear the following expenses:

- 1) a Management Company Fee payable to the Management Company at a maximum 0.088% p.a. based on the total net assets of each Sub-Fund as further described in “THE SUB-FUNDS” section of this Prospectus.
- 2) a Safekeeping fee payable out of certain Sub-Fund’s asset as further described in the section “THE SUB-FUNDS”, in the range between 0.008% and 0.4% depending on the market.

The Depository will further receive a supervisory fee of 0.0040% based on each Sub-Fund’s assets.

In addition, the Depository is entitled to receive fees for proxy voting, cash management, fund execution and will be reimbursed out of the assets of the Sub-Fund for its reasonable out of pocket expenses and disbursements

- 3) An aggregate administration, depository, management and distribution fees charges due on the basis of [The name of the Sub-Fund that is not approved for distribution to non-qualified investors in Switzerland has been deleted]’s assets at a maximum of 1.6 % p.a. payable to Carnegie Fonder A.B.

On this aggregate charge the following split will apply:

- 1) A Management Company Fee payable to the Management Company at a maximum 0.088% p.a. based on the total net assets of each Sub-Fund; the Management Company is entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Sub-Fund for its reasonable out of pocket expenses and disbursements.
- 2) A Depository fee payable out of each Sub-Fund’s asset, in the range between 0.008% and 0.4% depending on the market.

The Depository will further receive a supervisory fee of 0.0040% based on each Sub-Fund’s assets.

In addition, the Depository is entitled to receive fees for proxy voting, cash management, fund execution and will be reimbursed out of the assets of the Sub-Fund for its reasonable out of pocket expenses and disbursements.

- 3) An Investment Management Fee
The Investment Manager will receive an investment management fee of 1.4 %, accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears, based on the net assets of the Sub-Fund.
- 4) A Research Fee
The Investment Manager is entitled to receive a research fee if specified in the Sub-Fund’s Annex. This fee is payable quarterly in arrears based on a research budget approved by the Board of Directors. The effective research fee will not be higher than the maximum fee described in the Sub-Fund’s Annex.

Other costs charged to the Company or to the different Sub-Funds or Classes include:

- 1) all taxes which may be payable on the assets, income and expenses chargeable to the Company;
- 2) standard brokerage and bank charges incurred by the Company's business transactions, as well as charges of correspondent banks in non-matured markets;
- 3) all fees due to the Auditors and the Legal Advisers to the Company;
- 4) all expenses connected with publications and supply of information to shareholders, in particular, the cost of printing and distributing the annual and semi-annual reports, registration statements (including any information or documentation that may be required for the distribution of the shares), as well as any prospectuses;
- 5) all expenses involved in registering and maintaining the Company registered with all governmental agencies and stock exchanges.

All recurring expenses will be charged first against current income, then should this not suffice, against realised capital gains, and, if need would be, against assets.

Formation expenses for each new Sub-Fund may be amortized over a period of 5 years.

Any costs, which are not attributable to a specific Sub-Fund, incurred by the Company will be charged to the Sub-Funds in proportion to their average Net Asset Value. Each Sub-Fund will be charged with all costs or expenses directly attributable to it.

Investment in target funds can lead to duplicate costs, in particular to double management fees, since fees are incurred both on the side of the Company as well on the side of the target fund.

Notices

Notices to shareholders are available at the Company's registered office. They are also published in the *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations*, if required by law, and may be published in a daily newspaper in Luxembourg and in one newspaper of general circulation. Registered shareholders will be informed in writing.

The Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund and the issue and redemption prices thereof will be available at all times at the Company's registered office.

Audited annual reports containing, inter alia, the Company's and each of its Sub-Funds' statement of condition, the number of outstanding shares and the number of shares issued and redeemed since the date of the preceding report, as well as semi-annual unaudited reports, will be made available at the registered office of the Company not later than four months after the end of the financial year in the case of annual reports and, two months after the end of such period in the case of semi-annual reports.

Separate financial statements shall be issued for each Sub-Fund in its relevant base currency. To establish the balance sheet of the Company these financial statements will be added after conversion into the currency of the Company.

All reports will be available at the Company's registered office.

DISSOLUTION OF THE COMPANY

The Company may be dissolved by the general meeting of shareholders in the conditions that are required by law to amend the Articles of Incorporation. Any decision to wind up the Company will be published in accordance with the legal requirements.

As soon as the decision to wind up the Company is taken, the issue of shares in all Sub-Funds is prohibited and shall be deemed void; the redemption of Shares remains possible, if the equal treatment of the shareholders is ensured.

In the event of dissolution of the Company, by decision of the shareholders' meeting, liquidation shall be carried out by one or several liquidators appointed by the meeting of the shareholders deciding on such dissolution and which shall determine their powers and their compensation. The liquidator(s) shall realise the Company's assets in the best interest of the shareholders and shall distribute the net liquidation proceeds (after deduction of liquidation charges and expenses) to the shareholders in proportion to their shares held in the Company. Any amounts not claimed promptly by any shareholders will be deposited at the close of liquidation in escrow with the *Caisse de Consignation*. Amounts not claimed from escrow within the statute of limitations will forfeit according to the provisions of Luxembourg law.

The liquidation will be carried out in accordance with the 2010 Law, as may be amended from time to time, specifying how the net proceeds of the liquidation, less related costs and expenses, are to be distributed; such net proceeds will be distributed to the shareholders in proportion to their entitlements.

DISSOLUTION / MERGER OF THE SUB-FUNDS

A general meeting of shareholders of a Sub-Fund, acting under the same majority and quorum requirements as are required to amend the Articles of Incorporation, may decide to cancel shares in a given Sub-Fund and refund shareholders for the value of their shares. As soon as the decision to wind up one of the Sub-Fund is taken, the issue of shares in this Sub-Fund and the conversion of shares into this Sub-Fund are prohibited and shall be deemed void; the redemption of shares remains possible, if the equal treatment of the shareholders is ensured.

If the net assets of a Sub-Fund fall below any amount which the Board of Directors considers as insufficient to allow an efficient and rational management, or if a change in the economic, political or monetary situation relating to the Sub-Fund concerned would justify the liquidation, or if required in the interest of the shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund, the Board of Directors may decide on a forced redemption of the remaining shares in the Sub-Fund concerned without approval of the shareholders being necessary. Shareholders will be notified by mail of the decision to liquidate, prior to the effective date of the liquidation. The mail will indicate the reasons for, and the procedures of the liquidation operations. Unless the Board of Directors otherwise decides in the interests of, or to keep equal treatment between the shareholders, the shareholders of the Sub-Fund concerned may continue to request redemption or conversion of their shares free of charge, but the redemption or conversion prices will take into account liquidation expenses.

The amounts not claimed by the shareholders at the time of closure of the liquidation will be deposited with the *Caisse de Consignation* in Luxembourg where they will be available to them for the period established by law. At the end of such period unclaimed amounts will reverse to the Luxembourg State.

Under the same circumstances as provided above in relation to the liquidation of Sub-Funds, the Board of Directors may decide to close down any Sub-Fund by merger into another Sub-Fund of the Company, the new Sub-Fund. In addition, such merger may be decided by the Directors if required in the interests of the shareholder of any of the Sub-Funds concerned.

Shareholders will be informed of such decision in the same manner as for liquidation and, in addition, the publication will contain information in relation to the new Sub-Fund. Such publication will be made at least one month before the date on which the merger becomes effective in order to enable shareholders to request redemption of their shares, free of charge, before the operation involving contribution into the new Sub-Fund becomes effective.

Under the same circumstances, the Board of Directors may decide to merge one or more Sub-Funds with another undertaking for collective investment governed by part I of the 2010 Law, in exchange for the distribution to shareholders of shares in this undertaking for collective investment. Publication of the decision will be made in accordance with legal requirements. The publication shall contain information on the undertaking for collective investment and on the new Sub-Fund, if any, and shall be released one month before the merger so as to give shareholders the time to request redemption without charge, prior to the effective transaction date. The decision to merge or liquidate a Sub-Fund may also be made at a meeting of shareholders of the particular Sub-Fund concerned.

In the case of a merger with another open-ended undertaking for collective investment of the contractual form (mutual investment fund) governed by part I of the 2010 Law, as may be amended from time to time, or a foreign undertaking for collective investment, the decisions of the shareholders' meeting only bind those shareholders who voted in favour of this merger.

Under the same circumstances as described above, the Board of Directors may also decide upon the reorganisation of any Sub-Fund by means of a division into two or more separate Sub-Funds. Such decision will be published in the same manner as described above and, in addition, the publication will contain information in relation to the two or more separate Sub-Funds resulting from the reorganisation. Such publication will be made at least one month before the date on which the reorganisation becomes effective in order to enable shareholders to request redemption or switch of their shares, free of charge, before the reorganisation becomes effective.

The Board of Directors may also decide to consolidate classes of Shares of any Sub-Fund. The Board of Directors may also submit the question of the consolidation of a class of Shares to a meeting of holders of such class of Shares. Such meeting will resolve on the consolidation with a simple majority of the votes cast.

Additional or alternative provisions may be included in the Articles of Incorporation as a result of the 2010 Law.

DOCUMENTS

The following documents may be consulted at the Company's registered office, the offices of the Management Company and of the Depositary:

- a) the Articles of Incorporation;
- b) the Investment Management Agreement between the Management Company and Carnegie Fonder AB;
- c) the Depositary Agreement between the Company and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Luxembourg Branch;
- d) the Management Company Agreement between the Company and the Management Company;
- e) the Global Distribution Agreement between the Management Company and Carnegie Fonder AB;
- f) the periodic financial reports.

A copy of the Articles of Incorporation, the KIDs and the periodic financial reports may also be obtained, free of charge, at the Company's registered office, the offices of the Management Company and of the Depositary.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN SWITZERLAND

1. Representative in Switzerland:

Until the 31st of December 2023, the representative in Switzerland is **CARNEGIE FUND SERVICES S.A.**, 11, rue du Général-Dufour, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

Starting from the 1st of January 2024, the representative in Switzerland is **REYL & CIE S.A.**, 4, rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

2. Paying Agent in Switzerland:

The paying agent in Switzerland is **BANQUE CANTONALE DE GENEVE**, 17, quai de l'Île, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

3. Place where the relevant documents may be obtained

The Prospectus, the Key Information Document, the Articles of Incorporation as well as the annual and semi-annual reports of the Company may be obtained free of charge from the Representative.

4. Publications

Publications in respect of the Company shall be made on www.fundinfo.com.

The issue and redemption prices or the net asset value together with a footnote stating “excluding commissions” must be published each time Shares are issued or redeemed on www.fundinfo.com. The prices are published daily.

5. Payment of retrocessions and rebates

1. Retrocessions

The Company and its affiliates may pay retrocessions. Retrocessions are deemed to be payments and other soft commissions paid by the Company and its affiliates to eligible third parties for distribution activities in respect of fund units in Switzerland. With such payments the Company compensates the respective third parties for all activities whose object is, whether directly or indirectly, the purchase of Units by an investor like, as non-exhaustive examples:

- Sales promotions and introductions with potential clients;
- Organization of road shows and/or fund fairs;
- Assistance in making applications;
- Forwarding of subscription, conversion and redemption orders;
- Providing investors with the Company's documents.
- Verification of identification documents and the performance of due diligence tasks as well as keeping documentary records, etc.

In the event that a recipient of retrocessions forwards such retrocessions to investors (entirely or partly), the retrocessions shall not qualify as rebates.

Information on the receipt of retrocessions is governed by the relevant provisions of the Federal Act on Financial Services (FinSA). Thus, the recipients of the retrocessions must ensure transparent disclosure and expressly inform investors in advance, namely before the provision of the financial service or the conclusion of the contract, unsolicited and free of charge, about the type and scope of the compensation they may receive for distribution, so that investors can relinquish such compensation. If the amount cannot be determined in advance, the recipients of the retrocessions shall inform investors of the calculation parameters and the ranges.

On request, the recipients of retrocessions must disclose the amount they effectively received.

The law of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg does not provide for stricter rules than the Swiss rules regarding retrocessions (as defined above) in Switzerland.

2. Rebates

Rebates are defined as payments by the Company and its affiliates directly to investors from a fee or cost charged to the fund with the purpose of reducing the said fee or cost to an agreed amount.

Rebates are permitted provided that (i) the Company pays them from the fees due to the Company (so that they are not charged additionally to the fund assets), (ii) they are granted on the basis of objective criteria, and (iii) all investors who qualify on the basis of these objective criteria and demand rebates are also granted these within the same timeframe and to the same extent.

The objective criteria applied by the Company with regard to granting rebates is the size of the actual investment and/or, if agreed between the Company and the investor in writing, the size of the foreseen investment.

The law of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg does not provide for stricter rules than the Swiss rules regarding rebates (as defined above) in Switzerland.

Upon request by the investor the Company and its affiliates shall disclose the respective extent of the rebates free of charge.

6. **Place of performance and Place of jurisdiction**

In respect of the Units offered in Switzerland, the place of performance is at the registered office of the Representative in Switzerland. The place of jurisdiction is the registered office of the Representative in Switzerland or the registered office or place of residence of the investor.

The Sub-Funds

CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio – CARNEGIE Corporate Bond

Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is seeking to create both return from the yield and/or capital appreciation by investing in bonds, money market instruments and other interest bearing instruments which are admitted to trading on a Regulated Market. The maximum average duration of such investments will be up to ten (10) years.

Bonds and other debt instruments with issuers from Nordic countries and with a minimum credit rating of S&P B- (or equivalent for non-rated issuers) shall represent at least 50% of the total amount invested by the Sub-Fund in bonds and other debt instruments.

In addition to this, the Sub-Fund will also invest in financial derivatives such as futures, options, swaps, CDS (Credit Default Swaps) and other derivatives both for hedging and investment purposes.

The Sub-Fund may hedge the FX exposure to non-Swedish Krona.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in different transferable securities issued or guaranteed by any member state of the EU, its local authorities, or public international bodies of which one or more of such member states are members, or by any other State of the OECD or by Singapore or Brazil. The Sub-Fund can only make use of this provision if it holds securities from at least six different issues, and if securities from any one issue may not account for more than 30% of the Sub-Fund's total net assets.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in Linked Investment Funds.

The Sub-Fund may further also invest in other Sub-Funds of the Company subject to the provisions set out in the General Guidelines for the Investment Policy.

The Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in units / shares of other UCITS or UCIs or Linked Investment Funds or other Sub-Funds.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed without reference to a benchmark. The Investment Manager has discretion to select the Sub-Fund's investments.

The above investment policies and objectives do not constitute a guarantee of performance.

Securities financing transactions

The Sub-Fund does currently neither make use of securities financing transactions nor enter into total return swaps or instruments with similar characteristics and as such the Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 is not applicable. The Prospectus will be updated accordingly prior to the use of any such techniques or instruments.

SFDR classification

The Sub-Fund qualifies as an Article 8 financial product under SFDR.

Use of index

The Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark index.

Risk Profile

This Sub-Fund faces the same risks as those normally associated with investment in bonds, money market and other interest bearing instrument.

In accordance with the investment policy the Sub-Fund's assets are risk exposed primarily to the Nordic Fixed Income market and thus to a limited part of the world. This normally results in a higher risk than for a bond fund with global exposure.

For further descriptions of the other risks involved in the investment in the Sub-Fund, please refer to section "Information on Risk" above.

Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is intended for investors who seek capital appreciation over the long-term. Investors must be able to accept substantial year-to-year volatility and significant temporary decrease in value. Investors should consider their long-term investment goals and financial needs when making an investment decision about this Sub-Fund. As a consequence, this Sub-Fund is suitable to investors who can afford to set aside the capital invested for a long term period.

Investment Manager

Carnegie Fonder AB

Fees

The Company shall bear the following:

- 1) a Management Company Fee payable to the Management Company at a maximum 0.088% p.a. based on the total net assets of each Sub-Fund; the Management Company is entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Sub-Fund for its reasonable out of pocket expenses and disbursements.
- 2) a Depositary fee payable out of each Sub-Fund's asset, in the range between 0.008% and 0.4% depending on the market.

The Depositary will further receive a supervisory fee of 0.0040% based on each Sub-Fund's assets.

In addition, the Depositary is entitled to receive fees for proxy voting, cash management, fund execution and will be reimbursed out of the assets of the Sub-Fund for its reasonable out of pocket expenses and disbursements.

3) Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager will receive an investment management fee, accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears, based on the net assets of the Sub-Fund attributable to each share class.

Share classes	Investment Management Fee
Class 1	max. 0.70%
Class 2	max. 0.70%
Class 3	max. 1.05%
Class 4	max. 0.70%

4) Research Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to receive a research fee of maximum 0.04% p.a. (excluding VAT, if any) of the Sub-Fund's net assets. This fee is payable quarterly in arrears.

Net Asset Value

The net asset value per share is expressed in Swedish Krona (SEK).

Swing Pricing

The Sub-Fund may utilize Swing Pricing in accordance with the sub-section "Swing Pricing" of the section "Net Asset Value" of the General Part of the Prospectus.

Share classes

The Sub-Fund may offer Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 4 and Class 5 shares in various currencies, hedged or unhedged, distributing or capitalisation.

Please visit <https://fundinfo.fundrock.com/CarnegieFP/> for a complete list of Classes currently available in the Sub-Fund.

The share classes which are not denominated in SEK and that are hedged will hedge their currency exposure against the reference currency of the Company as described in the section "Hedging Policy" of the General Part of the Prospectus.

The initial minimum investment amount for Class 1 shares shall be decided by the Board of Directors and the information shall be published on <https://fundinfo.fundrock.com/CarnegieFP/>

Please refer to the General Part of the Prospectus under section "Capital Stock" for a further description of the specifics of these share classes.

Sub-Fund's performance

The Sub-Fund's performance is disclosed in the KID which is updated at least on an annual frequency.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 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.

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio – CARNEGIE Corporate Bond

Legal entity identifier: 529900WSF99QC9SSLF05

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes
 No

<p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30% of sustainable investments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>
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What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics by investing at least 30% of the Sub-Fund’s assets under management in investee companies whose products or services contribute to one or more of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, SDG. The Sub-Fund invests with no restrictions as to the individual goals included in this framework. Through these investments, the Sub-Fund also contributes to the environmental and social objectives as they are worded in the EU Taxonomy. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics by excluding economic activities in sectors that the Investment Manager has determined cause significant harm to the environment and/or social aspects. Moreover, the Sub-Fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainable development with regard to both environmental and social factors. All investments are evaluated in the Investment Manager’s internally developed tool for ESG analysis.



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

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

The Sub-Fund uses the following ESG indicators to measure the environmental and social characteristics that are promoted:

1. Share of Sub-Fund's assets invested in credits issued by companies for which 25% of turnover contributes to at least one or more SDG.
2. Share of Sub-Fund's assets invested in green, social, sustainable and sustainability-linked bonds.
3. Share of Sub-Fund's assets invested in credits issued by companies whose turnover is aligned with the environmental objectives "climate change mitigation" and "climate change adaptation" in the EU Taxonomy.
4. Share of Sub-Fund's assets invested in credits issued by companies with Adequate, Strong or Very Strong ratings in the Investment Manager's internally developed tool for ESG analysis.
5. Excluding companies in accordance with the Investment Manager's exclusion policy, calculated as the number of companies, which is possible when a benchmark index is used.
6. Number of advocacy dialogues held with investee companies.
7. Share of Sub-Fund's assets invested in credits issued by companies that have committed to having or have already had their climate targets approved by Science Based Target initiative.

- ***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 objective of the Sub-Fund's sustainable investments is to contribute to sustainable development through these investments. The Sub-Fund does this by investing its capital and thus create financing for economic activities that offer a solution to the SDG in the UN Agenda 2030. Examples of these might include companies that design, build, operate and/or own renewable energy production, climate proof infrastructure, or the like. Further examples include economic activities related to novel sustainable materials or materials produced in a more sustainable manner. Examples of contributions to social objectives include investments in R&D-intensive companies focused on global endemic diseases. Through these investments, the Sub-Fund also contributes to the environmental and social objectives as they are worded in the EU Taxonomy. Investments are made in economic activities whose products or services enable solutions (enabling activities) and in economic activities that are transitioning existing products to become more sustainable (transitional activities). No index is used as a reference benchmark. Instead, the following indicators are used to ensure that the sustainability goal is attained.

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

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

The Investment Manager investigates and ascertains that the investments do not cause significant harm to any of the environmental or social objectives from three angles, as is done for all fund investments.

1. Positive screening – All investments are analysed in the Investment Manager’s internally developed analysis tool. The tool analyses more than 100 key indicators and data points in the areas of environmental, social and corporate governance factors in order to ascertain that the investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective. This takes place through consideration of 16 indicators for Principal Adverse Impacts (14 mandatory and 2 voluntary).
2. Negative screening – The Investment Manager ascertains that the investment complies with minimum social safeguards by excluding investments in economic activities that are deemed according to the Carnegie Fonder Policy for Responsible Investment to cause significant harm to environmental and/or social factors. It ensures compliance with the exclusion policy by performing a screening twice a year with an external third party.
3. Engagement – The Investment Manager influences investee companies to continuously improve their work to promote good development within environmental and social factors and to rectify any incidents that could or have caused harm to these factors.

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

Each individual investment is assessed with consideration of its possible adverse impact of the investment from the ESG perspective. If the assessment shows that a company’s activities and thus the Sub-Fund’s investment in its credits would cause significant harm in relation to the Sub-Fund’s environmental or social objectives, the investment in question is excluded. The processes and procedures for the assessment are described on the Investment Manager’s website ([LINK](#)).

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

All Sub-Fund’s investments are assessed against these guidelines and guiding principles to ensure that an investee company’s activities are not in breach of the same. In addition, third-party data is used to continuously monitor the Sub-Fund’s holdings. Any suspected breaches are addressed in accordance with the Carnegie Fonder Policy for Responsible Investment.

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,

The principal adverse impacts of economic activities are assessed in the Investment Manager's internal analysis tool. The following indicators are considered:

1. Emissions Scope 1, 2, 3
2. Carbon footprint (CO2/Enterprise Value)
3. GHG Intensity
4. Exposure to fossil fuels
5. Share non-renewable energy
6. Energy intensity for companies in high impact climate sectors
7. Activities with adverse impact on biodiversity-sensitive areas
8. Discharges to water
9. Hazardous waste ratio
10. Share of investments that violate international norms and standards (e.g. UNGC)
11. Share of investments that lack processes to monitor compliance with international norms and standards
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap
13. Board gender diversity
14. Exposure to companies involved in controversial weapons
15. Investments in companies that do not have carbon emission reduction initiatives
16. Insufficient protection of whistleblowers

The analysis of the mandatory indicators is dependent upon access to data for the underlying investments. A detailed description of processes and procedures for identifying, prioritising and addressing these is provided on the Investment Manager's website ([LINK](#)). Depending on the outcome of the analysis, strategies are applied for company selection, advocacy dialogues, exclusion and voting at general meetings in accordance with the Carnegie Fonder Sustainability Policy.

No



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

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Sub-Fund's strategy to promote environmental and social factors is based on three components: positive screening, negative screening and engagement.

1. **Positive screening:** Implemented in the investment process via an internally developed tool to identify turnover from economic activities that contributes to one or more UN Global Goals (SDG) and thus contribute to the environmental and social objectives as they are worded in the EU Taxonomy. All existing investments and new investments are analysed in the tool and the analyses are updated at least once a year.

An investment is classified as sustainable if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- Of the company's turnover, 25% or more is currently classified as contributing to UN Agenda 2030 and thus to the objectives found in the EU Taxonomy. These companies are categorised as enabling activities. The size of the contribution measured as turnover divides the investee companies' contributions as medium (over 25%) or high (over 50%).
 - The investee company has set a concrete target to have 25% or more of its turnover classified as contributing to the UN Agenda 2030 and thus to EU Taxonomy objectives. These companies are categorised as transitional activities. The size of the contribution measured as turnover divides the investee companies' contributions as medium (over 25%) or high (over 50%).
 - The investment is made in a bond where the proceeds are used for sustainable investments as they are classified in the EU Green Bond Standard or Green, Social and Sustainable Bonds in accordance with ICMA Bond Principles. The Sub-Fund may also invest in bonds linked to clear sustainability objectives, e.g., sustainability-linked bonds, but these must meet the criteria according to one of the two points above.
2. **Negative Screening:** Implemented by excluding economic activities deemed to cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives from the Sub-Fund's investment universe in accordance with that presented in the "binding elements" section. This is continuously monitored using third-party data.
 3. **Engagement:** Implemented through the Carnegie Fonder Shareholder Engagement Policy, ([LINK](#)), which is described in greater detail in the section below. As an active fund manager, the Investment Manager continuously monitors all holdings to make investee companies aware of potential improvements that it has identified, with a view to increasing or safeguarding the value of investee companies and thus the value of the Sub-Fund's investments.

- **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. The Sub-Fund invests in credits issued by companies whose turnover related to the UN Global Goals (SDG) exceeds 25% and in green, social, sustainable and sustainability-linked bonds.
2. An ESG analysis has been performed in the Investment Manager’s internal analysis tool for all companies in whose credits the Sub-Fund has invested. No matter if the investment replies to point 1, Carnegie Fonder always makes an ESG analysis of each and every investment. All companies have an ESG analysis, but all companies do not have more than 25% turnover related to the SDG’s. In the ESG analysis, each module complies to an overall score of “Inadequate”, “Adequate”, “Strong”, or “Very Strong”. All funds managed by Carnegie Fonder can only invest in companies with the score “Adequate” or higher. More information can be found here: https://www.carnegiefonder.se/wp-content/uploads/file-manager/pdfer/Ansvarsfulla%20investeringar/CF%20THOR_en.pdf?_t=1668516891
3. Exclusion in accordance with the Investment Manager’s policy.
4. All companies in whose credits the Sub-Fund has invested shall have a climate target approved by Science Based Target initiative by 2040.

Below is the current exclusions list. It can also be found in Swedish (where any updates will always be made) through this link:

<https://www.carnegiefonder.se/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Branschdefinitioner.pdf>

Fund	Excluded sectors*								
	Weapons - controversial and conventional	Pornography	Tobacco	Cannabis	Alcohol	Gambling	Fossil fuels		
							Coal	Oil and gas extraction	Oil and gas refining, power generation, distribution, service**
Corporate Bond	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
High Yield Select	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

*) In general, the limit applies to 5 percent of turnover. With regard to fossil fuels, Carnegie Fonder also invests selectively in so-called conversion cases.

***) 5% from purpose-built transport (e.g. oil tankers and pipelines), 5% from refining and/or 5% power production from oil. Carnegie Fonder also does not invest in companies that receive more than 50 percent of their revenue from service services to the oil or gas industry, such as repair work, shipping, transport on infrastructure that is not purpose-built (for example trains, or power grids).

Carnegie Fonder does not exclude manufacturing companies whose products are based on fossil fuels, such as plastic, synthetic rubber or steel.

Negative Screening

The Sub-Fund avoids investing in companies involved in the following sectors and business activities, with applicable thresholds described below.

International norms and conventions		
UN Global Compact		
OECD guidelines for multinational companies		
Controversial products and services	Production*	Distribution*
Tobacco	0%	5%
Pornography	0%	5%
Alcohol	5%	5%
Weapons and/or munitions	5%	5%
Nuclear weapons	0%	0%
Chemical and biological weapons	0%	0%
Cluster bombs, landmines	0%	0%
Fossil fuels	5%	5%
Coal	5%	5%
Commercial gambling	5%	5%

*Of the companies turnover.

None of the investments significantly harm any environmental or social objective.

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

The Product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

The Investment Manager has a Responsible Investment and Shareholder Engagement Policy ([LINK](#)) which establishes its expectations and principles of good corporate governance. The policy

is implemented in the Investment Manager’s analysis tool in which all investments are analysed and assessed. The policy mainly addresses its methods for integrating ESG in fund management when it screens in, screens out and influences investee companies. The policy also covers the bases of its views on good corporate governance practices and how it votes and influences the companies in which it invests.

“Corporate governance” ([LINK](#)) is the main section in the Investment Manager’s internal tool for ESG analysis and is extensively analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively through indicators such as director share ownership, board diversity and incentive systems for senior management. Companies that have identifiable shortcomings or that are deemed to be in breach of international norms are dealt with according to that stated under “binding elements”.

The Investment Manager avoids investments in accordance with its exclusion policy. This is achieved by detecting violations in its internal ESG analysis or through information obtained through a third party. In parallel, compliance with its policy is ensured through screenings of the holdings by an external party twice a year.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

#1. All investments (excluding cash and cash equivalent) in the Sub-Fund promotes Environmental or Social Characteristics (100%).

#1A. A minimum share of 30% of these investments have environmental or social objectives:

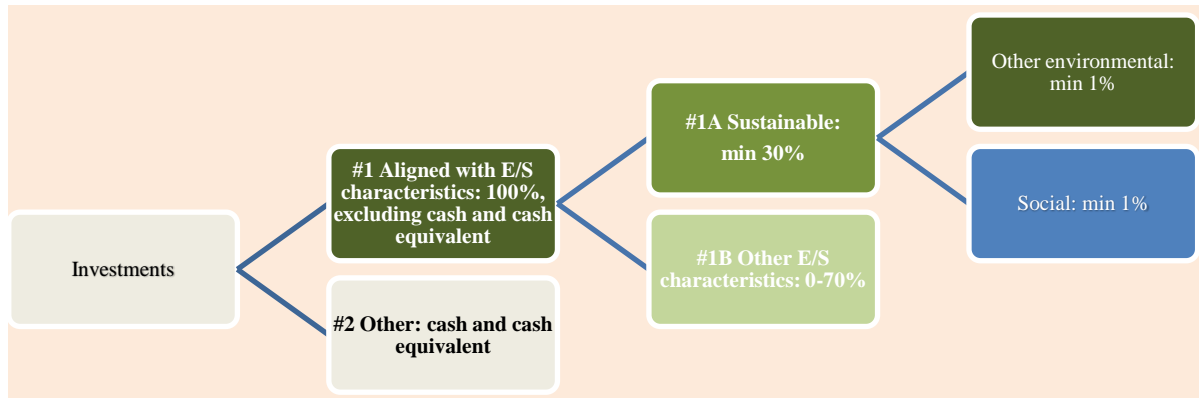
1. Within these 30%, the minimum share of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is currently 0% (find explanation in the below section). There is no allocation planned between “Other environmental” and “Social”, but all investments are aligned with at least one of them (hence minimum 1%).

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.

1B. The remaining maximum share of 70% covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, but that do not qualify as 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.

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?**

Any use of derivatives is intended solely for the purposes of increasing liquidity and minimising risk.



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

The Product has no minimum share of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, i.e. 0 % minimum target. The companies in whose credits the Sub-Fund invests have not yet begun to report the extent to which their activities are EU Taxonomy-aligned. Consequently, the Investment Manager has determined that it is not currently possible to provide reliable information about the Taxonomy-aligned share of the Sub-Fund's investments. However, the ESG objectives set down in the Taxonomy are an element of what it considers a sustainable investment.

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.

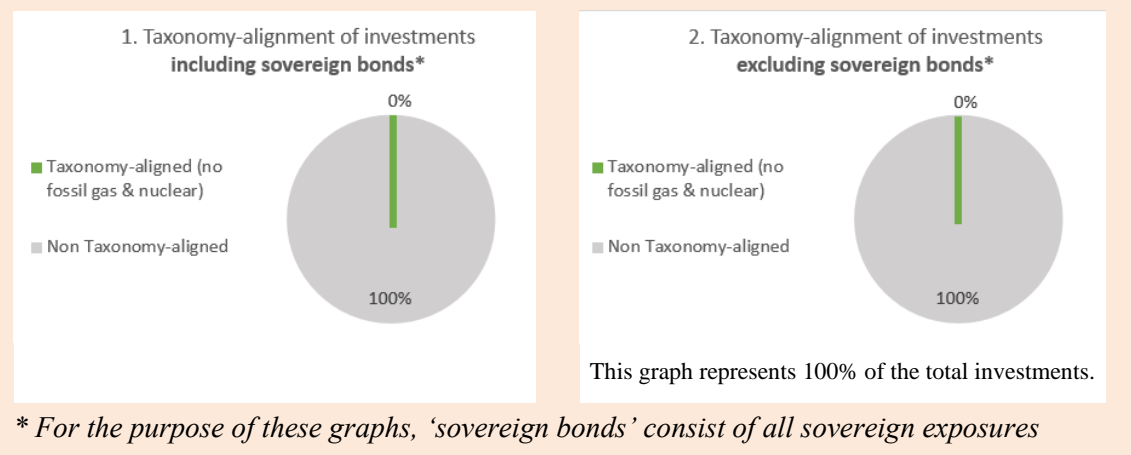
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

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



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

The Product has no minimum share of investments in transitional or enabling activities, i.e. 0%. The companies in whose credits the Sub-Fund invests have not yet begun to report the extent to which their activities are EU Taxonomy-aligned. Consequently, the Investment Manager has determined that it is not currently possible to provide reliable information about the Taxonomy-aligned share of the Sub-Fund's investments. However, the ESG objectives set down in the Taxonomy are an element of what it considers a sustainable investment.

¹ 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 not 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.



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



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

The Investment Manager internally assesses which investments are classified as sustainable based on the environmental and social objectives found in the UN Global Goals (SDG). Social and environmental aspects are considered for holdings assessed as contributing to the SDG through their activities. It therefore finds that all of the Sub-Fund’s sustainable investments promote both social and environmental objectives. The minimum share expected to be invested in accordance with environmental criteria is 1%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Investment Manager internally assesses which investments are classified as sustainable based on the environmental and social objectives found in the UN Global Goals (SDG). Social and environmental aspects are considered for holdings assessed as contributing to the SDG through their activities. It therefore finds that all of the Sub-Fund’s sustainable investments promote both social and environmental objectives. The minimum share expected to be invested in accordance with social criteria is 1%.



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

The Sub-Fund does not include any investments under “#2 Other”. All investments (excluding cash and cash equivalent) in the Sub-Fund promotes Environmental or Social Characteristics, “#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics”.



Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote

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. Instead, the previously mentioned indicators are used as binding elements to ensure that social and environmental characteristics are promoted.

- **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:

<https://www.carnegiefonder.se/>

CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio – CARNEGIE High Yield Select

Investment Objective and Strategy

The Sub-Fund is seeking to achieve a long-term capital growth by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities which will be mainly composed of High Yield Bonds (having a credit risk equivalent to a Standard & Poors credit rating below the BBB- grade, excluding investing in Distressed Debt Securities where less than 100% of the principal is expected to be paid back at maturity) and Floating Rates Notes instruments of Nordic Corporate Bonds.

The Sub-Fund shall invest its assets in fixed income securities, convertible bonds, fixed income related instruments, preferred shares and Payment-in-Kind (PIK) bonds² of corporates having a higher credit risk and issued predominantly by companies that are domiciled or operating in the Nordic Markets (i.e. Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland).

The Sub-Fund will not invest its assets in Payment-in-Kind Bonds where less than 100% of the principal is expected to be paid back at maturity. The minimum Standard & Poor's rating (or equivalent for other rating institutes or for non-rated issuers) of the fixed income instrument shall be equivalent or above the CCC-grade.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 50% of its assets in listed companies that are quoted on other regulated markets in EU or the OECD countries.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in Investment Grade Fixed Income instruments.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in shares and similar instruments (e.g. following a process of restructuring or similar process) and/or holds company shares as a result of transactions involving securities or the conversion of convertible bonds.

The Sub-Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in Contingent Convertible Bonds ("Coco's") and up to 10% of its assets in Asset-Backed Securities and Mortgage-Backed Securities ("ABS" or "MBS").

The Sub-Fund will primarily use derivatives (i.e. FX Spot, FX Forwards or Basis Swaps) to hedge against unfavourable Foreign Exchange Market movements. In addition, the Sub-Fund may invest in Fixed Income derivatives for hedging the interest rate duration risk. Depending on the market conditions and in accordance to the investment policy, the Sub-Fund may invest in Credit Default Swaps ("CDS"), Credit Indices and Dividend Swaps instruments.

The Sub-Fund may further invest in liquid assets on an ancillary basis. From time to time, a maximum of 20% of the Sub-Fund's net assets might be invested in liquid assets. Such assets may be kept in the form of bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time. Exceptionally and under certain negative market conditions this limit can be temporarily breached.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS and/or other UCIs.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and the Investment Manager has discretion to select the Sub-Fund's investments. The Sub-Fund will refer to STIBOR 90 days for the purpose of calculating the performance fee as further detailed below in the Performance fee section.

² A Payment-in-Kind Bond is a fixed income security where the interest is accumulated over the time and is paid back to the investor when either the bond matures or when the bond is called.

Securities financing transactions

The Sub-Fund does currently neither make use of securities financing transactions nor enter into total return swaps or instruments with similar characteristics and as such the Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 is not applicable. The Prospectus will be updated accordingly prior to the use of any such techniques or instruments.

SFDR classification

The Sub-Fund qualifies as an Article 8 financial product under SFDR.

Use of index

Notwithstanding the section on EU Benchmark Regulation of the main body of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund does not use a benchmark index.

Risk Profile

This Sub-Fund faces the same risks as those normally associated with investment in preferred shares, convertibles, corporate bonds, money market and other interest bearing instruments.

In accordance with the investment policy, the Sub-Fund's assets are risk exposed mainly to the Nordic markets and thus to a limited part of the world. This normally results in a higher risk than for a fund with worldwide exposure.

Risks related to the investment in high-yield bonds

High-yield bonds are debt securities having a lower credit rating, but usually offering higher yields. Investing in such instruments generally implies greater risks compared to investment-grade debt securities, in particular. High-yield bonds are subject to greater credit and market risk than lower yielding securities. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk. Such securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (credit risk) and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity and as a result may be less liquid than lower yielding securities

Credit and default risk: high-yield bonds are generally more sensitive to changes in the financial conditions of the issuer and may have a higher incidence of default.

Liquidity risk: high-yield bonds tend to have a higher liquidity risk, which may make difficult for the Sub-Fund to sell such securities at the most opportunistic time and price.

Risks relating to the investment in Contingent Convertible bonds

Contingent Convertible Bonds are instruments issued by banking and/or insurance institutions to increase their capital buffers. They are a type of convertible debt that turns into equity when a specified event has occurred. While normal convertible bonds have a strike price for their conversion into equity, Coco's Bonds have a second upside contingency that must be met before the investor can make the conversion and are aimed at strengthening the tier one capital of a financial institution.

Under the terms of a Contingent Convertible Bond, events that trigger the conversion from debt into equity are designed so that conversion occurs when the issuer of the Contingent Convertible Bonds is in crisis. Investing in Contingent Convertible Bonds involves risks, such as, but not limited to:

- **Write-down risk:** Under the terms of Contingent Convertible Bond, certain events could cause the permanent write-down to zero of principal investment and/or accrued interest. Should a Contingent Convertible Bond undergo a write-down, the Company may lose some or all of its original investment in the Contingent Convertible Bonds.
- **Capital Structure inversion risk:** In certain scenarios, and unlike classic capital hierarchy, holders of Contingent Convertible Bonds may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not.
- **Liquidity risk:** Contingent Convertible Bonds or equity, upon conversion, may be difficult to sell at an opportunistic time and price.
- **Coupon cancellation:** for some Contingent Convertible Bonds, coupon payments are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason and for any length of time.
- **Call extension risk:** some Contingent Convertible Bonds are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at pre-determined levels only with approval of the competent authority.
- **Industry Concentration Risk:** Coco's Bonds are primarily issued by financial institutions that are seeking to increase their Tier One Capital Ratio , improving their ability to absorb losses in order to satisfying the regulatory capital requirements. This implies that an investment in such instruments will be exposed to the risks incurred by holding assets from financial institutions.
- **Trigger Level Risk:** This is the risk associated to the level below which the conversion into equities will take place. The most common trigger conditions include the Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio of a financial institution which is dropping below a specific value. Triggers can be based on a mechanical rule or supervisors' discretion. In the former case, the loss absorption mechanism is activated when the capital of the Financial Institution is falling below a pre-specified fraction of its risk-weighted assets. The capital measure, in turn, can be based on book values or market values.
The activation of the loss absorption mechanism might result in a partial – or even total – loss of the capital invested since the bond would have to be converted into shares or be written down, either permanently or temporarily.
- **Conversion risk:** it might be difficult for the Investment Manager of the relevant Sub-Fund to assess how the securities will behave upon conversion. In case of conversion into equity, the Investment Manager might have to sell all or part of these new equity shares in order to ensure compliance with the investment policy of the Sub-Fund. This sale may itself lead to liquidity issue for these shares.
- **Yield / Valuation Risk:** Coco's Bonds are issued with no maturity date and are therefore behaving like hybrid and equity- linked instruments which remain sensitive to the interest rate and credit spread market movements.

In addition, the investment in Coco's Bonds is subject to a Valuation risk since they may be terminated, redeemed or repurchased by the issuer provided that an authorisation has been given by the relevant supervisory authorities. In addition, the payment of coupons remains at the sole discretion of the issuer.

- **Unknown Risk:** Investors should be well aware that the regulatory capital ratio's development depends on a large number of factors and is therefore exceedingly difficult to forecast. For instance, a loss of capital combined with an increase in additional risk-weighted assets can result in a reduction of the regulatory capital ratio to below the threshold which was set as the trigger.

Risks relating to the investment in asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities

ABS and MBS are securities that entitle the holders to receive payments that are primarily dependent upon the cash flow arising from a specified pool of financial assets (e.g. residential or commercial mortgages, credit card loans, auto loans). Such instruments may involve higher risks compared to other traditional debt securities, in particular:

- **Credit risk:** certain borrowers may default on their mortgage obligations or the guarantees underlying the mortgage backed securities may default.
- **Liquidity risk:** ABS and MBS may be more difficult to sell than other type of securities.
- **Interest rate risk:** changes in the interest rate may have a significant impact on a Sub-Fund investing in ABS or MBS, since interest rate change usually affects the value of fixed income securities.
- **Extension and prepayment risk:** an interest rate change may induce extension and prepayment risk. In period of interest rate rise, the average maturity of the Sub-Fund's portfolio may lengthen due to borrower's payment obligations occurring at a slower pace than expected. As a result, the duration of the ABS and MBS may be affected which in turn increase the risk for price decline and the Sub-Fund's sensitivity to rising rates. On the other hand, in period of interest rate decline, ABS or MBS are more likely to be prepaid, reducing thereby the potential for price gains. Besides, it requires the Sub-Fund to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, hence potentially reducing the Sub-Fund's return.
- **Insolvency risk:** in case of default, enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult.

For further descriptions of the other risks involved in the investment in the Sub-Fund, please refer to section "Information on Risk" above.

Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is intended for investors who seek capital appreciation over the long-term. Investors must be able to accept substantial year-to-year volatility and significant temporary decrease in value. Investors should consider their long-term investment goals and financial needs when making an investment decision about this Sub-Fund. Therefore, this Sub-Fund is suitable to investors who can afford to set aside the capital invested for a medium to long term period.

Investment Manager

Carnegie Fonder AB

Fees

The Company shall bear the following expenses:

- 1) a Management Company Fee payable to the Management Company at a maximum 0.088% p.a. based on the total net assets of each Sub-Fund; the Management Company is entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Sub-Fund for its reasonable out of pocket expenses and disbursements.
- 2) a Depositary fee payable out of each Sub-Fund's asset, in the range between 0.008% and 0.4% depending on the market.

The Depositary will further receive a supervisory fee of 0.0040% based on each Sub-Fund's assets.

In addition, the Depositary is entitled to receive fees for proxy voting, cash management, fund execution and will be reimbursed out of the assets of the Sub-Fund for its reasonable out of pocket expenses and disbursements.

- 3) Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager will receive an investment management fee, accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears, based on the net assets of the Sub-Fund attributable to each share class as follows:

Share classes	Investment Management Fee
Class 1	max. 0.5% + performance fee
Class 2	max. 0.5% + performance fee
Class 3	max. 0.85% + performance fee
Class 4	max. 0.85% + performance fee

- 4) Research Fee

The Investment Manager is entitled to receive a research fee of maximum 0.04% p.a. (excluding VAT, if any) of the Sub-Fund's net assets. This fee is payable quarterly in arrears.

Performance fee

Performance fee of 20% over the hurdle rate of STIBOR 90 days (STIBOR floor of 0) + 2%. The maximum investment management fee and performance fee set to 2% (not including potential other charges for example (but not limited to) tax, audit, custody fee etc.) over the current financial year with high water mark. The high water mark will not be reset. The Performance Fee is calculated after all other fees have been accrued. The Performance Fee will be calculated daily and drawn from the Sub-Fund on a collective basis. The accrued Performance Fee will be crystallized over the financial year and paid to the Investment Manager annually in arrears. Any Performance Fee calculated on redemption proceeds is crystallised daily and paid annually in arrears. The Performance Fee calculation will be adjusted when there are subscriptions (starting from 1 January 2022), to avoid any artificial performance fee.

The Performance Fee can impact the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

Performance Fee calculation simulation:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Period	Start NAV	End NAV before Performance Fee	Start Hurdle Nav	End Hurdle NAV	High Watermark	Performance Fee to accrue (Y/N) if C>F And C>E	Performance Fee (C-E) * 20% (max 2.0% for management fee + performance fee)	End NAV after Performance Fee
1	100.00	103.00	100.00	102.00	100.00	Y	0.20	102.80
2	102.80	101.00	102.80	105.00	102.80	N	-	101.00
3	101.00	110.00	105.00	107.00	102.80	Y	0.60	109.40
4	109.40	125.00	109.40	110.00	109.40	Y	2.50	122.50

The above simplified example shows the maximum Performance Fee assuming zero investment management fee. Actual Performance Fee will be reduced pro rata with the applied investment management fee applicable to the relevant share class taking into account the fee cap of 2% of investment management fee plus Performance Fee. The example is purely for illustrative purposes and is not a representation of the actual performance of the Sub-Fund, or of future returns to shareholders, and has been simplified for the purposes of illustrating the effect of the Performance Fee in different scenarios. These simplifications allow the Performance Fee to be illustrated in a straightforward manner, without producing a material deviation from any actual Performance Fee calculation that will be carried out for the Sub-Fund.

Net Asset Value

The net asset value per share is expressed in Swedish Krona (SEK).

Swing Pricing

The Sub-Fund may utilize Swing Pricing in accordance with the sub-section “Swing Pricing” of the section “Net Asset Value” of the General Part of the Prospectus.

Share classes

The Sub-Fund may offer Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 shares in various currencies, hedged or unhedged, distributing or capitalisation. Please visit <https://fundinfo.fundrock.com/CarnegieFP/> for a complete list of Classes currently available in the Sub-Fund.

The share classes which are not denominated in SEK and that are hedged will hedge their currency exposure against the reference currency of the Feeder as described in the section “Hedging Policy” of the General Part of the Prospectus.

The initial minimum investment amount for class 1 shares is at least 25,000,000 SEK, 25,000,000 NOK, 25,000,000 DKK, 2,500,000 EUR, 2,500,000 USD, 2,500,000 CHF or 2,500,000 GBP depending on the currency of the share class.

The initial minimum investment amount for class 3 shares is at least 50,000 SEK, 50,000 NOK, 50,000 DKK, 5,000 EUR, 5,000 USD, 5,000 CHF or 5,000 GBP depending on the currency of the share class.

Please refer to the General Part of the Prospectus under section “Capital Stock” for a further description of the specifics of the listed share classes.

Sub-Fund's performance

The Sub-Fund's performance is disclosed in the KID which is updated at least on an annual frequency.

Cut-off Time/Order processing

Notwithstanding the general rules laid down in the General Part of the Prospectus, redemption and/or conversion orders must reach the Administrative Agent five Business Days prior to the Valuation Day before 3:30 p.m. (Luxembourg time) in order to be processed on the applicable Valuation Day; otherwise the order will be executed on the next Valuation Day.

Orders sent on a Swedish Half Day shall be accepted until 1:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) for the applicable Valuation Day.

Notwithstanding the general rules laid down in the General Part of the Prospectus, subscription orders must reach the Administrative Agent on the Valuation Day before 3:30 p.m. (Luxembourg time) in order to be processed on the applicable Valuation Day; otherwise the order will be executed on the next Valuation Day. However, should the Valuation Day fall on an official half day where the Swedish Stock Exchange is closing at 1:00 p.m. (each referred to as a "Swedish Half Day"), written instructions have to reach the Administrative Agent before 1:00 p.m. (Luxembourg time) on the Valuation Day. Otherwise the order will be executed on the next Valuation Day.

Notwithstanding the general rules laid down in the General Part of the Prospectus, payment for subscription must be received by the Company not later than two (2) Business Days following the relevant Valuation Day. Otherwise subscriptions may be cancelled without prejudice to the Company's right to recover any charges due to losses incurred.

Notwithstanding the general rules laid down in the General Part of the Prospectus, redemption proceeds will be despatched within two (2) bank business days after the relevant Valuation Day and after receipt of the proper documentation.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 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.

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 lay down 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.

Product name: CARNEGIE Fonder Portfolio – CARNEGIE High Yield Select

Legal entity identifier: 529900NR775DW68RFE72

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 10% 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**



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

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics by investing at least 10% of the Sub-Fund’s assets under management in investee companies whose products or services contribute to one or more of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, SDG. The Sub-Fund invests with no restrictions as to the individual goals included in this framework. Through these investments, the Sub-Fund also contributes to the environmental and social objectives as they are worded in the EU Taxonomy. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics by excluding economic activities in sectors that the Investment Manager has determined cause significant harm to the environment and/or social aspects. Moreover, the Sub-Fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainable development with regard to both environmental and social factors. All investments are evaluated in the Investment Manager’s internally developed tool for ESG analysis.

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

The Sub-Fund uses the following ESG indicators to measure the environmental and social characteristics that are promoted:

- 1) Share of Sub-Fund's assets invested in credits issued by companies for which 25% of turnover contributes to at least one or more SDG.
- 2) Share of Sub-Fund's assets invested in green, social, sustainable and sustainability-linked bonds.
- 3) Share of Sub-Fund's assets invested in credits issued by companies whose turnover is aligned with the environmental objectives "climate change mitigation" and "climate change adaptation" in the EU Taxonomy.
- 4) Share of Sub-Fund's assets invested in credits issued by companies with Adequate, Strong or Very Strong ratings in the Investment Manager's internally developed tool for ESG analysis.
- 5) Excluding companies in accordance with the Investment Manager's exclusion policy, calculated as the number of companies, which is possible when a benchmark index is used.
- 6) Number of advocacy dialogues held with investee companies.
- 7) Share of Sub-Fund's assets invested in credits issued by companies that have committed to having or have already had their climate targets approved by Science Based Target initiative.

- ***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 objective of the Sub-Fund's sustainable investments is to contribute to sustainable development through these investments. The Sub-Fund does this by investing its capital and thus create financing for economic activities whose activities offer a solution to the SDG in the UN Agenda 2030. Examples of these might include companies that design, build, operate and/or own renewable energy production, climate proof infrastructure, or the like. Further examples include economic activities related to novel sustainable materials or materials produced in a more sustainable manner. Examples of contributions to social objectives include investments in R&D-intensive companies focused on global endemic diseases. Through these investments, the Sub-Fund also contributes to the environmental and social objectives as they are worded in the EU Taxonomy. Investments are made in economic activities whose products or services enable solutions (enabling activities) and in economic activities that are transitioning existing products to become more sustainable (transitional activities). No index is used as a reference benchmark. Instead, the following indicators are used to ensure that the sustainability goal is attained.

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

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

The Investment Manager investigates and ascertains that the investments do not cause significant harm to any of the environmental or social objectives from three angles, as is done for all fund investments.

1. Positive screening – All investments are analysed in the Investment Manager’s internally developed analysis tool. The tool analyses more than 100 key indicators and data points in the areas of environmental, social and corporate governance factors in order to ascertain that the investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective. This takes place through consideration of 16 indicators for Principal Adverse Impacts (14 mandatory and 2 voluntary).
2. Negative screening – The Investment Manager ascertains that the investment complies with minimum social safeguards by excluding investments in economic activities that are deemed according to the Carnegie Fonder Policy for Responsible Investment to cause significant harm to environmental and/or social factors. It ensures compliance with the exclusion policy by performing a screening twice a year with an external third party.
3. Engagement – The Investment Manager influences investee companies to continuously improve their work to promote good development within environmental and social factors and to rectify any incidents that could or have caused harm to these factors.

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

Each individual investment is assessed with consideration of its possible adverse impact of the investment from the ESG perspective. If the assessment shows that a company’s activities and thus the Sub-Fund’s investment in its credits would cause significant harm in relation to the Sub-Fund’s environmental or social objectives, the investment in question is excluded. The processes and procedures for the assessment are described on the Investment Manager’s website ([LINK](#)).

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

All Sub-Fund’s investments are assessed against these guidelines and guiding principles to ensure that an investee company’s activities are not in breach of the same. In addition, third-party data is used to continuously monitor the Sub-Fund’s holdings. Any suspected breaches are addressed in accordance with the Carnegie Fonder Policy for Responsible Investment.

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,

The principal adverse impacts of economic activities are assessed in the Investment Manager's internal analysis tool. The following indicators are considered:

1. Emissions Scope 1, 2, 3
2. Carbon footprint (CO2/Enterprise Value)
3. GHG intensity
4. Exposure to fossil fuels
5. Share non-renewable energy
6. Energy intensity for companies in high impact climate sectors
7. Activities with adverse impact on biodiversity-sensitive areas
8. Discharges to water
9. Hazardous waste ratio
10. Share of investments that violate international norms and standards (e.g. UNGC)
11. Share of investments that lack policies to monitor compliance with international norms and standards.
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap
13. Board gender diversity
14. Exposure to companies involved in controversial weapons
15. Investments in companies that do not have carbon emission reduction initiatives
16. Insufficient protection of whistleblowers

The analysis of the mandatory indicators is dependent upon access to data for the underlying investments. A detailed description of processes and procedures for identifying, prioritising and addressing these is provided on the Investment Manager's website ([LINK](#)). Depending on the outcome of the analysis, strategies are applied for company selection, advocacy dialogues, exclusion and voting at general meetings in accordance with the Carnegie Fonder Sustainability Policy.

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.

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

The Sub-Fund's strategy to promote environmental and social factors is based on three components: positive screening, negative screening and engagement.

1. Positive screening: Implemented in the investment process via an internally developed tool to identify turnover from economic activities that contributes to one or more UN Global Goals (SDG) and thus contribute to the environmental and social objectives as they are worded in the EU Taxonomy. All existing investments and new investments are analysed in the tool and the analyses are updated at least once a year.

An investment is classified as sustainable if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- Of the company's turnover, 25% or more is currently classified as contributing to UN Agenda 2030 and thus to the objectives found in the EU Taxonomy. These companies are categorised as enabling activities. The size of the contribution measured as turnover divides the investee companies' contributions as medium (over 25%) or high (over 50%).
 - The Investment Manager has set a concrete target to have 25% or more of its turnover classified as contributing to the UN Agenda 2030 and thus to EU Taxonomy objectives. These companies are categorised as transitional activities. The size of the contribution measured as turnover divides the companies' contributions as medium (over 25%) or high (over 50%).
 - The investment is made in a bond where the proceeds are used for sustainable investments as they are classified in the EU Green Bond Standard or Green, Social and Sustainable Bonds in accordance with ICMA Bond Principles. The Sub-Fund may also invest in bonds linked to clear sustainability objectives, e.g., Sustainability-linked bonds, but these must meet the criteria according to one of the two points above.
2. Negative screening: Implemented by excluding economic activities deemed to cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives from the Sub-Fund's investment universe in accordance with that presented in the "binding elements" section. This is continuously monitored using third-party data.
 3. Engagement: Implemented through the Carnegie Fonder Shareholder Engagement Policy, ([LINK](#)), which is described in greater detail in the section below. As an active fund manager, it continuously monitors all holdings to make investee companies aware of potential improvements that it has identified, with a view to increasing or safeguarding the value of investee companies and thus the value of the Sub-Fund's investments.

- **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. The Sub-Fund invests in credits issued by companies whose turnover related to the UN Global Goals (SDG) exceeds 25% and in green, social, sustainable and sustainability-linked bonds.
 2. An ESG analysis has been performed in the Investment Manager's internal analysis tool for all companies in whose credits the Sub-Fund has invested. No matter if the investment replies to point 1, Carnegie Fonder always makes an ESG analysis of each and every investment. All companies have an ESG analysis, but all companies do not have more than 25% turnover related to the SDG's. In the ESG analysis, each module complies to an overall score of "Inadequate", "Adequate", "Strong", or "Very Strong". All funds managed by Carnegie Fonder can only invest in companies with the score "Adequate" or higher. More information can be found here: https://www.carnegiefonder.se/wp-content/uploads/file-manager/pdf/Ansvarsfulla%20investeringar/CF%20THOR_en.pdf?t=1668516891
 3. Exclusion in accordance with the Investment Manager's policy.
 4. Engagement – Advocacy dialogues. Investment Manager's remarks: As an active fund manager, it continuously monitors all holdings. It initiates formal advocacy dialogues with investee companies that do not meet its expectations. The Investment Manager also, and above all, engages in proactive advocacy dialogues aimed at communicating identified improvement measures.
 5. All companies in whose credits the Sub-Fund has invested shall have a climate target approved by Science Based Target initiative by 2040.

Below is the current exclusions list. It can also be found in Swedish (where any updates will always be made) through this link:

<https://www.carnegiefonder.se/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Branschdefinitioner.pdf>

Fund	Excluded sectors*								
	Weapons - controversial and conventional	Pornography	Tobacco	Cannabis	Alcohol	Gambling	Fossil fuels		
							Coal	Oil and gas extraction	Oil and gas refining, power generation, distribution, service**
Corporate Bond	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
High Yield Select	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

*) In general, the limit applies to 5 percent of turnover. With regard to fossil fuels, Carnegie Fonder also invests selectively in so-called conversion cases.

***) 5% from purpose-built transport (e.g. oil tankers and pipelines), 5% from refining and/or 5% power production from oil. Carnegie Fonder also does not invest in companies that receive more than 50 percent of their revenue from service services to the oil or gas industry, such as repair work, shipping, transport on infrastructure that is not purpose-built (for example trains, or power grids). Carnegie Fonder does not exclude manufacturing companies whose products are based on fossil fuels, such as plastic, synthetic rubber or steel.

Negative Screening

The Sub-Fund avoids investing in companies involved in the following sectors and business activities, with applicable thresholds described below.

International norms and conventions		
UN Global Compact		
OECD guidelines for multinational companies		
Controversial products and services	Production*	Distribution*

Tobacco	0%	5%
Pornography	0%	5%
Alcohol	5%	5%
Weapons and/or munitions	5%	5%
Nuclear weapons	0%	0%
Chemical and biological weapons	0%	0%
Cluster bombs, landmines	0%	0%
Fossil fuels	5%	5%
Coal	5%	5%
Commercial gambling	5%	5%

*Of the companies turnover.

None of the investments significantly harm any environmental or social objective.

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

The Product does not commit to a minimum rate of reduction of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

The Investment Manager has a Responsible Investment and Shareholder Engagement Policy, ([LINK](#)), which establishes its expectations and principles of good corporate governance. The policy is implemented in the Investment Manager's analysis tool in which all investments are analysed and assessed. The policy mainly addresses its methods for integrating ESG in fund management when it screens in, screens out and influences investee companies. The policy also covers the bases of the Investment Manager's views on good corporate governance practices and how it votes and influences the companies in which it invests.

"Corporate governance" ([LINK](#)) is the main section in the Investment Manager's internal tool for ESG analysis and is extensively analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively through indicators such as

director share ownership, board diversity and incentive systems for senior management. Companies that have identifiable shortcomings or that are deemed to be in breach of international norms are dealt with according to that stated under binding elements.

The Investment Manager avoids investments in accordance with its exclusion policy. This is achieved by detecting violations in its internal ESG analysis or through information obtained through a third party. In parallel, compliance with its policy is ensured through screenings of the holdings by an external party twice a year.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

#1. All investments (excluding cash and cash equivalent) in the Sub-Fund promotes Environmental or Social Characteristics (100%).

#1A. A minimum share of 10% of these investments have environmental or social objectives:

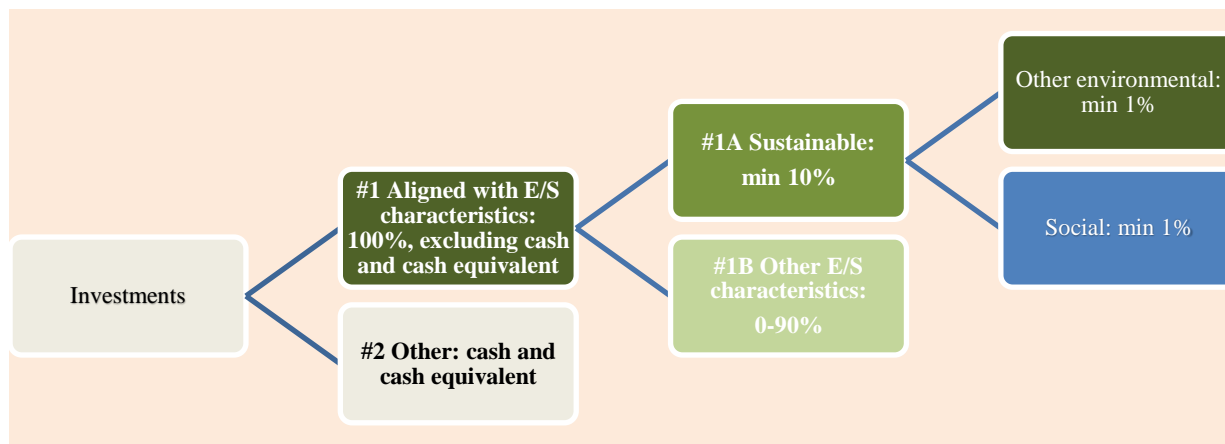
1. Within these 10%, the minimum share of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy is currently 0% (find explanation in the below section). There is no allocation planned between “Other environmental” and “Social”, but all investments are aligned with at least one of them (hence minimum 1%).

1B. The remaining maximum share of 90% covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, but that do not qualify as 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.



#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?**

Any use of derivatives is intended solely for the purposes of increasing liquidity and minimising risk.



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

The Product has no minimum share of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, i.e. 0 % minimum target. The companies in whose credits the Sub-Fund invests have not yet begun to report the extent to which their activities are EU Taxonomy-aligned. Consequently, the Investment Manager has determined that it is not currently possible to provide reliable information about the EU Taxonomy-aligned share of the Sub-Fund's investments. However, the ESG objectives set down in the EU Taxonomy are an element of what it considers a sustainable investment.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that**

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.

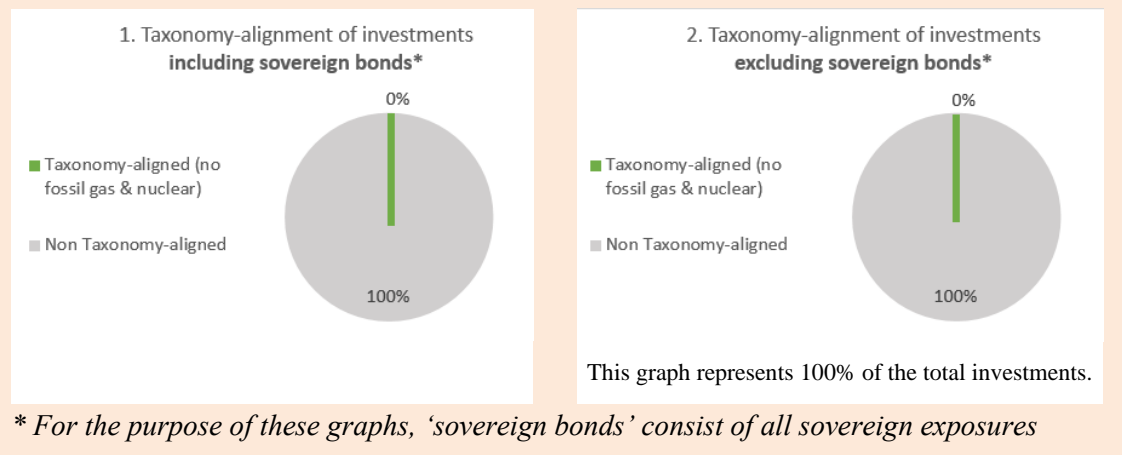
comply with the EU Taxonomy³?

Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

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



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

The Product has no minimum share of investments in transitional or enabling activities, i.e. 0%. The companies in whose credits the Sub-Fund invests have not yet begun to report the extent to which their activities are EU Taxonomy-aligned. Consequently, the Investment Manager has determined that it is not currently possible to provide reliable information about the EU Taxonomy-aligned share of the Sub-Fund's investments. However, the ESG objectives set down in the Taxonomy are an element of what it considers a sustainable investment.



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

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 not 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.

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

Investment Manager internally assesses which investments are classified as sustainable based on the environmental and social objectives found in the UN Global Goals (SDG). Social and environmental aspects are considered for holdings assessed as contributing to the SDG through their activities. It therefore finds that all of the Sub-Fund's sustainable investments promote both social and environmental objectives. The minimum share expected to be invested in accordance with environmental criteria is 1%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Investment Manager internally assesses which investments are classified as sustainable based on the environmental and social objectives found in the UN Global Goals (SDG). Social and environmental aspects are considered for holdings assessed as contributing to the SDG through their activities. It therefore finds that all of the Sub-Fund's sustainable investments promote both social and environmental objectives. The minimum share expected to be invested in accordance with social criteria is 1%.



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

The Sub-Fund does not include any investments under “#2 Other”. All investments (excluding cash and cash equivalent) in the Sub-Fund promotes Environmental or Social Characteristics, “#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics”.



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?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote

No. Instead, the previously mentioned indicators are used as binding elements to ensure that social and environmental characteristics are promoted.

- **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:

<https://www.carnegiefonder.se/>

