

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Luxembourg SICAV with multiple sub-funds

PROSPECTUS
&
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

16 April 2026

Subscriptions may only be carried out on the basis of this prospectus (the "Prospectus"), including the articles of association and the factsheets for each sub-fund, and on the basis of the key investor information document ("KIID"). The Prospectus can only be distributed if accompanied by the latest annual report or semi-annual report, whichever is the most recent.

The fact that the SICAV is registered on the official list drawn up by the Luxembourg financial sector regulator, the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF"), should not be interpreted under any circumstances or in any way whatsoever as a positive assessment by the CSSF of the quality of the shares offered for subscription.

No parties are authorised to provide information other than that contained in the Prospectus, the KIID and these articles of association as well as the documents mentioned herein.

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1. THE SICAV AND THE PARTIES CONCERNED

Name of the SICAV	RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Registered office of the SICAV	14, boulevard Royal L-2449 LUXEMBOURG
Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register number	B 90 383
Legal structure	A Luxembourg <i>Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable</i> (SICAV – open-ended investment company) with multiple sub-funds subject to Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment (the “Law of 2010”).
Board of Directors of the SICAV	Jean DE COURRÈGES Independent director 75, rue de Strasbourg L-2561 LUXEMBOURG Director Emmanuel HAUPTMANN Director Société Anonyme (public limited company) 8, rue du Rhône CH-1204 GENEVA Director Cristiano CARDOSO Director Société Anonyme (public limited company) 8, rue du Rhône CH-1204 GENEVA Director Hasan ASLAN Director Société Anonyme (public limited company) 8, rue du Rhône CH-1204 GENEVA Director
Management company of the SICAV	MEDIOBANCA MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A. Société Anonyme (public limited company) 2, Boulevard de la Foire L-1528 LUXEMBOURG
Board of Directors of the Management Company	Massimo AMATO Corporate Director 20, Rue C. Martel L-2134 LUXEMBOURG Director Stefano GIOVANNETTI Corporate Director 16, avenue Marie-Thérèse L-2132 LUXEMBOURG Fabio VENTOLA Director 2, Boulevard de la Foire L-1528 Luxembourg

	<p>Frank Goasguen Director RAM Active Investments SA Société Anonyme (public limited company) 8, rue du Rhône CH-1204 GENEVA Director</p>
	<p>Sveva Severi Director Mediobanca - Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A. Piazzetta E. Cuccia, 1 20121 Milan Director</p>
Directors of the Management Company	<p>Fabio VENTOLA CEO Mediobanca Management Company S.A. Société Anonyme (public limited company) 2, Boulevard de la Foire L-1528 Luxembourg</p> <p>Fabio GABRIELE Deputy CEO Mediobanca Management Company S.A. Société Anonyme (public limited company) 2, Boulevard de la Foire L-1528 Luxembourg</p> <p>Khadija BOUDJAJ Conducting Officer Mediobanca Management Company S.A. Société Anonyme 2, Boulevard de la Foire L-1528 Luxembourg</p>
Name and registered office of the Investment Manager	<p>RAM ACTIVE INVESTMENTS SA Société Anonyme (public limited company) 8, rue du Rhône CH-1204 GENEVA</p>
Domiciliary agent	<p>BANQUE DE LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme (public limited company) 14, boulevard Royal L-2449 LUXEMBOURG</p>
Custodian and Principal Paying Agent	<p>BANQUE DE LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme (public limited company) 14, boulevard Royal L-2449 LUXEMBOURG</p>
Central Administration	<p>UI efa S.A. ("EFA") Société Anonyme (public limited company) 2, rue d'Alsace B.P. 1725 L-1017 LUXEMBOURG</p>

Approved Independent Auditor

ERNST & YOUNG S.A.
35E Av. John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Kirchberg
LUXEMBOURG

2. INTRODUCTION

Nobody is authorised to provide information, make declarations or give confirmations in relation to the offer, distribution, subscription, sale, conversion or redemption of shares of the SICAV other than those indicated in the Prospectus. However, if such information, declarations or confirmations are given, they cannot be regarded as having been authorised by the SICAV. The provision of the Prospectus, the offer, distribution, conversion, transfer, subscription or issue of shares of the SICAV do not imply and do not require that the information contained in the Prospectus remain correct after the date on which the Prospectus was provided, or shares of the SICAV were offered, placed, converted, transferred, subscribed or issued.

Investing in shares of the SICAV entails risks, such as they are described in section 7 - Risks associated with an investment in the SICAV.

The providing of the Prospectus and the offering or purchase of the SICAV's shares may be prohibited or restricted in some jurisdictions. The Prospectus does not constitute an offer, invitation or solicitation to subscribe or purchase shares of the SICAV in any jurisdiction in which such an offer, invitation or solicitation is unauthorised or would be illegal. Any person in any jurisdiction whatsoever who receives the Prospectus shall not regard the fact of being given Prospectus 7 as constituting an offer, invitation or solicitation to subscribe or purchase shares of the SICAV unless, in the jurisdiction concerned, such offer, invitation or solicitation is authorised without application of legal or regulatory restrictions. Any person in possession of the Prospectus and any person wishing to subscribe or purchase shares of the SICAV shall be responsible for familiarising themselves and complying with the legal and regulatory provisions in the jurisdictions concerned.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE SICAV

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS is a Luxembourg open-ended investment company ("SICAV") with multiple sub-funds, subject to Part I of the Law of 2010.

The SICAV was created on 19 December 2002 for an indefinite term, and the articles of association were last amended by the extraordinary general meeting of 28 October 2013. The latest version of the coordinated text of the articles of association was published on 27 November 2013.

The consolidation currency is the euro (EUR). The minimum share capital of the SICAV is one million two hundred and fifty thousand euro (EUR 1,250,000.00), or the equivalent amount in another currency. The minimum share capital must be reached within a period of six months of the SICAV's approval.

The SICAV's financial year shall end on 31 December each year.

The following sub-funds are currently available for subscription:

Name	Reference currency
RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN EQUITIES	EUR
RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL EQUITY INCOME	USD
RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES	USD
RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY	EUR

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RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY	USD
RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MULTI-ASSET FUND	EUR
RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL EQUITY LOW CARBON	USD

The SICAV reserves the right to create new sub-funds. In this case the Prospectus shall be amended accordingly.

The SICAV comprises a single legal entity. The assets of a sub-fund are exclusively liable for the rights of shareholders of that sub-fund and for those of creditors whose financial claim arises from the creation, operating or liquidation of that sub-fund.

4. OBJECTIVE OF THE SICAV

The objective of the SICAV is to provide shareholders with the opportunity to benefit from the professional management of portfolios of transferable securities and/or other financial assets as defined in the investment policy of each sub-fund (see sub-fund factsheets).

An investment in the SICAV must be regarded as a medium to long-term investment. There is no guarantee that the SICAV will achieve its investment objectives.

The SICAV's investments are subject to the market's normal fluctuations and to the risks inherent in any investment; there is no guarantee that the SICAV's investments will be profitable. The SICAV intends to maintain a diversified investment portfolio in order to limit investment risks.

5. ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS

1. The SICAV's investments consist of one or more of the following items:
 - a. transferable securities and money market instruments listed or traded on a regulated market within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 21 April 2004 concerning markets in financial instruments;
 - b. transferable securities and money market instruments traded on another regulated market of an EU Member State, which operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
 - c. transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to an official listing on a stock exchange of a state that is not part of the EU or traded on another market of a state that is not part of the EU, which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public;
 - d. recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that:
 - the terms of issue include an undertaking that an application will be made for admission to official listing on a stock exchange or another regulated market that operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public; and
 - such admission is secured within one year of the issue at the latest.
 - e. units of UCITS authorised in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC ("UCITS"), and/or other UCIs within the meaning of article 1, paragraph (2), points a) and b) of Directive 2009/65/EC, regardless of whether they are established in a Member State of the European Union or not ("other UCIs"), provided that:

- such other UCIs are authorised under laws that require that such undertakings are subject to supervision considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to that laid down in Community law, and that cooperation between the authorities is sufficiently ensured;
 - the level of protection guaranteed to unitholders of these other UCIs is equivalent to that provided to the unitholders of a UCITS and, in particular, that the rules relating to the division of assets and to the borrowing, lending and short selling of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC;
 - the business of these other UCIs is reported in semi-annual and annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
 - the proportion of net assets that these UCITS or other UCIs in which units are to be acquired can invest, in accordance with their management regulations or articles of association, in units of other UCITS or UCIs does not exceed 10% in total;
- f. deposits with credit institutions, which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn and have a maturity of less than or equal to 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State of the European Union or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in another State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the CSSF to be equivalent to those laid down in Community law;
- g. derivative financial instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, traded on a regulated market referred to in points a), b) and c) above, or derivative financial instruments traded over-the-counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:
- the underlying instruments are those covered in this point 1, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the SICAV may invest according to its investment objectives, as defined in this Prospectus and its articles of association;
 - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to a category approved by the CSSF; and
 - the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis, and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the SICAV's initiative.
- h. money market instruments other than those traded on a regulated market and mentioned in article 1 of the Law of 2010, provided that the issue or the issuer of these instruments is subject to regulations aimed at protecting investors and their savings and that these instruments are:
- issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local government administration, by a central bank of an EU Member State, by the European Central Bank, by the European Union or by the European Investment Bank, by another country or, in the case of a federal state, by a member of the federation, or by an international public body to which one or several Member States belong, or
 - issued by a company whose securities are traded on the regulated markets listed in points a, b or c above, or issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to prudential supervision according to the criteria stipulated by EU Law, or by an institution subject and conforming to prudential rules which Luxembourg's financial supervisory authority, the CSSF, considers at least as stringent as those prescribed by EU legislation; or
 - issued by other entities belonging to categories approved by the CSSF provided that investments in such instruments are subject to rules for protecting investors which are equivalent to those stipulated under the first, second and third bullet points

above, and that the issuer is either a company with capital and reserves amounting 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, or an entity which, within a group of companies including one or more listed companies, is devoted to financing the group, or an entity devoted to financing securitisation vehicles backed by bank financing.

2. However, the SICAV may not:
 - a. invest more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those specified in point 1 of this section;
 - b. purchase precious metals or certificates representing precious metals.
3. The SICAV may:
 - a. acquire movable and immovable assets essential for carrying out its business;
 - b. on an incidental basis, hold cash (in sight deposit bank accounts), up to 20% of its net assets. This limit may be exceeded temporarily for up to 100% of its net assets, in the event of adverse market conditions.

6. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The following criteria and restrictions must be observed by each of the SICAV's sub-funds:

Restrictions relating to transferable securities and money market instruments

1. a. The SICAV may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single entity. It may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in deposits with a single institution. The SICAV's counterparty risk exposure in an over-the-counter derivatives transaction may not exceed 10% of its net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution as referred to in section 5 point 1.f) above, or 5% of its net assets in other cases.
- b. If the SICAV has more than 5% of its net assets invested in transferable securities and money market instruments of single issuers, the combined value of such holdings shall not exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. This limit does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.
- c. Notwithstanding the individual limits set in point 1.a., the SICAV may not combine several of the following items if doing so would result in it investing more than 20% of its net assets in a single entity:
 - investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by said entity;
 - deposits with said entity, or
 - risks arising from OTC derivative transactions with said entity;
- d. The limit stipulated in the first sentence of point 1.a. rises to a maximum of 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a European Union Member State or its regional public authorities, by another country, or by international public institutions to which one or more Member States belong.
- e. The limit stipulated in the first sentence of point 1.a. rises to a maximum of 25% for "covered bonds as defined in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issuance of

covered bonds and the public oversight of covered bonds and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU (hereinafter "Directive (EU) 2019/2162"), and for" certain bonds issued prior to 8 July 2022 by a credit institution with its registered office in a European Union Member State and which is legally subject to special supervision by public authorities intended to protect bondholders. In particular, the sums resulting from the issue of such bonds issued prior to 8 July 2022 must be invested, in accordance with the law, in assets which, throughout the life of the bonds, are capable of covering the liabilities attached to such bonds and which would be used on a priority basis for the repayment of the principal and accrued interest in the event of the bankruptcy of the issuer.

Whenever the SICAV invests over 5% of its net assets in the bonds mentioned in the first line and issued by a single issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the SICAV's net assets.

- f. The transferable securities and money market instruments mentioned in points 1.d. and 1.e. do not enter into consideration when applying the 40% limit specified in point 1.b.

The limits stipulated in points 1.a., 1.b., 1.c., 1.d. and 1.e. may not be combined. Thus, investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by a single entity, in deposits or derivative instruments made with that entity in accordance with points 1.a., 1.b., 1.c., 1.d. and 1.e. may not exceed in total 35% of the SICAV's net assets.

Companies grouped for the purpose of consolidating their accounts according to Directive 83/349/EEC or according to recognised international accounting rules are treated as a single entity in calculating the limits specified in this paragraph.

The SICAV may invest a cumulative total of up to 20% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments from a single group.

2. a. Without prejudice to the limits set forth in point 5, the limits laid down in point 1 are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in equities and/or debt securities issued by a single entity when, in accordance with the articles of association, the aim of the SICAV's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain equity or bond index which is recognised by the CSSF, on the following basis:

- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
- the index constitutes a representative benchmark of the market to which it refers;
- it is published in an appropriate manner.

- b. The limit laid down in point 2.a. is raised to 35% when it proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions, inter alia, on the regulated markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. This investment limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

3. **The SICAV may invest, according to the principle of risk spreading, up to 100% of its net assets in different issues of transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a EU Member State, by its regional public authorities, by an OECD Member State, by international public bodies to which one or more EU Member States belong, or by a non-EU member state approved by the CSSF, including Singapore, Brazil, Russia and Indonesia, provided that such securities come from at least six different issues and that the securities from one issue do not exceed 30% of the total amount.**

Restrictions relating to UCITS and other UCIs

4. a. Unless it is stipulated in its factsheet that a given sub-fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS and/or UCIs, the SICAV may purchase units of UCITS and/or other UCIs mentioned in section 5, point 1.e. (“other UCIs”), provided that it does not invest more than 20% of its net assets in a single UCITS or other UCI.
- For the purposes of this investment limit, each sub-fund of a UCI with multiple sub-funds shall be viewed as a separate issuer provided that the segregation of liabilities of the sub-funds in relation to third parties is ensured.
- b. Total investments made in units of other UCIs must not exceed 30% of the net assets of the SICAV.
- When the SICAV acquires units of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the assets of those UCITS or other UCIs are not combined for the purposes of the limits stipulated in point 1.
- c. If the SICAV invests in units of other UCITS and/or other UCIs that are managed directly or by delegation by the same Management Company or by any other company to which the Management Company is linked under joint management or control, or by a significant direct or indirect holding (each referred to as a “Linked UCI”), the Management Company or other company may not charge subscription or redemption fees for the SICAV’s investments in the units of other Linked UCIs.
- d. If the SICAV invests a major portion of its assets in other Linked UCIs, the maximum level of management fees that may be charged both to the sub-funds concerned and to the other Linked UCIs in which the sub-funds concerned intend to invest shall not exceed 4% of assets under management. In its annual report, the SICAV indicates the maximum percentage of management fee rates paid, both by the sub-funds concerned and by the UCITS and/or other UCIs in which the sub-funds concerned invest.
- e. A sub-fund of the SICAV (“Investing Sub-fund”) may subscribe, purchase and/or hold shares issued or to be issued by one or more other sub-funds of the SICAV (each referred to as a “Target Sub-fund”). The SICAV shall not however be subject to the requirements laid down by the law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, with regard to a company’s subscription, purchase and or holding of its own shares, provided that:
- the Target Sub-fund does not in turn invest in the Investing Sub-fund that has invested in the Target Sub-fund; and
 - the proportion of net assets that the Target Sub-funds that are to be purchased may invest overall, in accordance with their factsheets, in the shares of other Target Sub-funds of the SICAV must not exceed 10%; and
 - any voting right attached to the shares held by the Investing Sub-fund in the Target Sub-fund is suspended for as long as they are held by the Investing Sub-fund in question, without prejudice to the appropriate recognition in the accounts and periodic reports; and
 - in any event, and as long as the Target Sub-fund’s shares are held by the Investing Sub-fund, their value shall not be taken into account when calculating the SICAV’s net assets for the purposes of checking the minimum asset level imposed by the Law of 2010.
- f. By derogation from the principle of risk diversification, section 5, section 6 point 1 and the 3rd indent of point 5.b. and the abovementioned restrictions, but in compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations, each of the SICAV’s sub-funds (hereinafter referred to as a “feeder fund”) may be authorised to invest at least 85% of its net assets in units of another UCITS or one of its investment sub-funds

(hereinafter referred to as a “master fund”). A feeder fund may place up to 15% of its net assets in one or more of the following:

- cash, to a limited extent and in accordance with section 5 point 3;
- financial derivatives, which can be used solely for hedging, in accordance with section 5, point 1.g. and section 6, points 10 and 11;
- movable and immovable assets essential for carrying out its business;

To comply with point 10 of section 6, the feeder fund shall calculate its overall risk linked to financial derivatives by combining its own direct risk pursuant to the second indent of the first paragraph of point f with:

- either the master fund’s actual risk relating to derivatives, in proportion to the feeder fund’s investments in the master fund; or
- the master fund’s potential overall maximum risk relating to the financial derivatives provided for in the master fund’s management regulations or articles of association, in proportion to the feeder fund’s investment in the master fund.

- g. In the broadest sense of the applicable legislation and regulations, and in compliance with the terms and conditions thereof, a sub-fund of the SICAV may be created or converted into a master fund within the meaning of article 77(3) of the Law of 2010.

Restrictions relating to acquiring control in an entity

5. a. The SICAV may not acquire shares with voting rights that would enable it to exert a significant influence on the management of an issuer.
- b. Moreover, the SICAV may not purchase more than:
- 10% of the non-voting shares of a single issuer;
 - 10% of the debt securities of a single issuer;
 - 25% of the units of a single UCITS and/or other UCI;
 - 10% of the money market instruments of a single issuer.

The limits stipulated in the second, third, and fourth points above may be disregarded if the gross amount of bonds or money market instruments or the net amount of units issued cannot be determined at the time of acquisition.

- c. Points a and b do not apply in the case of:
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the EU or by its regional public authorities;
 - transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-member State of the EU;
 - transferable securities and money market instruments issued by international public bodies to which one or more EU Member States belong;
 - shares held by the SICAV in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-member State of the European Union investing its assets mainly in the securities of issuing entities of this State when, under the legislation of that State, such a holding constitutes the only way in which the SICAV can invest in the securities of issuers of that State. This derogation, however, shall only apply if the investment policy of the company of the non-member State of the EU respects the limits laid down in points 1, 4, 5.a. and 5.b. Should the limits specified in points 1 and 4 be exceeded, point 6 is applicable *mutatis mutandis*;
 - shares held by the SICAV in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying out management, advisory and marketing activities in the country in which the subsidiary

is located, with regard to the redemption of shares at shareholders' request exclusively for its own account or for their account.

Derogations

6. a. The SICAV does not necessarily have to conform to the restrictions set out in this section when exercising subscription rights attached to the transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of its net assets. While continuing to observe the principle of risk spreading, the SICAV may disregard points 1, 2, 3 and 4. a., b., c. and d. for a period of six months following the date of its authorisation.
- b. If the limits set out in point 6.a. are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the SICAV or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the SICAV shall, through its sale transactions, have as its priority objective the regularisation of the situation, bearing in mind shareholders' interests.

Restrictions relating to borrowing, lending and short selling

7. The SICAV may not borrow, except in the case of:
 - a. the purchase of currencies using back-to-back loans;
 - b. loans of up to 10% of its net assets, provided that they are temporary loans;
 - c. loans of up to 10% of its net assets provided that the SICAV uses such loans to acquire property it requires for the direct pursuit of its business. In such a case, these loans and those referred to under point 7.b. may not together exceed 15% of the SICAV's net assets under any circumstances.
8. Without prejudice to the application of the provisions set out in section 5 above and in points 10 and 11 of section 6, the SICAV may not grant loans or stand surety for third parties. This restriction will not prevent the SICAV from acquiring transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments included in section 5, points 1.e., 1.g. and 1.h. and which are not fully paid up.
9. The SICAV may not carry out short selling of the transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in section 5, points 1.e, 1.g. and 1.h.

Restrictions relating to derivative instruments as well as efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments

10. Derivative financial instruments (including total return swaps) may be used in connection with the investment, hedging and effective management of the portfolio. Securities lending and firm or optional repurchase agreements, including securities financing transactions as defined in Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions (the "SFTR"), may be used for the purposes of managing the portfolio more effectively. Additional restrictions or exemptions may apply to some sub-funds, as described in the factsheets of the sub-funds concerned. For sub-funds that use total return swaps and other securities financing transactions defined in the SFTR, in accordance with their Objective and Investment Policy, the maximum and the expected proportion of assets under management used in such contracts or transactions will appear on the factsheet of the relevant sub-fund(s).

A total return swap is a contract in which one counterparty (the payer of the total return) transfers the total economic performance of a reference obligation to another counterparty (the receiver of the total return). Total economic performance may include income from interest or fees, gains and losses from market movements and credit losses. Total return swaps may or may not be financed. A financed total return swap is a contract in which the receiver of the total return pays an initial amount in exchange for the return on the reference asset. This kind of contract may therefore prove more expensive than a non-financed contract because of the initial payment

requirement. All income generated through total return swaps will be paid into the relevant sub-funds, net of direct and indirect operating costs and charges.

Unless otherwise stipulated in the factsheet of the relevant sub-fund, the total risk incurred by each sub-fund's investments in derivatives, including total return swaps, may not exceed the total net asset value of the sub-fund in question.

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

The SICAV may, within the framework of its investment policy and within the limits laid down in point 1.f. above, invest in derivative instruments provided that the overall risks to which the underlying assets are exposed do not exceed the investment limits set out in point 1. Where the SICAV invests in derivative financial instruments based on an index, such investments shall not be included in the limits laid down in point 1.

When a derivative is embedded within a transferable security or money market instrument, this must be taken into account in the application of the provisions of this point.

The SICAV may invest in structured products in order to hedge the portfolio and manage it effectively. The range of structured products includes in particular bonds indexed to equities, bond linked to performance, index-linked bonds and other bonds whose value changes in line with underlying instruments which are admitted by virtue of Part I of the Law of 2010 and European Commission Directive 2007/16/EC on the terms and conditions of application of Council Directive 85/611/EEC of 20 December 1985 implementing the coordination of the legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions governing certain undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS), clarifying certain definitions and guidelines of the Committee of European Securities Regulators concerning eligible assets for investment by UCITS of March 2007 (CESR-07-044, the "guidelines of the Committee of European Securities Regulators of March 2007").

Counterparties for securities financing transactions as defined by the SFTR and derivatives (including total return swaps) must be credit institutions in OECD member states, constituted in any acceptable and authorised legal form, or with a credit rating of at least BBB- or equivalent.

The assets received in exchange for securities financing transactions as defined by the SFTR and derivatives, including total return swaps, are classified as collateral within the meaning of the Law of 2010 and must comply with the provisions thereof. The SICAV will only accept liquid assets as collateral, including cash, bank certificates and money market instruments maturing in one month or less. Cash will be held with the counterparties selected for transactions involving derivatives. All other financial assets received as collateral will be deposited with the custodian.

The SICAV may, in order to manage the portfolio more effectively and increase its profits or reduce charges and risks, use (i) securities lending transactions, (ii) optional repurchase agreements, (iii) repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and (iv) other securities financing transactions as defined in the SFTR, as far as is permitted and within the limits set by the regulations in force and in particular by Article 11 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 on certain definitions in the Law of 2010 on undertakings for collective investment and by CSSF circular 08/356 on the rules governing undertakings for collective investment when they use certain techniques and instruments that involve transferable securities and money market instruments (as may be amended or replaced from time to time) and the provisions of the SFTR.

Where the SICAV carries out transactions on OTC derivatives and/or uses efficient portfolio management techniques, including total return swaps and other securities

financing transactions as defined by the SFTR, all financial guarantees intended to reduce counterparty risk exposure must meet the following criteria at all times:

- a) Liquidity: any financial guarantee not received in cash must be highly liquid and be traded on a regulated market or in a multilateral trading system at transparent prices so that it can be sold quickly at a price close to the pre-sale valuation. Financial guarantees received must also comply with the provisions of article 56 of directive 2009/65/EC.
- b) Valuation: financial guarantees received must be valued at least once a day, while assets with highly volatile prices may not be accepted as financial guarantees unless sufficiently prudent discounts are applied.
- c) Issuers' creditworthiness: financial guarantees received must be of excellent quality.
- d) Correlation: financial guarantees received by the SICAV must be issued by an entity independent of the counterparty and are not supposed to be closely correlated with the performance of the counterparty.
- e) Diversification of financial guarantees (concentration of assets): financial guarantees must be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, market and issuer. The criteria of being sufficiently diversified in terms of issuer concentration is deemed to have been met if, through efficient portfolio management and OTC derivative transactions, a counterparty provides the SICAV with a basket of financial guarantees in which exposure to any given issuer does not exceed 20% of the net asset value. If the SICAV is exposed to different counterparties, the various baskets of financial guarantees must be combined to calculate the limit of 20% exposure to a single issuer.
By derogation from this sub-paragraph, the SICAV may be fully guaranteed by different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country or a public international organisation to which one or more Member States belong. In this case the SICAV should receive transferable securities from at least six different issues, and the transferable securities from a single issue should not account for more than 30% of its net asset value. A SICAV wishing to be fully guaranteed by transferable securities issued or guaranteed by a Member State should mention this in its prospectus. The SICAV should also identify the Member States, local authorities or public international organisations issuing or guaranteeing transferable securities that they are able to accept as collateral and that account for more than 20% of its net asset value.
- f) Risks associated with the management of financial guarantees such as operating risks and legal risks must be identified, managed and mitigated through the risk management process.
- g) Financial guarantees received with transfer of ownership must be held by the SICAV's custodian. For other types of financial guarantee contracts, the financial guarantees may be held by a third-party custodian subject to prudential supervision and which has no link to the supplier of the financial guarantees.
- h) The SICAV must be able to call in any financial guarantees received at any time without consulting or requiring the approval of the counterparty.
- i) Financial guarantees that are not received in cash may not be sold, reinvested or pledged.
- j) Financial guarantees received as cash must be:
 - deposited with the entities described in article 50, point f) of directive 2009/65/EC;
 - invested in high-quality government bonds;
 - used for reverse repurchase agreements, provided that these transactions are made with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and that the SICAV may recall the total amount of cash, including accrued interest, at any time;
 - invested in short-term money market funds as defined in the ESMA (formerly CESR) guidelines on the common definition of European money market funds (10-049).

Securities lending transactions

Each sub-fund may also enter into securities lending transactions subject to the following conditions and limits:

- Each sub-fund may lend the securities it holds via a standardised lending system operated by a recognised securities clearing institution or by a financial institution specialised in this type of transaction and subject to prudential supervision deemed by the CSSF to be equivalent to that provided for in EU legislation.
- The borrower of the securities must also be subject to prudential supervision deemed by the CSSF to be equivalent to that provided for in EU legislation. If the abovementioned financial institution is acting on its own account, it must be regarded as the counterparty to the securities lending agreement.
- As the sub-funds are open to redemptions, each sub-fund involved must be able to cancel the agreement and have the securities returned at any time. If this is not the case, each sub-fund must ensure that the volume of securities lending agreements is kept at such a level that it is able to meet its redemption obligations at all times.
- Prior to or at the same time as the transfer of the securities lent, each sub-fund must receive a surety that complies with the requirements set forth in the abovementioned circular 08/356. At the end of the loan agreement the surety shall be released at the same time as or after the return of the securities lent.

If a sub-fund receives sureties in the form of cash to guarantee the abovementioned transactions in accordance with the provisions of the abovementioned circular 08/356, these amounts may be reinvested in accordance with the sub-fund's investment objective in (i) shares or units of money market funds as defined in the ESMA (formerly CESR) guidelines on a common definition of European money market funds (10-049) that calculate a daily net asset value and are rated AAA or equivalent, (ii) in short-term bank deposits, (iii) in money market instruments as defined in the abovementioned Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008, (iv) in short-term bonds issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State, Switzerland, Canada, Japan or the USA, by their regional public authorities or by EU, regional or global supranational organisations and bodies, (v) in sufficiently liquid bonds issued or guaranteed by first-rate issuers, and (vi) in repurchase agreements in accordance with the terms and conditions provided for in point I(C) a) of the abovementioned circular 08/356. Such reinvestment must be taken into account when calculating the SICAV's overall risk, especially if it creates leverage.

Income generated through securities lending is payable to the sub-fund concerned. In principle, operating costs deducted from gross income generated through securities lending transactions are expressed as a fixed percentage of gross income and payable to the SICAV's counterparty.

The SICAV's annual report will identify the counterparty, will indicate if this counterparty is related to the Management Company or Custodian and will provide details of income generated through and costs related to securities lending transactions.

Optional repurchase agreements (*operations à réméré*)

Optional repurchase agreements consist of purchases and sales of securities whereby the terms of the agreement entitle the seller to repurchase the securities sold from the buyer at a price and at a time agreed between the two parties when entering into the agreement.

The SICAV may act as the buyer or the seller in optional repurchase agreements.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions consist of spot purchases or sales of transferable securities or money market instruments that are closed out simultaneously by a forward purchase or sale of the same transferable securities or money market instruments at a set date.

For some sub-funds, repurchase agreements constitute the portfolio's main acquisition technique in accordance with the risk spreading rules defined in the Law of 2010. If a sub-fund uses the repurchase technique to acquire its portfolio, a detailed description of this transaction, its valuation method and its inherent risks will be mentioned in the sub-fund's factsheet. Sub-funds are permitted to acquire a portfolio using repurchase agreements only if they have full legal ownership of the securities acquired and enjoy a real right or ownership rather than a merely fictitious right. Repurchase agreements must be structured such that the SICAV can redeem its shares at all times. The terms and conditions of repurchase agreements will be described in greater detail in the factsheets of the sub-funds that use this technique.

In particular, some sub-funds may enter into indexed repurchase agreements whereby the SICAV enters into spot purchases of transferable securities or money market instruments that are closed out simultaneously by forward sales of the same transferable securities or money market instruments at a set date and at a price that depends on movements in the securities, instruments or indices underlying the transaction in question.

The SICAV and sub-funds do not use repurchase transactions, securities or commodities lending, securities or commodities borrowing, buy/sell-back transactions, sell/buy-back transactions, margin lending transactions and/or any other type of derivative instrument referred to in the SFTR. If the SICAV's Board of Directors decides to provide for this possibility, this Prospectus will be updated in accordance with the requirements of the SFTR before such decision is implemented.

The SICAV will ensure that the majority of the income generated by securities financing transactions and total return swaps as described in the SFTR, net of direct and indirect operating costs, will be repaid to the SICAV.

Risk management

11. The Management Company uses, or ensures that the appointed investment managers (the "Investment Managers") use, a risk management method that enables it at all times to control and measure the risk associated with positions, including positions linked to securities financing transactions and total return swaps as described in the SFTR, and their contribution to the portfolio's general risk profile, and which gives an accurate, independent valuation of OTC derivatives. The risk management method used depends on the investment policy specific to each sub-fund. Unless stipulated otherwise for a particular sub-fund in the corresponding factsheet, the commitment-based approach will be used to measure the overall risk for all the sub-funds. In accordance with CSSF Circular 14/592 and the SFTR, the Management Company's risk management method takes into account the risks associated with collateral management, including operational, liquidity, counterparty, custody and legal risk.

7. RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE SICAV

Before deciding to subscribe shares in the SICAV, all investors are advised to read the information in the Prospectus carefully and to take their current and future financial and tax positions into account. Investors must take careful note of the risks described in this section, in the factsheets and in the KIID. The risk factors described above may, individually or together, reduce the return on an investment in the SICAV's shares and could result in investors losing part or all of their investment in the SICAV's shares.

The SICAV draws investors' attention to the fact that they may only fully exercise their investor rights directly vis-à-vis the SICAV, and particularly the right to participate in general meetings of shareholders, where they are listed by name in the SICAV's register of shareholders. Where an investor invests in the SICAV via an intermediary investing in the SICAV in its name but on the investor's behalf, (i) the investor may not be able to exercise certain shareholder rights directly vis-à-vis the SICAV and (ii) the investor's right to be compensated for any NAV errors or non-compliance with the investment rules applicable to a sub-fund may be affected and may only be able to be exercised indirectly. Investors are advised to familiarise themselves with their rights.

The value of an investment in the SICAV's shares may rise or fall, and is not guaranteed in any manner whatsoever. Shareholders run the risk that the redemption price of their shares or the proceeds of the liquidation of their shares may be significantly less than the price paid to subscribe the SICAV's shares or to purchase the SICAV's shares in some other manner.

An investment in the SICAV's shares is exposed to risks that may include or be linked to equity risk, bond risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, counterparty risk and volatility risk, as well as political risks and the risk of an event of force majeure. Each of these types of risk may also occur in conjunction with other risks.

The risk factors listed in the Prospectus and the Key Investor Information Document are not exhaustive. There may be other risks that investors must take into consideration, depending on their personal situations and particular circumstances now and in the future.

Before deciding to invest, investors must also be fully aware of the risks linked to an investment in the SICAV's shares and must engage the services of their legal, tax and financial advisers, auditors and other advisers in order to obtain comprehensive information on (i) the suitability of an investment in these shares given their personal financial and tax position and particular circumstances and (ii) the information in the Prospectus, the factsheets and the KIIDs.

The diversification of the sub-funds' portfolios and the conditions and limits set out in sections 5 and 6 seek to manage and limit risk, but do not eliminate it entirely. There is no guarantee that an investment strategy used successfully by the SICAV in the past will be equally successful in the future. Similarly, there is no guarantee that the past performance of the investment strategy used by the SICAV will be replicated in the future. The SICAV cannot therefore guarantee that the sub-funds will achieve their objectives and that investors will recoup their original investment.

Market risk

This is a general risk that affects investments of all types. Changes in the prices of transferable securities and other instruments are mainly determined by changes in the financial markets and by economic developments affecting issuers, which are themselves affected by the general situation of the global economy and by the economic and political conditions prevailing in their countries.

Risks associated with investments that meet environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria

Investments made by the SICAV on the basis of ESG criteria, including exclusion criteria, may deliberately restrict the possible investment universe and therefore lead to investment opportunities being passed up, certain securities being underweighted, or exposure being reduced as a result of these non-financial criteria being applied. In some cases, the application of ESG criteria may result in more concentrated portfolios.

Furthermore, the adoption of ESG criteria, which is a factor in medium- and long-term sustainability, may reduce short-term profits. ESG sub-funds may therefore perform differently from similar sub-funds that do not follow these non-financial criteria. The application of ESG criteria and their change over time may force the SICAV to sell a security early despite its financial performance.

It should be noted that despite a meticulous research and selection process, there remains the risk that an investment will no longer meet the ESG investment criteria. The Investment Manager has implemented a process to mitigate such a situation and ensure compliance with the investment objective, policy and/or methodology as quickly as possible.

When a security is assessed on the basis of ESG criteria, the Investment Manager may use ESG information, reports, selections, ratings, analyses and data received from a third party. These may be incomplete, inaccurate or even unavailable. As such, the Investment Manager may assess a security on the basis of incomplete or inaccurate information or, if the information is unavailable, be unable to carry out such an assessment. Neither the SICAV nor the Investment Manager can

guarantee, either explicitly or implicitly, the fairness, accuracy, reasonableness or exhaustiveness of an assessment of ESG criteria.

Lastly, investors should note that investment exclusions and restrictions on the basis of ESG criteria may not directly reflect their own subjective ethical opinions.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risks are defined as environmental, social or governance (“**ESG**”) events or conditions that, if they occur, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment and/or the returns on this asset.

The Investment Manager considers sustainability risk to be risks that are reasonably likely to have a principal adverse impact on the financial position or performance of a company or issuer, and hence on the value of that investment.

Sustainability risk may have an impact on one country, region, company or issuer, or have a broader regional or global impact that adversely affects markets, companies or issuers in several countries or regions.

The Investment Manager has adopted a policy of integrating sustainability risks into the investment decision-making process for all sub-funds, with the aim (as a minimum and as far as possible) of identifying, assessing and acting to manage and mitigate these risks. Further information on this policy can be obtained on the Investment Manager’s website: <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>. All sub-funds are exposed to sustainability risks to varying degrees. The impacts arising from the occurrence of a sustainability risk can be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk, asset class and region involved. Assessment of the likely impact of sustainability risks on the returns of a sub-fund will therefore depend on the type of securities held in the portfolio.

The likely impacts of sustainability risks on a sub-fund’s returns are assessed by the Investment Manager on the basis of its sustainability risk management policy during the investment decision process. The results of this assessment are presented below:

- For sub-funds categorised under Article 8 or Article 9 of the SFDR (EU Regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector), sustainability risks are considered to have a lower impact on their returns than for other sub-funds. This is due to the nature of their respective investment strategies, seeking securities with a sustainable profile and financial performance, thereby mitigating sustainability risks.

- For the other sub-funds, not categorised in SFDR Article 8 or Article 9, the Investment Manager takes the sustainability risks into account. Sustainability risk is considered likely to have a moderate/higher impact on their returns compared with SFDR Article 8 or Article 9 sub-funds.

Risk linked to the equity markets

The risks associated with investments in equities (and equivalent instruments) include significant price fluctuations, negative information relating to issuers or the market, and the subordinate rank of shares in comparison to bonds issued by the same company. Moreover, fluctuations are often amplified in the short term. The risk that the shares of one or more companies may post a fall or fail to rise may have a negative impact on the portfolio’s overall performance at a given time.

Some sub-funds may invest in companies carrying out an Initial Public Offering. The risk here is that the price of a share that has just been floated may be highly volatile as a result of factors such as the lack of a previous public procurement contract, non-seasonal transactions, the limited number of securities in circulation and a lack of information about the issuer.

Sub-funds that invest in growth stocks may be more volatile than the market as a whole, and may react differently to economic, political and market developments and factors specific to the issuer. Growth stocks tend to be more volatile than other stocks, especially in the very short term. These stocks may also be more expensive in relation to their earnings than the market in general. Growth stocks may therefore react more abruptly to changes in their earnings growth.

Risk linked to investments in bonds, debt securities, fixed income products (including high yield securities) and convertible bonds

For sub-funds that invest in bonds or other debt securities, the value of these investments will depend on market interest rates, the issuer’s credit quality and liquidity considerations. The net asset value of a sub-fund that invests in debt securities will fluctuate to reflect interest rates, perception of issuers’

credit quality, market liquidity and exchange rates (if the currency of investment is different from the reference currency of the sub-fund holding the investment). Some sub-funds may invest in high yield debt securities whose level of income may be relatively high (in comparison to an investment in higher quality debt securities). However, the risk of capital depreciation and losses on such debt securities will be higher than on lower-yielding debt securities.

Investments in convertible bonds are sensitive to fluctuations in the price of the underlying shares (a convertible bond's "equity component") while offering a certain degree of protection of part of the capital (a convertible bond's "bond floor"). The larger the equity component, the lower the level of capital protection. As a corollary of this, a convertible bond whose market value has risen significantly in line with the price of the underlying share will have a risk profile closer to that of a share. Conversely, a convertible bond whose market value has fallen to the level of its bond floor in line with a fall in the price of the underlying share will, based on that level, have a risk profile closer to that of a traditional bond.

Like all other bonds, convertible bonds are exposed to the risk that issuers may be unable to meet their obligations in terms of interest payments and/or repayment of the principal on maturity (credit risk). If the market perceives an increased probability of this risk materialising for a given issuer, the market value of the bond may fall significantly, and consequently the protection afforded by the bond component of the convertible bond. Bonds are also exposed to the risk that their market value may fall if reference interest rates rise (interest rate risk).

A contingent convertible bond is a hybrid debt instrument designed to absorb losses. It has a very low degree of seniority, which depends on specific trigger criteria determined in a contract or by the regulator (e.g. a decline in the issuer's capital ratio). If a trigger event occurs, then subscribers to this type of bond have the following choices: convert their contingent convertible bond into shares; or lose some or all of their investment.

A contingent convertible bond is also subject to the following risks:

- risks linked to the trigger threshold: trigger thresholds differ from one contingent convertible bond to the next, and determine exposure to the risk of conversion of this type of bond.
- conversion risk: depending on the trigger threshold, a contingent convertible bond may be converted into a share worth less than its face value. With respect to the management company or investment manager, the SICAV may find that it is required to sell the shares as quickly as possible in order to comply with the sub-fund's investment policy.
- depreciation risk: in certain circumstances, such as when the issuing bank has insufficient regulatory capital, the face value of the contingent convertible bond may decrease.
- industry concentration risk: given that contingent convertible bonds are issued by a single category of issuer within the banking industry, it follows that they will be affected by systemic events with repercussions for the banking industry as a whole.
- risk of coupon loss: on some types of contingent convertible bond, coupon payments are discretionary and can therefore be cancelled by the issuer at any time.
- risk associated with delayed redemption and/or non-redemption: a contingent convertible bond is a perpetual instrument, redeemable at predetermined levels only with the approval of the competent authority.
- capital structure risk: unlike in traditional capital hierarchy, investors in this type of instrument may incur a capital loss that holders of shares in the same issuer will not suffer.
- liquidity risk: as with the high yield bond market, liquidity on contingent convertible bonds may be significantly affected in periods of market unrest.
- valuation/return risk: the attractive returns offered by contingent convertible bonds may be viewed as a complexity premium.
- risk of the unknown: the structure of the instruments is innovative and as yet untested. The performance and behaviour of these instruments in stressed environments are not guaranteed. If an issuer decides to act upon a conversion trigger or suspend coupon payments, there is no way to be certain as to whether the market will interpret this as an anomaly or a systemic event. If the market deems the event to be systemic, the price and volatility of the entire asset class may be affected.

Risk linked to investments in emerging markets

Payment moratoriums and suspensions of payments in developing countries are the result of various factors such as political instability, lax financial management, a lack of foreign currency reserves, capital flight, domestic conflicts or the lack of political will to continue servicing debt contracted previously.

The capacity of corporate issuers to meet their obligations may also be affected by these factors. Moreover, these issuers are subject to decrees, laws and regulations implemented by government authorities. Among others, these may include changes to exchange controls and the legal and regulatory regime, expropriation and nationalisation, and new or increased taxes, such as withholding taxes.

Settlement or clearing systems are often less well organised than in developed markets. There is therefore a risk that the settlement or clearing of transactions may be delayed or cancelled. Market practices may require payment in advance of delivery of the securities or other instruments purchased, or delivery of the securities or other instruments sold before payment is received. In these circumstances, a default by the counterparty through which the transaction is executed or settled may result in a loss for a sub-fund investing in these markets.

Uncertainties linked to an opaque legal environment, and the impossibility of establishing clear rights of ownership and legal rights may also be determining factors. The lack of reliable sources of information in these countries, accounting methods that do not meet international standards and the lack of financial or commercial controls are additional determining factors.

At present, investments in Russia are subject to increased risks relating to the ownership and custody of Russian transferable securities. It is possible that the ownership and custody of transferable securities are recorded solely in the form of entries on the books of the issuer or the registrar (which is not a transfer agent, and is not responsible vis-à-vis the custodian). Neither the custodian bank, a local correspondent of the custodian bank or a central depository will hold a certificate representing ownership of transferable securities issued by Russian companies. As a result of these market practices and in the absence of effective regulation and controls, the SICAV could, as a result of fraud, theft, destruction, negligence, or the loss or disappearance of the transferable securities in question, lose its status as owner of transferable securities issued by Russian companies. It is also possible that, as a result of market practices, Russian transferable securities must be deposited with Russian institutions that do not always have adequate insurance in place to cover the risk of losses due to theft or the destruction, loss or disappearance of the securities deposited with them.

Concentration risk

Certain sub-funds may concentrate their investments in one or more countries, regions, business sectors, asset classes, types of instrument or currencies such that these sub-funds may be impacted more in the event of economic, social, political or fiscal incidents affecting these countries, regions, business sectors, asset classes, types of instrument or currencies.

Interest rate risk

The value of an investment may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Interest rates may be influenced by a number of factors or events such as monetary policies, discount rates, inflation, etc. Investors are reminded that when interest rates rise, the value of investments in fixed income instruments and debt securities falls.

Credit risk

This is the risk that may result from the downgrading of an issuer of bonds or debt securities. It may therefore cause the value of investments to fall. This risk is linked to an issuer's capacity to honour its debts.

The downgrading of the rating of an issue or an issuer may result in a fall in the value of the debt securities in which the sub-fund is invested. Bonds and debt securities issued by entities with a low rating are generally considered to be securities with a higher credit risk and greater risk of issuer default than those of issuers with a higher rating. If an issuer of bonds or debt securities gets into financial or economic difficulties, the value of the bonds or debt securities (which may become worthless) and payments made in connection with these bonds or debt securities (which may become worthless) may be affected.

Currency risk

If a sub-fund holds assets denominated in currencies other than its reference currency, it may be affected by any fluctuations in the exchange rates between its reference currency and these other currencies, or by any changes that may be introduced with regard to exchange controls. If the currency in which a stock is denominated strengthens against the sub-fund's reference currency, the counter-value of the stock in this reference currency will rise. Conversely, if this currency weakens, the exchange value of the stock will fall accordingly.

If a sub-fund hedges its exchange risk, the effectiveness of such hedges cannot be guaranteed.

Liquidity risk

There is a risk that investments made in the sub-funds become illiquid as a result of an extremely restricted market (often resulting in very wide bid-ask spreads or price swings), or if their rating is downgraded or their financial situation deteriorates. As a result, it may be impossible to sell or buy these investments quickly enough to prevent or minimise these sub-funds' losses. Lastly, there is a risk that securities traded in a narrow market segment, such as the market for small caps, may be subject to significant price volatility.

Counterparty risk

When it enters into over-the-counter contracts, the SICAV may be exposed to risks linked to the solvency of its counterparties and their capacity to comply with the terms of these contracts. The SICAV may therefore enter into forward, option and swap contracts or use other derivative techniques, all of which involve a risk for the SICAV that the counterparty may fail to fulfil its obligations in connection with each contract.

Risks linked to derivatives

The SICAV may use financial derivatives as part of the investment policy described in each of the sub-funds' factsheets. These products may be used both for hedging and as an integral part of the investment strategy in order to maximise returns. The use of financial derivatives may be restricted by market conditions and the applicable regulations, and may involve risks and charges to which the sub-fund would not have been exposed had it not used these instruments. The risks inherent in the use of options, foreign exchange contracts, swaps, forward contracts and options on forward contracts include, inter alia: (a) the fact that success depends on the ability of the portfolio manager(s) or sub-manager(s) to accurately predict trends in interest rates, stock prices and/or money market instrument prices and the currency markets, (b) the existence of an imperfect correlation between the prices of options, forward contracts and options on forward contracts and movements in the prices of hedged stocks, money market instruments or currencies, (c) the fact that the skills required to use these financial instruments differ from the skills required to select the stocks in the portfolio, (d) the possibility that a secondary market for a particular instrument may be illiquid at a given time and (e) the risk that a sub-fund is unable to buy or sell a stock in the portfolio during favourable periods or may have to sell an asset in the portfolio on unfavourable terms. When a sub-fund carries out a swap transaction, it is exposed to counterparty risk. The use of financial derivatives also incurs a risk linked to their leverage effect. Leverage is obtained by investing an amount of capital in financial derivatives that is relatively modest in comparison to the cost of buying the underlying assets directly. The greater the leverage, the more marked the variation in the price of the financial derivative will be if the price of the underlying asset fluctuates (in relation to the subscription price set in the terms and conditions of the financial derivative). The potential and the risks of these instruments thus increase in tandem with the increase in leverage. Lastly, there is no guarantee that the objective sought in using these financial derivatives will be achieved.

Risk associated with investments in total return swaps

A total return swap does not involve physically holding the underlying asset; instead, its performance is replicated synthetically through total returns. Total return swaps (whether fully financed or otherwise) also offer a way to gain exposure to certain strategies when it would be too costly to implement them directly. However, implementing these strategies and/or gaining this exposure synthetically via total return swaps involves counterparty risk. When the SICAV or one of its sub-funds enters into a total return swap with a counterparty, there is a risk that the counterparty could default on its obligations. When total return swaps are based on exchanging the net difference between the payer's flow and the receiver's flow, there is no delivery or physical exchange of the underlying asset or principal. Hence, the potential loss in the event of a counterparty default is limited

to the difference between the rate of return on the reference investment, the index or the basket of investments, and the fixed or variable payments.

Risk linked to investments in structured products

Structured products are synthetic products. Such products may also embed derivatives and/or other investment techniques. It is therefore important to take not only the risks inherent in the Transferable Securities into account, but also the risks inherent in the derivatives and other investment techniques. As a general rule, investors are exposed to the risks of the underlying markets or base instruments. Depending on their composition, they may be more volatile and may therefore incorporate more risks than direct investments, and also incur a risk of delivering no return or even a total loss of the capital invested as a result of changes in market prices or the underlying base instrument. The structured products in which the SICAV invests will be adequately reflected in the method used to manage the financial risks of the sub-fund concerned.

Risk associated with securities lending transactions

The main risk associated with securities lending transactions is that the borrower becomes insolvent or is unable to return the securities borrowed, and that at the same time the value of the collateral provided does not cover the cost of replacing the securities lent.

If the collateral received is reinvested, the value of the reinvested collateral may fall below the value of the securities lent by the SICAV.

Investors should also note that a SICAV lending securities relinquishes the voting rights attached to the securities lent throughout the duration of the loan in question.

Taxation

Investors should be aware that (i) income from the sale of securities on certain markets, or dividends or other income received, may be or may become subject to taxes, duties or other fees or charges levied by the authorities of the market in question, including withholding tax, and/or (ii) the sub-fund's investments may be subject to specific taxes or charges levied by the authorities in certain markets. The tax legislation and the practice in certain countries in which the sub-fund invests or may invest in the future have not been clearly established. It is therefore possible that the current interpretation of the legislation or the understanding of a practice may change, or that the legislation may change with retroactive effect. It is therefore possible that the sub-fund may be subject to additional taxes in such countries, even though these taxes were not foreseen on the date of this Prospectus or on the date on which the investments were made, valued or sold.

Risk associated with investments in units of UCIs

The SICAV's investments in units of UCIs (including investments by some of the SICAV's sub-funds in units of the SICAV's other sub-funds) expose the SICAV to risks associated with the financial instruments that these UCIs hold in the portfolio and are described above. However, certain risks relate specifically to the SICAV's holding of units of UCIs. Some UCIs may use leverage, either through derivatives or by borrowing. The use of leverage increases the volatility of these UCIs and therefore the risk of capital loss. Most UCIs also provide for the possibility of suspending redemptions temporarily in exceptional circumstances. Investments in units of UCIs may therefore incur greater liquidity risk than a direct investment in a portfolio of transferable securities. On the other hand, investing in units of UCIs gives the SICAV flexible and efficient access to a range of professional investment styles and a means of diversifying its investments. A sub-fund that invests mainly through UCIs will ensure that its portfolio of UCIs is sufficiently liquid for it to meet its own redemption obligations.

Investing in units of UCIs may involve a doubling up of certain charges as, in addition to the charges deducted in respect of the sub-fund in which an investor has invested, the investor in question bears a portion of the charges deducted in respect of the UCI in which the sub-fund is invested.

Specific risks associated with investment in China

Investments in shares of Chinese companies (including China A-shares) are subject to specific risks of a political, social, economic, legal and regulatory nature.

Political and social risks

Investments in China are exposed to the diplomatic, political and social developments in the country. Any change in Chinese internal or external political factors can negatively affect China's financial markets, weighing on the performance of the sub-funds concerned.

Economic risks

China's economy differs in many ways from the economies of most developed countries, especially regarding the government's involvement, the level of development, the pace of growth and the control of exchange rates. The legal and regulatory framework around China's capital markets is not fully developed, nor is it comparable with that of developed countries.

China's economy has been growing in spurts. However, such growth levels are not necessarily guaranteed, and may differ between the various sectors of the Chinese economy. Changes in the growth rate may affect the performance of the sub-funds concerned.

Legal and regulatory risks

China's legal system is governed by statutes and regulations. However, the application of some of these statutes and regulations has yet to be tested in real-life situations. In particular, the foreign exchange regulations are recent and their continued application remains uncertain. They give the China Securities Regulatory Commission and State Administration of Foreign Exchange full discretion over the interpretation of regulations, which could increase uncertainty over their application.

China A-shares

China A-shares are listed and traded on mainland Chinese domestic stock exchanges (as defined below), including the Shanghai Stock Exchange ("SSE"), Shenzhen Stock Exchange ("SzSE") and other similar stock exchanges in the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). Buying and holding China A-shares is generally limited to Chinese investors, being accessible to foreign investors only on certain regulatory conditions laid down by the PRC. When a sub-fund invests in the PRC capital market, repatriating funds from the PRC may be subject to local regulations. There is a degree of uncertainty surrounding the application of PRC local regulations, and there is no guarantee that restrictions on repatriating funds will ever be lifted.

Additionally, the existence of quotas on the purchase of China A-shares in companies listed in the PRC may limit a sub-fund's ability to invest on this market.

Specific risks concerning the China Connect

A sub-fund may invest in and have access to eligible China A-shares directly through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect or the Shenzhen Hong Kong Stock Connect (jointly referred to as "China Connect"). China Connect is a programme linking the stock exchanges and clearing systems developed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited ("SEHK"), SSE, SzSE, Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited ("HKSCC") and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited ("ChinaClear"), the aim being to develop mutual access to stock exchanges between the PRC excluding Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan ("Mainland China"), and Hong Kong SAR. Following a joint opinion given by the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC") and the China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC") on 10 November 2014, trading on the Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect (the precursor to the China Connect programme) began on 17 November 2014.

China Connect includes a Northbound Trading Link for investments in China A-shares, whereby investors can use brokers in Hong Kong and a transaction services company set up by SEHK to trade eligible securities listed and exchanged on the SSE, the SzSE and other similar stock exchanges in the PRC by sending orders to the SSE or the SzSE, as applicable.

China Connect allows international investors, including the sub-funds concerned, to trade China A-shares listed and exchanged on the SSE ("SSE Securities") or the SzSE ("SzSE Securities") via the Northbound Trading Link. SSE Securities and SzSE Securities include the shares that make up the SSE 180 and SSE 380 indices, as well as all China A-shares listed on the SSE and which are not part of the aforementioned indices and which have H shares listed on the SEHK, and the shares comprising the SzSE and SzSE Small/Mid Cap Innovation index with a market capitalisation of at least RMB 6 billion, with the exception of (i) shares listed on the SSE that are not quoted in Renminbi

(RMB) and (ii) shares listed on the SSE and SzSE but appearing on the risk alert board. The list of negotiable securities could change, depending on the review and approval of the PRC regulator concerned. A change to the list of tradable securities may affect the composition of the relevant sub-fund's portfolio.

More information on China Connect can be found on the following website:

http://www.hkex.com.hk/eng/market/sec_tradinfra/chinaconnect/chinaconnect.htm

Investments made through China Connect are also subject to other risks, in particular:

Risks associated with quotas

China Connect is subject to quotas on the net value of all purchases made through the platform ("Aggregate Quota"). China Connect is also subject to daily quotas on the net value of purchases made through the platform in any given day ("Daily Quota"). The Aggregate Quota and Daily Quota may be changed without warning. The quotas can therefore have an impact on the relevant sub-funds' ability to invest in SSE Securities and SzSE Securities, and influence the development of their investment strategy. The sub-funds concerned may sell their SSE Securities and SzSE Securities irrespective of the Aggregate Quota and Daily Quota.

Differences in trading days

China Connect is operational on the days when mainland Chinese and Hong Kong markets are open, and when these markets' banks are open for settlement. There may be some days when mainland Chinese markets are open without international investors (such as the sub-funds of the SICAV) being able to trade through China Connect. The sub-funds may therefore be subject to the risk of changes in the price of SSE Securities and SzSE Securities during the period in which China Connect is closed.

Risk of securities being suspended from trading

The SEHK, SSE and SzSE each reserve the right to suspend securities from trading if this is necessary to ensure that the market works properly and fairly, and to manage risk carefully. Suspension from trading may negatively affect the sub-fund's access to the PRC market.

Restrictions on foreign investors holding shares in Chinese companies

Under mainland Chinese law, foreign investors may only hold a certain percentage of shares issued by a company listed on the SSE and/or SzSE. These shareholding limits apply to securities traded on the SSE or the SzSE as well as through China Connect. When the prescribed limits are reached, the SSE, SzSE and China Connect may suspend purchasing of the stock concerned.

Operational risk

China Connect offers a new way for Hong Kong and foreign investors, such as the sub-funds concerned, to access China A-shares.

China Connect depends on market participants' operating systems running smoothly. Participation in the China Connect programme is subject to conditions regarding technological capacities, risk management and other prerequisites as specified by stock exchanges and clearing houses.

Connection to the China Connect programme also requires orders to be passed across borders unhindered. These trades require the development of new information technology for SEHK and participants (i.e. a new order routing system, China Stock Connect System) through which participants can trade and communicate. For trading to run smoothly, the system must constantly be adapted to changes and developments on both markets. If the system fails to run smoothly, trading on each market through the China Connect programme may be compromised.

Holding China A-shares through a nominee account

The SSE Securities and SzSE Securities acquired by a sub-fund will be held by the sub-custodian in an account with HKSCC. HKSCC holds the SSE Securities and SzSE Securities as a nominee on a securities account held with China Clear.

The sub-fund is the beneficial owner of the SSE Securities and SzSE Securities under mainland Chinese law. This is explicitly mentioned in the rules laid down by China Connect and the CSRC, which recognise that HKSCC is acting as nominee and that international investors, such as the sub-funds concerned, hold the rights and interests attached to SSE Securities and SzSE Securities.

However, the exact nature of the rights, as well as the procedure for exercising the rights and interests of the sub-funds concerned under mainland Chinese legislation, is uncertain given the small number of precedents and minimal case law involving a nominee account.

Furthermore, HKSCC will not be obliged to defend the rights of the sub-fund concerned before the mainland Chinese courts. If a sub-fund wishes to exercise its rights as beneficial owner before the courts of mainland China, it will have to take into account the legal difficulties involved and pursue its own case.

Investor compensation

Investments by the sub-funds concerned through the Northbound Trading Link on China Connect are not covered by the Hong Kong investor compensation fund. The Hong Kong investor compensation fund was started to compensate investors of any nationality who suffer a financial loss resulting from the bankruptcy of a licensed intermediary or accredited financial institution in relation to financial products traded on the Hong Kong stock exchange. Given that any failure during trade through the Northbound Trading Link on China Connect would not involve products listed or traded on the SEHK or Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited, these investments will not be covered by the investor compensation fund.

Furthermore, as the sub-funds concerned place their investments through the Northbound Trading Link with brokers in Hong Kong, and not the PRC, investors in PRC securities are not protected by the investor protection fund either.

Regulatory risk

CSRC rules on China Connect are departmental rules having a legal effect in the PRC. However, the application of these rules has not been tested, and there is no guarantee that they will be recognised by PRC courts, especially in cases of corporate bankruptcy in the PRC.

China Connect is new in nature and subject to regulations drawn up by the relevant regulatory authorities, and implemented by stock exchanges in the PRC and Hong Kong. Regulators may introduce new regulations from time to time, relating to cross-border operations and trading in securities through China Connect. The cross-border implementation of rules may have negative implications and bring added complexity or risks for the sub-funds concerned.

Taxation

On 14 November 2014, the Ministry of Finance, State Tax Administration and the CSRC issued a joint circular on the tax rules applicable to China Connect investments, entitled Caishui 2014 No. 81 ("Circular No. 81"). According to Circular No. 81, corporation tax, personal income tax, and tax on trading activities will be temporarily waived for gains made in Hong Kong and on foreign investments (including the sub-funds concerned) through the trading of China A-shares on China Connect, effective from 17 November 2014. However, Hong Kong and foreign investors are required to pay tax on dividends and/or bonus shares at the rate of 10%, payable to the competent authority. The aforementioned exemptions may be amended, discontinued or revoked in future. In such cases, the risk of retroactive taxation cannot be ruled out.

The SICAV offers investors a choice of portfolios that may present different levels of risk and therefore, in theory, a long-term overall return that corresponds to the level of risk accepted.

Investors can consult the KIIDs to find out the level of risk for each share class available.

The higher the level of risk, the longer the investor's investment horizon should be and the more they should be ready to accept a significant loss of the capital invested.

8. MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Following the merger of RAM ACTIVE INVESTMENTS (EUROPE) S.A. and MEDIOBANCA MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A. on 30 June 2024, the SICAV has appointed MEDIOBANCA MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A., with its registered office at 2, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528, as its Management Company with responsibility for management, administration and distribution services. The contract of service with the Management Company can be terminated by either party with three (3) months' written notice.

MEDIOBANCA MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A. was incorporated as a société anonyme (public limited company) with subscribed capital of EUR 500,000 in Luxembourg on 15 May 2008. The Management Company is part of the Mediobanca Banking group and is an authorised asset management company governed by Section 15 of the Law of 2010.

The Management Company has delegated, under its responsibility and control, the role of central administration to EFA.

EFA is responsible for carrying out the central administration functions required by Luxembourg laws and regulations, including: (i) acting as Registrar and Transfer Agent; (ii) calculating the NAV and preparing the accounts for the SICAV; and (iii) communicating with the client base.

The Management Company may, under its responsibility and control, delegate the task of managing the assets of one or more sub-funds to one or more investment managers (“Investment Managers”) named in the sub-funds’ factsheets.

The Management Company may, under its responsibility and control, authorise one or more Investment Managers to delegate the task of managing the assets of one or more sub-funds to one or more sub-managers (“Sub-Managers”) named in the sub-funds’ factsheets.

The Management Company may appoint one or more distributors to distribute the shares of one or more sub-funds of the SICAV.

The management fee payable to the Management Company and, where applicable, the performance fee payable to the Investment Manager are indicated in the sub-funds’ factsheets.

The Management Company, or any Investment Manager or Sub-Manager, may, under its own responsibility and at its own expense, subject to the Luxembourg laws and regulations in force and provided it does not result in higher management charges payable to the Management Company, be assisted by one or more investment advisers whose activity consists in advising the Management Company, the Investment Manager and the Sub Manager in their investment policies.

In accordance with applicable laws and regulations, the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager may receive fees in kind from brokers in the form of additional goods and services (such as independent research or advisory services including documents or services that may set out an investment strategy, add value to an investment decision, explicitly or implicitly provide an opinion on the present or future value of a particular asset, instrument or issuer). The following goods and services are expressly excluded from such fees in kind: travel, accommodation and entertainment costs other than for an insignificant amount, current goods and services related to management, offices, office equipment, staff costs, salaries of administrative staff and all financial costs.

The Management Company and/or the Investment Manager may only receive fees in kind under the following circumstances: (i) the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager must act at all times in the best interests of the relevant sub-fund when entering into such agreements; (ii) the services provided must be directly related to the activities of the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager; (iii) brokerage fees on transactions affecting the portfolio of the relevant sub-fund may only be allocated to brokers who are legal entities and not natural persons; (iv) the broker will execute the relevant transactions in accordance with the “best execution” principle; and (v) the choice of a particular broker must not result in a comparative price disadvantage.

The services related to the fees in kind thus received by the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager will be in addition to the services that the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager must provide (without replacing them), and the fees of the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager will not be reduced as a result of the receipt of these fees in kind.

The Management Company and/or the Manager shall communicate to the SICAV the details of the commissions in kind that they have actually received each year. This information will be included in the annual reports of the SICAV.

The Management Company may appoint one or more distributors to distribute the shares of one or more sub-funds of the SICAV.

Management Company remuneration policy

The remuneration policy put in place by the Management Company complies with Directive 2009/65/EC as amended.

The remuneration policy sets forth the principles applicable to the remuneration of senior management, all staff with a material impact on the risk profile of financial services firms and staff in independent oversight roles. It is founded on the following principles:

- (i) the remuneration policy is consistent, fosters prudent and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking in a manner incompatible with the SICAV's risk profiles, regulations or incorporating documents;
- (ii) the remuneration policy is in line with the economic strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company, the SICAV and its investors, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest;
- (iii) performance evaluations are determined by the Board of Directors of the Management Company;
- (iv) performance is evaluated as part of a long-term approach adapted to the SICAV investors' recommended holding period, to guarantee that the approach is based on the SICAV's long-term performance and investment risks and that the actual payment of performance-related pay is spread over the same period;
- (v) the fixed and variable components of overall remuneration are suitably balanced, with the fixed part accounting for a sufficiently high percentage of total remuneration so that a fully flexible policy can be put in place for the variable remuneration components, including the possibility of not paying any variable components.

The latest version of the remuneration policy, with more detail and information in particular on how the remuneration and benefits are calculated and the names of the people responsible for awarding remuneration and benefits (including the members of the remuneration committee) can be found on the following website: <https://www.mediobancamanagementcompany.com>.

A copy of the remuneration policy or a summarised version can be obtained free of charge on request. The remuneration policy is reviewed annually.

9. PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

The Management Company has delegated, under its responsibility and control, the role of portfolio management of one or more sub-funds to RAM Active Investments SA, having its registered office in Geneva (CH).

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the investment objective of some sub-funds is based on a management style that favours a systematic and disciplined selection and investment process. Asset selection, where measures and criteria can change dynamically over time, is automated. Accordingly, in-house research plays a key role when it comes to this style of management. Indeed, the team of experts at RAM Active Investments SA are constantly exploring new ways to extract information from existing data in order to provide new sources of alpha, increase diversification and boost liquidity. The investment strategy is based on a bottom-up approach to security selection, which focuses primarily on fundamentals and is applied systematically. We firmly believe that a disciplined approach to investment allows us to consistently exploit the inefficiencies of the stock markets, in particular by drawing on artificial intelligence and machine learning. In addition, recent technological advances have made it possible to take advantage of exponential volumes thanks to powerful IT infrastructure.

10. CUSTODIAN

Pursuant to the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment (the “Law of 2010”) and a custodian agreement entered into between the SICAV, the Management Company and Banque de Luxembourg (“Custodian Agreement”), Banque de Luxembourg has been appointed as custodian of the SICAV (the “Custodian”).

The Custodian is a credit institution incorporated in the form of a société anonyme under the laws of Luxembourg and authorised to carry out banking activities under the terms of the amended Luxembourg Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector. The Custodian is located at 14 boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg, and is listed on the Luxembourg Trade and Companies register under number B 5310.

Role of the Custodian

The role of the Custodian is to hold the SICAV’s assets in safekeeping. Financial instruments that can be held in accordance with Article 22.5(a) of Directive 2009/65/EC as amended (“Held Assets”), may be kept in safekeeping by the Custodian directly, or insofar as applicable laws and regulations allow, by other credit institutions or financial intermediaries acting as its correspondents, sub-custodians, nominees, agents or delegates. The Custodian also monitors the SICAV’s cash flows.

Furthermore, the Custodian must:

- (i) ensure that the SICAV’s shares are sold, issued, bought, redeemed and cancelled in accordance with the Law of 2010 and the Articles of Association;
- (ii) ensure that the value of the SICAV’s shares is calculated in accordance with the law of 2010 and the Articles of Association;
- (iii) execute the SICAV’s instructions, unless they contravene the Law of 2010 or the Articles of Association;
- (iv) ensure that, in transactions involving the SICAV’s assets, consideration is given to the SICAV in due course;
- (v) ensure that the SICAV’s income is allocated in accordance with the Law of 2010 and Articles of Association.

Delegation of functions

Under the Custodian Agreement and the Law of 2010, the Custodian may, under certain conditions, delegate the safekeeping of the SICAV’s Held Assets to one or more delegated third parties appointed by the Custodian. Unless otherwise specified, but only to the extent permitted by the Law of 2010, the liability of the Custodian is not affected by the fact that it has entrusted all or part of the SICAV’s Held Assets to such delegated third parties.

According to the Law of 2010, where the laws of a third country require some of the SICAV’s financial instruments to be held by a local entity, and there is no local entity in this third country subject to effective regulations and prudential supervision (including capital requirements), the delegation of the safekeeping of those financial instruments to such a local entity is subject to (i) the SICAV instructing the Custodian to delegate the safekeeping of those financial instruments to such a local entity, and (ii) the SICAV’s investors being informed in advance, before they invest, that such delegation is required due to legal constraints under the law of the third country concerned, of the circumstances justifying the delegation and of the risks associated with such delegation. It is the responsibility of the SICAV and/or the Management Company to comply with condition (ii) above, while the Custodian may refuse to accept the safekeeping of any relevant financial instrument until it receives, to its satisfaction, both the instruction referred to in condition (i) above and written confirmation from the SICAV and/or the Management Company that condition (ii) above has been duly and appropriately fulfilled.

Investors should read the Custodian Agreement to better understand the obligations and responsibilities (and any limitations thereof) of the Custodian.

The Custodian Agreement may be terminated by either party in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the agreement.

Conflicts of interest

In performing its duties and meeting its obligations as the SICAV's custodian, the Custodian will act honestly, fairly, professionally and independently in the exclusive interests of the SICAV and its shareholders.

As a multi-service bank, the Custodian is authorised to provide the SICAV, either directly or indirectly through parties that may or may not be affiliated to the Custodian, a broad range of banking services in addition to custody services.

The provision of additional banking services and/or relations between the Custodian and the SICAV's key service providers may give rise to conflicts of interest regarding the Custodian's duties and obligations to the SICAV. Such potential conflicts of interest may result from the following situations in particular (the term "CM-CIC Group" referring to the banking group to which the Custodian belongs):

- the Custodian delegates the custody of the SICAV's financial instruments to a certain number of sub-custodians;
- the Custodian may provide additional banking services on top of custody services and/or act as counterparty to the SICAV for transactions in over-the-counter derivative products.

The following conditions should ease the risk of conflicts of interest arising and reduce any possible impact resulting from the aforementioned situations.

The sub-custodian selection and supervision process complies with the Law of 2010 and is functionally and hierarchically separate from any other commercial relationships that go beyond the sub-custody of the SICAV's financial instruments and are liable to bias the Custodian selection and supervision process. The risk and impact of conflicts of interest is further mitigated by the fact that, except for a specific category of financial instrument, none of the sub-custodians used by the Custodian to act as custodians of the SICAV's financial instruments form part of CM-AF Group. There is an exception for units held by the SICAV in French investment funds where, for operational reasons, transactions are processed by and custody is delegated to Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel in France ("BFCM") as a specialised intermediary. BFCM is a member of the CM-AF Group. In performing its duties and tasks, BDFC operates with its own staff, according to its own procedures and rules of conduct, and within its own control framework.

The Custodian's provision of additional banking services to the SICAV complies with applicable legal and regulatory provisions and rules of conduct (including best execution policies), while the execution of such additional banking services and execution of custodian tasks are separate from both an operational and hierarchical point of view.

If, despite the aforementioned conditions, a conflict of interest were to arise at Custodian level, the Custodian would at all times uphold its role and obligations under the custody agreement reached with the SICAV, and act accordingly. If, despite all measures taken and in light of the Custodian's role and obligations, the Custodian is unable to resolve a conflict of interest that could have a significantly negative effect on the SICAV or its shareholders, the Custodian will notify the SICAV, which will take the necessary measures.

As the financial circumstances and organisational structure of the SICAV may vary over time, the nature and scope of possible conflicts of interest, and the conditions in which conflicts of interest may arise at Custodian level, may also change.

In the event that the SICAV's organisational structure or the scope of Custodian services provided to the SICAV undergoes a significant change, said change will be subject to the consideration and approval of the Custodian's internal acceptance committee. The Custodian's internal acceptance committee will assess, amongst other things, the impact of such changes on the nature and scope

of any conflicts of interest with the Custodian's role and obligations to the SICAV, and will consider the necessary mitigation.

The SICAV's shareholders may contact the Custodian at its registered office for information about any update to the aforementioned principles.

Miscellaneous

The Custodian or SICAV may terminate the Custody Agreement at any time with three (3) months' written notice (or sooner in the event of certain breaches of the Custody Agreement, including the insolvency of either party to the Custody Agreement). From the termination date, the Custodian will no longer act as the SICAV's custodian within the meaning of the Law of 2010, and will therefore cease to hold any duty or obligation, and will no longer be subject to the liability stipulations of the Law of 2010 with regard to services that it may provide after the termination date.

Updated information regarding the list of third parties will be made available to investors on <http://www.banquedeluxembourg.com/fr/bank/corporate/informations-legales>.

As Custodian, BANQUE DE LUXEMBOURG will perform the obligations and duties stipulated by the Law of 2010 and applicable regulatory provisions.

The Custodian does not have any decision-making authority or advisory obligation with regard to the SICAV's organisation and investments. The Custodian is one of the SICAV's service providers and is not responsible for the preparation or content of this prospectus. As such, it bears no responsibility for the accuracy or exhaustiveness of information contained in the prospectus, or the soundness of the SICAV's structure and investments.

11. DESCRIPTION OF THE SHARES, RIGHTS OF THE SHAREHOLDERS AND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The share capital of the SICAV equals the sum of the net assets of the different sub-funds.

For the sub-funds currently open to investment, the SICAV may create different share classes, the assets of which will be pooled for investment in accordance with the specific investment policy of the sub-fund concerned. Share classes may combine more than one of the following characteristics:

Each sub-fund may include the following share classes, the characteristics of which may vary in terms of the applicable minimum subscription amount, eligibility and fees and expenses, as indicated for each sub-fund. The factsheet of each sub-fund may specify a minimum initial subscription and a minimum subsequent subscription for this category of shares. The SICAV's Board of Directors may, at its sole discretion, decide to accept these subscription requests received on a given Valuation Day without applying these minimum subscription amounts, provided that when exercising this discretion, the Directors take proper account of the equitable and fair treatment of shareholders at a given net asset value.

For the sole purpose of facilitating administration when marketing share classes, these are grouped together by category: clusters of share classes. These categories, hereinafter "clusters", are as follows: Retail 1, Retail 2, Retail 3, Retail 4, Retail 5, Instit 1, Instit 2 and RAM.

Where applicable, some share classes are offered in the reference currency of the sub-fund to which they are attached, or denominated in another currency, as indicated below and in the factsheets.

Share classes belonging to the **RETAIL 1** cluster:

Share class	ACC/DIS	Currency	Hedged*	Retail/Instit.
B	Accumulation	Reference	n.a.	Retail
B _P	Accumulation	Reference	n.a.	Retail
B (SEK)	Accumulation	SEK	NO	Retail

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Luxembourg SICAV
with multiple sub-funds

B _H (SEK)	Accumulation	SEK	HEDGED	Retail
C	Accumulation	CHF	NO	Retail
C _H	Accumulation	CHF	HEDGED	Retail
D _H	Accumulation	USD	HEDGED	Retail
D _{PH}	Accumulation	USD	HEDGED	Retail
E	Accumulation	EUR	NO	Retail
E _H	Accumulation	EUR	HEDGED	Retail
J	Accumulation	CHF	NO	Retail
L	Accumulation	EUR	NO	Retail
L _P	Accumulation	EUR	NO	Retail
L _{DP}	Distribution	EUR	NO	Retail
N _P (CHF)	Accumulation	CHF	NO	Retail

Share classes belonging to the **RETAIL 2** cluster:

Share class	ACC/DIS	Currency	Hedged*	Retail/Instit.
F	Accumulation	Reference	n.a.	Retail
F _P (SEK)	Accumulation	SEK	NO	Retail
G	Accumulation	EUR	NO	Retail
O	Accumulation	EUR	NO	Retail
O _P	Accumulation	EUR	NO	Retail
P	Accumulation	CHF	NO	Retail
P _H	Accumulation	CHF	HEDGED	Retail

Share classes belonging to the **RETAIL 3** cluster:

These shares shall be offered to both retail and institutional investors. For retail investors, these shares can only be offered by distribution partners providing independent portfolio management services and/or investment advice. They are also eligible for and accessible through distribution partners in countries where the receipt and retention of inducements is prohibited, as well as for distribution partners rendering non-independent investment advice and which, according to individual fee arrangements with their clients, do not receive and retain any commissions (for distribution partners in the European Union, these services are defined in the MiFID II directive).

Furthermore, the Management Company does not remit any commission-based payments for these shares, even where the financial intermediaries or distribution partners are not legally prohibited from receiving such payments.

The Management Company may decide at any time to accept subscriptions, conversions and redemptions from financial intermediaries or distribution partners, and alike that, by law or regulation, are ineligible to, or do not wish to, receive commission-based payments or alike.

Share class	ACC/DIS	Currency	Hedged*	Retail/Instit.
U	Accumulation	Reference	n.a.	Retail
U _P	Accumulation	Reference	n.a.	Retail
U _P (EUR)	Accumulation	EUR	NO	Retail
U _H (USD)	Accumulation	USD	HEDGED	Retail
U _H (CHF)	Accumulation	CHF	HEDGED	Retail

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Luxembourg SICAV
with multiple sub-funds

U _P (CHF)	Accumulation	CHF	NO	Retail
U (GBP)	Accumulation	GBP	NO	Retail
U _P (GBP)	Accumulation	GBP	NO	Retail
U _H (GBP)	Accumulation	GBP	HEDGED	Retail
U _{PH} (GBP)	Accumulation	GBP	HEDGED	Retail

Share classes belonging to the **RETAIL 4** cluster:

Share class	ACC/DIS	Currency	Hedged*	Retail/Instit.	CDSC
X	Accumulation	Reference	n.a.	Retail	No
X (EUR)	Accumulation	EUR	NO	Retail	No
X _H (EUR)	Accumulation	EUR	HEDGED	Retail	No
XB*	Accumulation	Reference	n.a.	Retail	Yes
XB (EUR)**	Accumulation	EUR	NO	Retail	Yes
XB _H (EUR)**	Accumulation	EUR	HEDGED	Retail	Yes

* Contingent deferred sales charge model, see additional information

** Based on the contingent deferred sales charge model, see additional information. Access to the XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) units is subject to the approval of the Management Company. The transfer of shares of this class from one share register account to another is subject to Management Company approval.

Share classes belonging to the **RETAIL 5** cluster:

Share class	ACC/DIS	Currency	Hedged*	Retail/Instit.
XN	Accumulation	Reference	n.a.	Retail
XN (EUR)	Accumulation	EUR	NO	Retail
XNH (EUR)	Accumulation	EUR	HEDGED	Retail

Share classes belonging to the **INSTIT 1** cluster:

These share classes are exclusively available to institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174(2) of the Law of 17 December 2010. The Board of Directors of the SICAV reserves the right to close subscriptions to every share class.

Share class	ACC/DIS	Currency	Hedged*	Retail/Instit.
PI	Accumulation	Reference	n.a.	Institutional
PI (CHF)	Accumulation	CHF	NO	Institutional
PI _H (CHF)	Accumulation	CHF	HEDGED	Institutional
PI _H (USD)	Accumulation	USD	HEDGED	Institutional
PI (EUR)	Accumulation	EUR	NO	Institutional
PI _H (EUR)	Accumulation	EUR	HEDGED	Institutional
PI _D (EUR)	Distribution	EUR	NO	Institutional
PI (GBP)	Accumulation	GBP	NO	Institutional
PI _H (GBP)	Accumulation	GBP	HEDGED	Institutional

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Luxembourg SICAV
with multiple sub-funds

Share classes belonging to the **INSTIT 2** cluster:

These share classes are intended exclusively for institutional investors within the meaning of article 174(2) of the law of 17 December 2010 and are distinguished by a different fee and commission structure as specified in the factsheet of each sub-fund.

Share class	ACC/DIS	Currency	Hedged*	Retail/Instit.
I	ACC	Reference	n.a.	Institutional
IP	ACC	Reference	n.a.	Institutional
IP (EUR)	ACC	EUR	NO	Institutional
I _H (USD)	ACC	USD	HEDGED	Institutional
IP _H (USD)	ACC	USD	HEDGED	Institutional
I _H (CHF)	ACC	CHF	HEDGED	Institutional
IP _H (CHF)	ACC	CHF	HEDGED	Institutional
IP (CHF)	ACC	CHF	NO	Institutional
IP (GBP)	ACC	GBP	NO	Institutional

Share classes belonging to the **RAM** cluster:

Access to these share classes is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Management Company.

Share class	ACC/DIS	Currency	Hedged*	Retail/Instit.
R*	Accumulation	Reference	n.a.	Institutional
RAM**	Accumulation	Reference	n.a.	Retail
RAM _C **	Accumulation	CHF	No	Retail
RAM _{CH} **	Accumulation	CHF	HEDGED	Retail
MB (EUR) ***	Accumulation	EUR	No	Retail

* **class R shares:** intended exclusively for investment funds promoted and managed by entities linked to the RAM Active Investments S.A. (Geneva) group as well as entities that have signed an agreement with RAM Active Investments S.A. (Geneva).

** **class RAM, RAM_C and RAM_{CH} shares:** reserved for investments by RAM Active Investments SA, Geneva, its subsidiaries, affiliates and/or their staff.

*** **class MB shares (EUR):** intended exclusively for the private banking divisions of entities linked to the Mediobanca SpA (Italy) group that have signed an agreement with RAM Active Investments S.A. (Geneva).

Definitions:

Accumulation: In theory, holders of accumulation shares are not entitled to a dividend and any distributable amounts to which the holder is entitled are reinvested in the relevant sub-fund.

CDSC: Contingent deferred sales charge, see additional information and the contingent deferred sales charge model. Access to the XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) units is subject to the approval of the Management Company. The transfer of shares of this class from one share register account to another is subject to Management Company approval.

Distribution: In principle, holders of distribution shares are entitled to receive a dividend. However, the level of the dividend to which the holder is entitled must be proposed by the SICAV's Board of Directors and decided upon by the general shareholder meeting. The dividends payable in connection with any distribution class may be paid in cash or in the form of new shares of the class concerned, at the request of the shareholder in question.

Reference: Shares denominated in the sub-fund's reference currency.

Hedged: The currency risk relative to the reference currency of the sub-fund is systematically hedged. Due to the volatility of the underlying portfolios, the SICAV cannot guarantee that the shares denominated in a currency other than the sub-fund's reference currency and whose currency risk relative to the reference currency of the sub-fund is systematically hedged are at all times fully hedged against currency risk. Residual currency risk can therefore not be completely avoided.

Institutional: Classes exclusively available to institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174(2) of the Law of 17 December 2010.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CLASS XB, XB (EUR) AND XB_H (EUR) SHARES

Class XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares are subject to a Distribution Fee, calculated daily and paid monthly, at the rate indicated in the sub-fund factsheets, based and calculated on the average net assets of the share class and sub-fund in question. The Distribution Fee contributes to payment of the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares. These parties may pay all or part of the Distribution Fee to the intermediaries involved in the distribution of class XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares. Class XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares that are redeemed before the expiry of the period (the “Term Date”) defined from the date on which they were issued will be subject to the contingent deferred sales charge (the “CDSC”), as described in detail below.

- Class XB shares are automatically converted into corresponding class X shares on the Term Date falling on the **fourth anniversary** of the date on which the class XB shares were issued, or on the next Valuation Day if this day is not a Valuation Day.
- Class XB (EUR) shares are automatically converted into corresponding class X (EUR) shares on the Term Date falling on the **fourth anniversary** of the date on which the class XB (EUR) shares were issued, or on the next Valuation Day if that day is not a Valuation Day.
- Class XB_H (EUR) shares are automatically converted into corresponding class X_H (EUR) shares on the Term Date falling on the **fourth anniversary** of the date on which the class XB_H (EUR) shares were issued, or on the next Valuation Day if that day is not a Valuation Day.

This conversion may result in a tax liability for shareholders in certain countries. It is the responsibility of shareholders to consult their tax advisor for advice with respect to their personal circumstances.

Each conversion of class XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares into class X, X (EUR) and X_H (EUR) shares is carried out in accordance with section 11 of the Prospectus. No CDSC will apply in respect of class XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares in the event of automatic conversion carried out after the Term Date defined from the date on which the class XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares were issued. No subscription fee will apply to class X, X (EUR) and X_H (EUR) shares issued as a result of automatic conversion of class XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares.

CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE (“CDSC”)

For all the SICAV’s sub-funds:

Time elapsed since subscription*:	Applicable CDSC rate for class XB, XB (EUR) and XB _H (EUR) shares
from 0 to 365 days	4.00%
1-2 years	3.00%
2-3 years	2.00%
3-4 years	1.00%
4 years or more	None

* In this instance, “subscription” means the date on which the shares were issued, rather than the date of the subscription order

The calculation is carried out so as to apply the lowest possible percentage. Therefore, the redemption is based on the applicable CDSC rates for the class XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares held by the shareholder for the longest period. Accordingly, the rate will be determined on the basis of the shares issued on the first subscription made by the shareholder in one of the SICAV’s sub-funds. Provided that requests for the conversion of class XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares reflect the fact that such conversions are to be made to class XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares of another sub-fund managed by the Management Company, they will not affect the issue date used to determine the applicable CDSC rate.

For example: a shareholder has subscribed 100 class XB (or XB (EUR) or XB_H (EUR)) shares of a sub-fund at a price of EUR 25 per share for a total cost of EUR 2,500. Three years after the subscribed shares were issued, the net asset value per share is EUR 27. If the shareholder wishes to make an initial redemption of 50 shares for a total of EUR 1,350, the CDSC will be applied to the net asset value per share when the shares were issued, i.e. EUR 25 per share. The CDSC does not

apply to the increase in the net asset value of EUR 2 per share. The CDSC will therefore be calculated on EUR 1,250 corresponding to the 50 shares redeemed, multiplied by the net asset value at the time of unit issue (out of total redemption proceeds of EUR 1,350). The rate applied will be 2% (rate applicable to the third year following the issue) of EUR 1,250, i.e. EUR 25.

The CDSC is paid to entities and agents involved in the distribution, marketing and placement of shares and is used in whole or in part by them to cover the costs incurred in providing services related to the sale, promotion and marketing of XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares and in the provision of services to shareholders by the sales and marketing staff of entities and agents involved in the distribution, marketing and placement of shares. The CDSC (in combination with the Distribution Fee in the case of class XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares) is intended to finance the sale process without a subscription fee being charged at the time of the initial subscription.

EXEMPTION FROM CDSC

The Management Company will exempt redemptions of class XB, XB (EUR) and XB_H (EUR) shares from any CDSC when the redemption is made in accordance with the right of the SICAV or the Management Company to liquidate a shareholder's account ("forced redemption"). Further details are provided in Article 12 of the SICAV's Articles of Association.

The Management Company may, at its sole discretion, fully or partially exempt subscriptions from the CDSC.

The Management Company has authorised the entities involved in the marketing and placement of the shares, at their sole discretion, to totally or partially exempt the subscriptions made by their clients from the CDSC.

This different entry fee structure allows investors to choose the share purchase method that best suits their subscription amount, expected investment period and circumstances. Investors should consider first and foremost whether it is more beneficial for them to pay a subscription fee and not be subject to the Distribution Fee and the CDSC, or whether it is better to invest the entire amount of the initial investment in the sub-fund and pay the Distribution Fee and a CDSC at a later date.

12. SUBSCRIPTIONS, REDEMPTIONS, CONVERSIONS AND TRANSFERS

Subscriptions/redemptions/conversions/transfers

Subscriptions, redemptions, conversions and transfers of the SICAV's shares are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association attached to this Prospectus and as stated in the sub-funds' factsheets.

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions are executed in the currency of the share class in question, as described in the sub-fund's factsheet.

Subscription, redemption, conversion and transfer forms are available on request:

- from EFA, Central Administration
- at the registered office of the SICAV
- at the registered office of the Management Company.

Subscription, redemption, conversion and transfer requests for the SICAV should be sent to UI efa S.A., 2 rue d'Alsace, P.O. Box 1725, L-1017 Luxembourg or by fax to +352 48 65 61 80 02, or to entities authorised to accept subscription, redemption, conversion and transfer requests on behalf of the SICAV in countries where the SICAV's shares are offered to the public for subscription.

A sub-fund and/or share class may be partially or completely closed to subscriptions or incoming conversion orders (but never closed to redemptions or outgoing conversions) if, in the Board of Directors' opinion, this is necessary to protect investors' interests. This situation could, for example, arise if the sub-fund reaches such a size that market capacity restricts the sub-fund's growth, or any flow into the sub-fund could weigh on the sub-fund's performance. If the Board of Directors of the SICAV feels that a sub-fund has reached its maximum capacity, it may decide to close the sub-fund to new subscriptions and incoming conversions without notifying shareholders. The list of sub-funds and/or share classes closed to subscriptions and incoming conversions will appear in the annual report.

Subscribers are informed that certain sub-funds or share classes may not be available to all investors. The SICAV therefore reserves the right to restrict subscriptions or purchases with respect to certain sub-funds or share classes to investors that meet the criteria set by the SICAV. These criteria may relate, for example, to an investor's country of residence, to enable the SICAV to comply with laws, customs, industry practices, tax implications or other considerations linked to the country in question, or to the type of investor, such as an institutional investor.

Shares may not be issued or redeemed in the following cases:

- (i) during any period when the SICAV does not have a custodian;
- (ii) in the event of the liquidation, bankruptcy, or request for an arrangement with creditors, a stay on payments, controlled management or similar measure in relation to the Depositary.

Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value and/or of subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

The Board of Directors of the SICAV is authorised, in exceptional circumstances and where justified in the interest of the shareholders, to decide to temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value and/or the issue, redemption (and, where applicable, conversion) of the shares of one or more sub-funds in the following situations:

- during all or part of any period during which one of the main stock exchanges or other markets on which a substantial part of the portfolio of one or more sub-funds is listed is closed for any reason other than for normal holidays, or during which trading thereon is restricted or suspended;
- if there is an emergency situation as a result of which the SICAV cannot dispose of the assets of one or more sub-funds or value them;

- in the case of suspension of the calculation of the net asset value of one or more undertakings for collective investment in which a sub-fund has invested a significant portion of its assets;
- when the means of communication and calculation required to determine the price, the value of the assets or the stock exchange prices for one or more sub-funds, under the conditions defined above in the first indent, are out of service;
- during any period in which the SICAV is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments for the redemption of shares of one or more sub-funds or during which transfers of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments or payments due for the redemption of shares cannot, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, be effected at normal exchange rates;
- in the event of publication (i) of the notice of meeting of a general meeting of shareholders to which the dissolution and liquidation of the SICAV or of sub-fund(s) is proposed, or (ii) of a notice informing shareholders of the Board of Directors' decision to liquidate one or more sub-funds, or to the extent that such a suspension is justified by the need for shareholder protection, (iii) of the notice convening the general meeting of shareholders called to decide on the merger of the Company or one or more sub-funds, or (iv) of a notice informing the shareholders of the decision of the Board of Directors to merge one or more sub-funds;
- when, for any other reason, the value of the assets or of the debts and commitments attributable to the Company or to the sub-fund in question cannot be quickly or correctly determined;
- in respect of a feeder sub-fund, when its master UCITS temporarily suspends the redemption, repurchase or subscription of its shares either on its own initiative or at the request of its competent authorities, for the same duration as the suspension period imposed at the level of the master UCITS;
- for any other circumstance in which the absence of suspension could give rise, for the SICAV, one of its sub-funds or its shareholders, to certain commitments, pecuniary disadvantages or any other harm which the SICAV, the sub-fund or its shareholders would not otherwise have incurred;
- when, due to market conditions, political, economic, military or monetary events, or other circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the Company, the disposal of the assets of the relevant sub-fund cannot be carried out at fair market values or would be materially detrimental to the interests of the shareholders;
- when the liquidity of the assets of the relevant sub-fund is insufficient to meet the redemption requests without prejudice to the remaining shareholders, in order to manage liquidity risk, ensure fair treatment of shareholders and preserve the integrity of the relevant sub-fund;
- when the implementation of such a suspension is necessary to prevent significant dilutive effects or to ensure equal treatment of shareholders;
- when the usual communication or valuation channels are disrupted, or when the net asset value of the assets of the relevant sub-fund cannot be determined with sufficient precision.

Any suspension of subscriptions, redemptions and conversions must be applied fairly and equitably, in compliance with the principle of equal treatment of shareholders, and only for as long as is strictly justified by the circumstances. The Board of Directors shall regularly review the need for such a suspension and terminate it as soon as the conditions justifying it are no longer met.

Shareholders will be informed of any suspension of subscriptions, redemptions and conversions in accordance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. During the suspension period, redemption and conversion requests will not be processed and will remain pending until the suspension is lifted, unless otherwise decided by the SICAV's Board of Directors and to the extent permitted by applicable legislation.

Redemption Gates

In order to mitigate the risk of disorderly asset sales and dilution in periods of large outflows, when redemption or conversion requests for the same Valuation Day represent, individually or cumulatively, more than 10% of the total net assets of a sub-fund, the SICAV and/or the Management Company may, at its sole and absolute discretion and without liability (where the Board of Directors of the SICAV or of the Management Company reasonably believes that it is in the best interests of the remaining shareholders to do so), reduce each request in respect of such Valuation Day on a pro rata basis, so that the total redemptions and conversions taken into account as at that date represent at least 10% of the total net assets of the relevant sub-fund.

In this case, any redemption or conversion request that has not been fully executed on the relevant Valuation Day due to this pro rata reduction will be postponed for the unexecuted portion and processed as a matter of priority for the following Valuation Day and, if necessary, to subsequent Valuation Days, always subject to the 10% limit mentioned above, until complete satisfaction of the request.

The redemption or conversion price applicable to deferred requests will be that in force on the Valuation Day for which the deferred portion of the redemption or conversion request will have actually been taken into account.

Provisions relating to the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism

In accordance with the international rules and the laws and regulations in force in Luxembourg on the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, financial sector professionals are bound by obligations intended to prevent the use of undertakings for collective investment for money laundering or the financing of terrorism. These provisions normally require the SICAV, the Central Administration or any duly authorised person to identify each investor, pursuant to the Luxembourg laws and regulations. The SICAV, Central Administration or any duly authorised person may ask subscribers to provide any document or other information that it deems necessary to identify them properly.

If a subscriber delays or fails to provide the documents or information required, the SICAV, Central Administration or any duly authorised person may refuse to accept the subscription (or redemption, conversion or transfer) request. The SICAV, Central Administration and any authorised person shall not be held liable for 1) refusing to accept a request, 2) a delay in processing a request or 3) the decision to suspend a payment in connection with an accepted request if the investor has not provided the requested documents or information or has provided incomplete documents or information.

Shareholders may also be asked to provide additional or up-to-date documents in accordance with ongoing control and supervision obligations in application of the laws and regulations in force.

If it appears that a shareholder's status with regard to anti-money laundering regulations has ceased to comply with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the SICAV (including, in particular, any shareholder whose account is blocked due to a breach of Luxembourg laws and regulations relating to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing as well as the rules on know your customer), the Board of Directors of the SICAV shall be empowered, in particular, at its sole discretion and in accordance with the procedure and requirements set forth in the Articles of Association, to:

- suspend said Shareholder's right to vote at any general meeting of shareholders; and/or
- compulsorily redeem all Shares held by such Shareholder.

Restrictions on share subscriptions and transfers

The distribution of the SICAV's shares may be restricted in some jurisdictions. Persons in possession of the Prospectus must consult the Management Company about such restrictions and must undertake to comply with them.

The Prospectus does not constitute a public offer or a solicitation to purchase the SICAV's shares vis-à-vis persons in jurisdictions in which the SICAV is not authorised to offer its shares to the public, or if an offer to such persons could be considered to be unauthorised.

Moreover, the SICAV has the right:

- to refuse subscription requests at its discretion,
- to carry out forced redemptions of shares in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association.

Restrictions on share subscriptions and transfers applicable to US investors

None of the sub-funds have been or will be registered in application of the United States Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act") or any law on transferable securities of any State or political subdivisions of the United States of America or its territories, possessions or other regions subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of America, in particular the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the "United States"), and the shares of said sub-funds may only be offered, sold or transferred in accordance with the provisions of the 1933 Act and the laws on transferable securities in these and other States.

Certain restrictions are also applicable to any subsequent transfer of sub-funds to the USA to or for the account of US persons (as defined in Regulation S of the 1933 Act, hereinafter "US Persons"), i.e. any US resident or any legal entity, partnership or other entity created or organised pursuant to the laws of the USA (including any assets of any entity created in the USA or organised pursuant to the laws of the USA). The SICAV is not and will not be registered in the USA pursuant to the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Shareholders must notify the SICAV immediately if they are or have become US Persons, or if they hold share classes for or on behalf of US Persons, or they hold share classes in violation of any legislation or regulations or under circumstances that have or may have detrimental regulatory or fiscal consequences for the sub-fund or the shareholders, or are to the detriment of the SICAV's interests. If the Board of Directors of the SICAV learns that a shareholder (a) is a US Person or holds shares for or on behalf of a US Person, (b) holds share classes in violation of any legislation or regulations or under circumstances that have or may have detrimental regulatory or fiscal consequences for the SICAV or the shareholders, or are to the detriment of the SICAV's interests, the SICAV shall be entitled to force the redemption of the shares concerned in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association.

Before deciding to subscribe or purchase shares of the SICAV, all investors are advised to consult their legal, tax or financial adviser, auditor or any other professional adviser.

Market Timing/Late Trading

In accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions, the SICAV does not authorise practices associated with market timing or late trading. The SICAV reserves the right to reject subscription, redemption or conversion requests from an investor that it suspects of using such practices and, where necessary, to take any measures deemed necessary to protect the SICAV's shareholders. Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions are executed at an unknown net asset value.

13. FATCA AND CRS OBLIGATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

This section provides general information on the impact on the SICAV of two major regulations (FATCA and CRS) aimed at combatting tax evasion. **Current and future investors in the SICAV are advised to contact their tax adviser to determine the consequences that FATCA/CRS may have on their investment in the SICAV.**

Presentation of FATCA obligations

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires Foreign Financial Institutions (FFIs) to disclose information on certain US persons who have accounts or investments with them, or who are the beneficial owners of these accounts or investments (US Reportable Accounts).

In accordance with the Luxembourg Law of 24 July 2015 enacting the Intergovernmental Agreement reached on 28 March 2014 between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and United States of America (the "Luxembourg FATCA Regulations"), each year Luxembourg FFIs must provide the Direct Tax Administration (Administration des Contributions Directes – ACD) with personal and financial information ("Information", as defined in the Data Protection section) relating to the identification of assets held by and payments made to (i) Specified US Persons (as defined in the FATCA Regulations), (ii) certain Non-Financial Foreign Entities ("NFFEs") in which Specified US Persons hold a substantial interest, and (iii) FFIs that do not comply with the applicable FATCA Regulations ("Non-Participating Foreign Financial Institution") (collectively, "US Reportable Persons").

The SICAV is defined as a Luxembourg FFI, and is therefore subject to the provisions of the Luxembourg FATCA Regulations.

Presentation of CRS obligations

The Common Reporting Standard for the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in tax matters (CRS) as defined in the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (MCAA) signed by Luxembourg on 29 October 2014, and in the Luxembourg Law of 18 December 2015 on the CRS (collectively, the Luxembourg CRS Regulations) require Luxembourg Financial Institutions (Luxembourg FIs) to provide information on certain persons who hold accounts or are the beneficial owners of these accounts or investments (CRS Reportable Persons).

In accordance with the Luxembourg CRS Regulations, each year Luxembourg financial institutions must disclose to the ACD all personal and financial information ("Information", as defined in the Data Protection section) relating to the identification of assets held by and payments made to (i) any CRS Reportable Person, and (ii) persons having control of certain non-financial entities (NFEs) that are themselves CRS Reportable Persons.

The SICAV is defined as a Luxembourg FI, and is therefore subject to the provisions of the Luxembourg CRS Regulations.

Status of the SICAV under FATCA and CRS (SICAV status)

The SICAV has chosen to be classed as a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Luxembourg FATCA Regulations, and as a disclosing financial institution (Disclosing FI) within the meaning of the Luxembourg CRS Regulations.

Consequences of a SICAV's status on current and future investors

References to the obligation of current and future investors to disclose certain information and supporting documentation to the SICAV must be interpreted as the obligation to disclose this information and supporting documentation to the SICAV or EFA, as the SICAV's transfer agent and registrar.

The SICAV's ability to meet its obligations under the Luxembourg FATCA Regulations and/or Luxembourg CRS Regulations will depend on the ability of current and future investors to provide the SICAV with the Information and supporting documentation needed, amongst other things, for the SICAV to establish current and future investors' FATCA and CRS status.

The SICAV's status means that it will only accept certain categories of investor, as described in the "SICAV Eligibility Criteria" section, and will not accept investors who have not provided it with the Information and supporting documentation required by the Luxembourg FATCA Regulations and/or Luxembourg CRS Regulations.

In cases where investors have not provided the SICAV with the Information and supporting documentation at the time the SICAV receives the subscription request, the subscription request will

not be accepted, but will be put on hold for a period of grace until the SICAV has received the necessary Information and supporting documentation. The subscription request will be accepted and deemed to have been received by the SICAV:

- (i) if the SICAV receives the Information and supporting documentation required during the period of grace; and
- (ii) once the SICAV has reviewed the Information and supporting documentation required; and
- (iii) once the SICAV has accepted the investor.

At the time of publication, the period of grace is set at 90 calendar days, but may be changed or cancelled at any time at the SICAV's discretion or in circumstances where applicable laws and regulations so require.

In this case, once an investor has been accepted, the subscription request will be processed according to the procedure described in the SICAV prospectus.

If the investor does not provide the SICAV with the Information and supporting documentation before the period of grace ends, the subscription request will be cancelled permanently without any compensation due to the investor, and no subscription fees will be refunded to the investor.

Future investors are informed that in addition to the Information and supporting documentation required by the Luxembourg FATCA Regulations and/or Luxembourg CRS Regulations, they may be asked for further information and supporting documentation by virtue of other applicable laws and regulations, especially those on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.

Furthermore, the SICAV's status means that the SICAV is required to regularly review its investors' FATCA and CRS status. The SICAV will obtain and check all of its investors' Information and supporting documentation. In this regard, each investor agrees and undertakes to provide certain Information and supporting documentation as required by the Luxembourg FATCA Regulations and Luxembourg CRS Regulations, especially for certain categories of NFFE/NFE, and Information and supporting documentation concerning the persons who control these NFFE/NFE. Each investor also agrees and undertakes to actively inform the SICAV of any change in the information and supporting documentation provided within ninety days (such as a new postal or residence address) if it could affect the investor's FATCA or CRS status or, in the case of certain NFFE/NFE, affect the status of the persons controlling these NFFE/NFE (Controlling Persons¹).

Any US Reportable Person and/or CRS Reportable Person will be reported to the ACD, which may then transfer the Information to the competent tax authority, which in the case of FATCA will be the US Department of the Treasury.

If the SICAV does not receive the Information and supporting documentation from the investor, the SICAV shall be authorised at its sole discretion, or perhaps be required, to take certain measures in order to comply with the Luxembourg FATCA Regulations and Luxembourg CRS Regulations. Such measures (i) may include giving the ACD Information on the investor concerned and, where appropriate, on certain Persons having control over the investor, and (ii) may involve deducting any tax or penalty affecting the SICAV as a result of the investor failing to provide the Information and supporting documentation required.

At its sole discretion, the SICAV may also forcibly redeem an investor's shares or reject an investor's subscription requests if it believes that they could compromise its status.

Eligibility for investing in the SICAV

¹ The term "Controlling Persons" refers to natural persons who control an Entity. In the case of a trust, this term refers to the founder(s), the trustee(s), any individual(s) tasked with supervising the trustee, the beneficiary or beneficiaries or categories of beneficiaries, and any other natural person exercising effective control over the trust. In the case of a legal undertaking that is not a trust, the term refers to persons whose situation is the same or similar. The term "Controlling Persons" must be interpreted in accordance with FATF recommendations.

The SICAV's status within the meaning of the Luxembourg FATCA Regulations and Luxembourg CRS Regulations carries certain obligations and restrictions for current and future investors in the SICAV, as detailed below.

To avoid the SICAV incurring any liability, tax obligation or any other disadvantage or constraint as a result of the Luxembourg FATCA Regulations or Luxembourg CRS Regulations, it has been decided that units in the SICAV, at its sole discretion, may only be offered to, sold to, transferred to or held by eligible investors. Eligible investors are as follows:

- (i) Beneficial owners exempt from FATCA, assuming they are not CRS Reportable Persons within the meaning of the Luxembourg CRS Regulations;
- (ii) Active NFFEs within the meaning of FATCA and active NFEs that are not CRS Reportable Persons within the meaning of the Luxembourg CRS Regulations;
- (iii) US Persons that are neither (1) Specified US Persons within the meaning of FATCA, nor (2) US Investment Entities as defined in appendix I, section VIII A 6 b) of the Luxembourg CRS Regulations, including certain Controlling Persons who are CRS Reportable Persons within the meaning of the Luxembourg CRS Regulations;
- (iv) FFI that are not NPFFIs under FATCA and FI other than Investment Entities located in a country that does not apply the Luxembourg CRS Regulations and certain Controlling Persons who are CRS Reportable Persons within the meaning of the Luxembourg CRS Regulations.

As such, certain investors will not be allowed to hold shares in the SICAV. In particular, natural persons and passive NFFEs/NFEs will not be accepted. These investors are invited to subscribe to the SICAV through an FFI/FI that is not an NPFFI.

If, despite everything, an investor was found to be non-eligible, for example due to a change of circumstances, the SICAV would take the necessary measures to, in particular, (i) disclose Information on the investor concerned to the ACD, and (ii) forcibly redeem the shares held by the investor concerned, and this may be an obstacle to continuing the business relationship between the SICAV and the investor.

14. DEFINITION AND CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE

In accordance with the provisions of the articles of association, the net assets of each of the SICAV's sub-funds are valued and the net asset value (NAV) per share is calculated on each valuation day indicated in the sub-fund's factsheet (the "Valuation Day").

Regardless of the sub-fund or share class to which it belongs, a share's NAV shall be determined in the respective currency of that share class.

Liquidity Management Tools

In order to monitor and manage the liquidity risk and liquidity profile of the SICAV and its sub-funds, in consultation with the Management Company and always in accordance with the Liquidity Management Policy, the SICAV may use the following liquidity management tools (each, an "LMT"): suspension of subscriptions, redemptions and conversions, the redemption gate (as described in section 12 above), swing pricing and the anti-dilution levy. The Board of Directors may select all the LMTs for each sub-fund depending on the sub-fund's liquidity profile, investment strategy and redemption policy.

In order to avoid any ambiguity, the Board of Directors will ensure that both the anti-dilution levy and swing pricing are not applied simultaneously at the level of a single sub-fund.

Anti-dilution levy

In certain circumstances, the value of a sub-fund's portfolio may be reduced as a result of transaction costs incurred in transactions made on such sub-fund's investments, as well as by the spread between the bid and offer prices of such investments. In order to offset this effect, known as "dilution", and prevent existing or remaining shareholders from bearing the negative consequences, the Board of Directors is entitled to charge an anti-dilution levy on subscriptions for or redemptions of Shares (the "anti-dilution levy").

The anti-dilution levy must be applied in a manner that is fair to all shareholders and potential investors. It can be activated on any Valuation Day when:

- the total amount of subscription orders exceeds that of redemption orders, resulting in net subscriptions;
- the total amount of redemption orders exceeds the total amount of subscription orders, resulting in net redemptions.

In case of net subscriptions, the anti-dilution levy will be added to the subscription price at the expense of the incoming investors. In the case of net redemptions, this will be deducted from the redemption proceeds attributable to outgoing investors.

When applied, the anti-dilution levy will be stated in addition to (and not as an integral part of) the subscription or redemption price. The anti-dilution levy will be paid to the relevant sub-fund and will form part of its assets, thus protecting the interests of the remaining shareholders. It is not possible to accurately predict when dilution might occur in the future.

Unless otherwise indicated in the fact sheet of the sub-fund concerned, the anti-dilution levy may not exceed 2% of the net asset value of the shares subscribed or redeemed.

Swing Pricing

Swing pricing allows the different sub-funds of the SICAV to settle transaction fees arising from incoming and outgoing investors' subscriptions and redemptions. In theory, the application of swing pricing means that existing investors avoid incurring transaction fees on subscriptions and redemptions, the transaction fees instead being directly reflected in the NAV through the application of a "swing factor", and incurred by the incoming and outgoing investors.

The swing factors used to adjust the NAV are calculated on the basis of external brokerage fees, taxes and levies, as well as estimated spreads between buy and sell prices on transactions that the sub-fund carries out when shares are subscribed or redeemed.

The NAV is only adopted when a given threshold is reached. This threshold will be determined by the SICAV's Board of Directors to trigger the application of the swing factor on net subscriptions or redemptions. It is established for each sub-fund individually and is expressed as a percentage of all net assets of the sub-fund concerned.

The direction of the swing depends on the net capital flows applicable to an NAV. In the event of net capital inflows for any given Valuation Day, the swing factor attached to the sub-fund's share subscriptions is added to the NAV, and in the event of net redemptions for any given Valuation Day, the swing factor attached to share redemptions for the sub-fund concerned is deducted from the NAV. In both cases, the same NAV is applied to all incoming and outgoing investors on any given Valuation Day.

The swing factor will be set by the SICAV's board of directors and may vary from sub-fund to sub-fund. However, it will not exceed 3% of the non-adjusted NAV.

The portfolio's performance and statistics are calculated on the basis of the non-adjusted NAV.

15. USE OF REFERENCE INDICES

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (hereinafter the “Benchmarks Regulation”) is applicable from 1 January 2018.

In accordance with the requirements of the Benchmarks Regulation:

- sub-funds of the SICAV may use a benchmark (“reference index”) or a combination of reference indices provided that each reference index used is provided by an administrator located in the European Union and included in the register referred to in Article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation (hereinafter the “Register”), or is a reference index that is included in this Register.
- the Management Company has established and will keep up to date an emergency plan describing the measures it will take if one of its reference indices is subject to substantial changes or is no longer provided. Where practical and appropriate, this emergency plan will designate one or more alternative reference indices that could be used to substitute the reference index that is no longer provided, and indicate why this substitution is appropriate.

If any of the reference indices used by a sub-fund is subject to substantial changes or is no longer provided, the emergency plan decided upon by the Management Company provides for the substitution of each of these reference indices by one or more substitute reference indices.

The emergency plan is available to shareholders free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Management Company.

16. TAXATION OF THE SICAV AND THE SHAREHOLDERS

Taxation of the SICAV

Under the legislation currently in force, the SICAV is not subject to any tax in Luxembourg.

It is, however, subject to a *taxe d'abonnement* (subscription tax) of 0.05%, payable quarterly on the basis of the SICAV's net assets on the last day of each quarter. The net assets invested in UCIs which are already subject to the *taxe d'abonnement* are exempt from this tax. Share classes exclusively available to institutional investors within the meaning of article 174(2) of the Law of 2010 and as defined in the section “Shares, shareholders' rights and distribution policy” of the Prospectus, are subject to a reduced *taxe d'abonnement* of 0.01%.

The sub-funds of the SICAV may benefit from reduced subscription tax rates based on the value of their net assets invested in economic activities qualified as environmentally sustainable within the meaning of Article 3 of the EU Taxonomy (the “Qualifying Activities”), with the exception of the value of their net assets invested in economic activities relating to natural gas and nuclear power. The reduced rates of the subscription tax would be:

- 0.04% if at least 5% of the total net assets of any individual Sub-fund are invested in Qualifying Activities;
- 0.03% if at least 20% of the total net assets of any individual Sub-fund are invested in Qualifying Activities;
- 0.02% if at least 35% of the total net assets of any individual Sub-fund are invested in Qualifying Activities; and
- 0.01% if at least 50% of the total net assets of any individual Sub-fund are invested in Qualifying Activities.

The above subscription tax rates apply only to net assets invested in Qualifying Activities.

The SICAV shall be subject to withholding tax that may apply in the different countries to income, dividends and interest arising from investments in such countries; such taxes may not necessarily be refundable.

Lastly, it may also be subject to direct taxation on its transactions and the services that are invoiced to it, in accordance with the different legislations applicable.

The laws, regulations and tax rates applicable to the SICAV may be subject to change.

Shareholder taxation

The tax implications for potential investors wishing to subscribe to, acquire, hold, convert, sell, transfer or redeem shares in the SICAV will depend on the laws and regulations of the jurisdictions to which they are subject. The SICAV advises potential investors and shareholders to inform themselves and, where appropriate, seek independent legal and tax advice on the laws and regulations that apply to them. The laws, regulations and tax rates applicable to shareholders may be subject to change.

Exchange of information on interest payments to shareholders

Luxembourg passed a law dated 25 November 2014 (the “Law of November 2014”), which introduces the automatic exchange of information on interest payments in accordance with European Directive 2003/48/EC of 3 June 2003 on taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments (“the Directive”). The Law of November 2014 entered into force on 1 January 2015. The previous system, which included a temporary withholding tax on interest payments, ended on 31 December 2014.

Dividends distributed by a sub-fund of the SICAV shall be subject to the Directive if more than 15% of the sub-fund’s assets are invested in debt securities as defined in the Directive. Capital gains realised by shareholders from the sale of shares in a sub-fund shall be subject to the Directive if more than 25% of the sub-fund’s assets are invested in debt securities as defined in the Directive. Since 1 January 2015, dividend payments and reimbursements to shareholders concerned will be subject to the automatic exchange of information on interest payments, as stipulated in the Directive.

The information above is a summary of the Directive and the Law of November 2014 and is not intended to be exhaustive.

The above information is not legal or tax advice and must not be interpreted as such. The SICAV advises potential investors to inform themselves and, where appropriate, seek advice in relation to the laws and regulations that apply to them with regard to the subscription, purchase, holding, redemption, sale, conversion or transfer of shares.

17. FINANCIAL REPORTS

Each year, the SICAV publishes an annual report on 31 December audited by the Approved Statutory Auditor, and an unaudited semi-annual report on 30 June.

The first audited annual report was published on 31 December 2003. The first semi-annual report was published on 30 June 2003.

These financial reports contain the individual accounts prepared for each sub-fund. The consolidation currency is the euro.

18. INFORMATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS

The net asset value as well as the issue, redemption and conversion prices of each share class are available each full bank business day in Luxembourg at the registered office of the SICAV.

The past performances of the sub-funds are shown on a graph detailing the last five or ten financial years and are included in the KIID for each share class.

Amendments to the SICAV’s articles of association shall be published in the Luxembourg *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations*.

If so required by the applicable legislation, notices to attend general meetings of shareholders may also be published in the *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations* and through a national media channel in Luxembourg, as well as one or more media distributed or published in other countries where the SICAV's shares are available to the public for subscription following a decision by the SICAV's Board of Directors.

When Luxembourg law or the Luxembourg regulator so require, other opinions and information will be sent to shareholders in writing or by any other means required by Luxembourg law.

The following documents are available to the public at the registered offices of the SICAV and the Management Company:

- The SICAV's Prospectus, including the articles of association and the factsheets,
- the SICAV's KIID,
- the financial reports of the SICAV.

A copy of the agreements signed with the SICAV's Management Company and its Investment Manager(s) may be consulted free of charge at the SICAV's registered office.

19. PROVISIONS RELATING TO DATA PROTECTION

Introduction

These provisions relating to data protection aim to provide shareholders, potential investors and distribution partners of the SICAV (including contractual counterparties of the SICAV) together with persons related to those shareholders, potential investors and distribution partners ("related persons") with important information on the collection, recording, storage, use and transfer by the SICAV and/or its subcontractors (as defined in section 5) of personal data concerning those shareholders, potential investors, distribution partners and related persons (each referred to as a "data subject") and with regards to the existing or intended investment of said shareholders and potential investors in the SICAV or the relationship between said distribution partner and the SICAV.

In this context, a related person is an individual whose personal data has been provided to the SICAV and/or its subcontractors by or on behalf of a shareholder, potential investor or distribution partner, or has been obtained in another way by the SICAV and/or the subcontractors, and which concerns the existing or intended investment of said shareholder or potential investor in the SICAV or the relationship between said distribution partner and the SICAV. A related person may be an administrator, director, employee, controlling person, beneficial owner, representative or agent of an entity, trustee, founder of a trust or individual tasked with supervising the trustee, etc. In this context, it is understood that, with regards to the personal data of a related person that is provided to the SICAV and/or its subcontractors by or on behalf of a shareholder, potential investor or distribution partner, this shareholder, potential investor or distribution partner has duly notified the related person of the way the SICAV and/or the subcontractors will process their personal data pursuant to these provisions relating to data protection.

Types of personal data processed

The personal data collected, recorded, stored, used and transferred electronically or otherwise by the SICAV and/or its subcontractors relating to the existing or intended investment of a shareholder or potential investor in the SICAV or the relationship between a distribution partner and the SICAV includes:

- personal information on the data subjects (for example, surname, first name, gender, place and date of birth, residential address(es), postal address(es), telephone and fax number(s), email address(es) and other addresses used in electronic communication, information taken from passports or other personal ID documents issued by a government or state, nationality/nationalities, country of tax residence and tax identification number, bank details);
- professional information on the data subjects (for example, professional career, function, powers of representation);

- financial information on the data subjects (for example, information on subscriptions, redemptions, conversions and transfers of shares in the SICAV, distributed income or other distributions made in connection with the shares held in the SICAV);
- any other information on the data subjects that is required by applicable laws and regulations, including laws and regulations concerning anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (for example, source of wealth, information on regulatory or other investigations or disputes to which the data subjects are, or have been, subject).

Under no circumstances do the SICAV or its subcontractors plan to actively process sensitive personal data, i.e., personal data disclosing the data subject's racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, membership of a trade union, genetic, biometric or medical data, or sexual orientation or practices. The SICAV and its subcontractors will implement all reasonable measures to limit the processing of such sensitive personal data, but data subjects must be aware that this data may be processed accidentally, for example, if the data subject provides this data to the SICAV and/or its subcontractors voluntarily (for example, if the data subject sends a communication such as an email including sensitive personal data) or if documents and information received or collected for one or several purposes (as defined below) include sensitive personal data.

Data controller

The SICAV acts as the data controller for the personal data of shareholders, potential investors or distribution partners processed in relation to an existing or intended investment by said shareholder or potential investor in the SICAV or to the relationship between said distribution partner and the SICAV.

Processing of personal data

Personal data may be processed for any of the following purposes: 1) to provide the services requested by shareholders and potential investors in relation to their existing or intended investment in the SICAV; 2) to provide services in connection with those mentioned in point 1) above concerning the existing or intended investment of shareholders or potential investors in the SICAV, if the SICAV and/or the subcontractors consider these related services indispensable for the purposes of the legitimate interest pursued by the SICAV and/or the subcontractors and providing that the interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subjects do not take precedence over this interest; 3) to respect the contracts and other agreements concluded between the SICAV and its distribution partners; and 4) to comply with the legal and regulatory obligations applicable to the SICAV and/or its subcontractors.

In accordance with the preceding paragraph, personal data may be processed for the following purposes:

- to open and maintain the registered accounts of shareholders and to provide them with information and documents relating to their investment in the SICAV (for example, confirmation slips or portfolio statements);
- to process subscriptions, redemptions, conversions and transfers of shares in the SICAV, and to manage income and other distributions made in connection with the shares held by shareholders in the SICAV);
- to inform shareholders of corporate actions concerning the SICAV;
- to convene and organise shareholder meetings;
- to manage relationships, which includes responding to requests from shareholders, potential investors and distribution partners, and providing existing shareholders and potential investors with information and documentation on their existing or potential investment in the SICAV (for example, the Articles of Association, Prospectus, Key Investor Information Document, financial reports, factsheets and management reports of the SICAV);
- to handle shareholder complaints;

- to record communications (for example, telephone conversations and correspondence, including electronic correspondence) in order to manage and monitor relationships. These communications may be used as evidence or for compliance purposes;
- to check for abusive and market timing practices;
- to comply with contracts and other agreements concluded between the SICAV and its distribution partners;
- to implement due diligence and control procedures pursuant to applicable laws and regulations concerning anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing;
- to disclose certain data to the competent authorities in accordance with the laws and regulations of Luxembourg and other countries (including those relating to FATCA and the CRS);
- to comply with the general terms and conditions of the SICAV or to protect the rights of the SICAV or its subcontractors (as defined hereinafter) as part of legal claims, disputes, arbitration or similar proceedings.

In order to achieve these various purposes, personal data may be collected or received directly from the data subjects, indirectly via external sources including all sources accessible to the public, or via third-party subscription services.

A shareholder or potential investor in the SICAV, a distribution partner of the SICAV or a related person of such a shareholder, potential investor or distribution partner may refuse to provide the personal data required by the SICAV or on its behalf. In this case, the SICAV may not be able, and may therefore refuse: 1) to provide the services requested by this shareholder or potential investor relating to their existing or intended investment in the SICAV; 2) to provide services in connection with those mentioned in point 1) above, which the SICAV and/or the subcontractors consider indispensable for the purposes of the legitimate interest pursued by the SICAV and/or the subcontractors in connection with the existing or potential investment of shareholders and potential investors in the SICAV; 3) to comply with contracts and other agreements concluded between the SICAV and its distribution partners; and 4) to continue the relationship between the SICAV and the shareholder or between the SICAV and the distribution partner.

Subject to applicable legal limitation periods, which may vary dependent on the purposes for which the personal data has been obtained, this personal data will not be held longer than necessary given the purposes for which it was obtained. Personal data will be erased or rendered anonymous (or the equivalent) once it is no longer required to achieve the purposes for which it was obtained, except if: (i) processing of the personal data for a longer period is required by applicable legal or regulatory provisions; or (ii) it is required in order to comply with the general terms and conditions of the SICAV or to protect the rights of the SICAV or its subcontractors as part of legal claims, disputes, arbitration or similar proceedings.

Transfer of personal data

To achieve the various purposes, the SICAV uses the services of representatives, sub-representatives and service providers (such as the management company, the central administration agent or its representative, the domiciliation agent, the main distributor(s) and the custodian of the SICAV) and may delegate the processing of personal data to these representatives, sub-representatives and service providers (the “subcontractors”), and may therefore transfer this personal data to them, subject to respect for applicable laws and regulations.

The subcontractors may delegate the processing of personal data to one or more of their agents or representatives located in or outside of the European Economic Area (“EEA”).

Subcontractors may also process personal data for their own purposes and outside of the scope of their role as subcontractor to the SICAV, in which case the subcontractors shall be considered as separate data controllers and shall be directly liable to the data subjects when processing the data for their own purposes.

To achieve the various purposes, the SICAV and its subcontractors may also transfer personal data: 1) in order to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including treaties or agreements concluded with or between Luxembourg and foreign governments (which includes laws relating to tax disclosures such as FATCA or the CRS), for example, authorities in Luxembourg or abroad, in order to respond to requests from public or government authorities such as tax authorities, or in order to cooperate with government or regulatory agencies or authorities or those responsible for the application of the law, securities exchanges and financial or other markets, or for other legal reasons, in which case said authorities or agencies could in turn transfer the personal data to equivalent authorities or agencies in other countries; 2) to central banks, regulators, approved central data repositories or reporting mechanisms located in Luxembourg or abroad; 3) to their external auditors; 4) to courts, counterparties in disputes, external or other legal advisors as part of legal claims, disputes, arbitration or other similar proceedings in order to comply with the general terms and conditions of the SICAV or to protect the rights of the SICAV or the subcontractors versus a data subject; or 5) in order to grant legitimacy to third-parties in the event of a merger of the SICAV or a sub-fund of the SICAV.

Subcontractors may also transfer personal data to the SICAV and to other subcontractors of the SICAV in order to enable them to achieve the various purposes.

The transfer of personal data may include the transfer to jurisdictions within the EEA or to other jurisdictions provided: 1) that the European Union considers that these other jurisdictions provide an adequate level of protection; 2) appropriate safeguards have been implemented if the European Commission does not consider that these other jurisdictions offer an adequate level of protection; or 3) the transfer is covered by one of the derogations for specific situations as provided for by applicable laws and regulations.

Rights of data subjects

Subject to the laws and regulations applicable to the SICAV and/or its subcontractors, each data subject has:

- the right of access to their personal data;
- the right to rectification of their personal data if this data is inaccurate or incomplete;
- the right to withdraw any consent to the processing of personal data that has been given to the SICAV, it being understood that in order to achieve the various purposes, the SICAV and its subcontractors do not require the consent of data subjects to process their personal data;
- the right to erasure of their personal data in certain circumstances;
- the right to restriction of processing of his/her personal data, or the right to object to their processing in certain circumstances;
- the right to lodge a complaint with the relevant data protection agency;
- the right to receive their personal data in a structured, commonly used, machine-readable format, and to request its transfer to another data controller.

Should a data subject wish to exercise any of the rights outlined above, a detailed request should be sent by mail to the registered office of the SICAV including the information required to identify the data subject as the owner of the personal data. Requests will be handled in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Even if a data subject objects to the processing of their personal data and requests its erasure, the SICAV and/or the subcontractors may nevertheless be authorised to continue to process this data if: i) this is required pursuant to the legal or regulatory obligations applicable to the SICAV or its subcontractors; ii) this is required in order to achieve one or several of the purposes, or the purposes as a whole; or iii) this is necessary to comply with the general terms and conditions of the SICAV or to protect the rights of the SICAV and/or the subcontractors as part of legal claims, disputes, arbitration or similar proceedings.

20. METHODOLOGY OF ESG (ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE) INVESTMENTS OF THE SICAV

Unless otherwise specified in the sub-fund factsheets, the Investment Manager applies basic exclusion criteria to all sub-funds and excludes the securities of companies:

- involved in the manufacture of illegal or controversial weapons such as anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions;
- suspected of accounting fraud and corruption;
- not taking into account international standards on labour rights, including child labour, such as the fundamental conventions of the ILO (International Labour Organization);
- not respecting human rights;
- with links to the tobacco industry;
- exposed to sanctions (OFAC list).

This is a basic and non-exhaustive list of exclusion criteria.

Socially responsible investment methodology

The ESG methodology applicable to the sub-funds qualifying under SFDR Articles 8 or 9 is based on a systematic investment process that seeks to perform across different market cycles. Information is queried from a number of data sources in order to construct a wide range of fundamental and technical factors, which form the basic elements of the strategies. The increasing availability of ESG data through data sources allows:

- for better extracting and measuring of identifiable ESG characteristics;
- the provision of value-added information to complement traditional sources;
- for improved forecasting of equity returns, volatility and volume.

Unless otherwise indicated in the sub-fund factsheet and/or the pre-contractual disclosures annex, the Investment Manager researches the optimal combination of ESG data and fundamental data. ESG data complements fundamental financial data to generate sustainable returns. The Investment Manager's infrastructure and systematic investment process is capable of identifying inefficiencies that deliver sustainable returns over the market cycle by setting clear ESG targets.

The Investment Manager follows an advanced research process to avoid unwanted biases and applies a multi-data provider approach to identify reliable sources of information and mitigate methodological biases.

For further information on the ESG integration applicable to each sub-fund, investors are invited to consult the pre-contractual disclosure annex of the relevant sub-fund and on the Investment Manager's website: www.ram-ai.com.

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
SUB-FUND FACTSHEETS

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN EQUITIES

INVESTMENT POLICY

Objective of the sub-fund

The objective of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS - EUROPEAN EQUITIES sub-fund is to select stocks with attractive performance potential, which will provide the sub-fund with a high return over the long term. Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the management style follows a systematic and disciplined selection and investment process.

Investment policy

A minimum of 75% of the net assets of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN EQUITIES sub-fund shall be invested, directly or indirectly through derivative instruments, in the shares of companies that have their registered office, carry out the majority of their business, or as a holding company hold significant stakes in companies that have their registered office in a Member State of the European Union, Norway, Iceland, the United Kingdom, or Switzerland.

With the remaining 25% of the net assets, the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN EQUITIES sub-fund may also invest in shares of companies that have their registered office, or carry out the majority of their business in territories other than those referred to in the previous paragraph, or holding companies with significant stakes in companies that have their registered office in these other territories.

In compliance with point 5.1.e), the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN EQUITIES sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS or other UCIs.

Within the legal limits, RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN EQUITIES may also use derivatives for the purpose of hedging or optimising the portfolio's exposure, in line with Section 5 g) "Eligible Investments" and respecting Section 6 "Investment Restrictions".

At least 51% of the net asset value of the sub-fund will be invested on the equity market and in equity securities issued by any company.

The expected proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is lower than 5%. Under normal market conditions, the maximum proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is 10%.

The sub-fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets, directly or through the use of derivatives, in securities issued by the US, UK, French or German governments, in accordance with point 3 of Section "6. Investment Restrictions".

The sub-fund may, on an ancillary basis, hold up to 20% of its net assets in cash (in sight deposit bank accounts), in accordance with section 5.3 "Eligible Investments" of the general part of the prospectus, and up to 20% of its assets in deposits with credit institutions, money market instruments and money market funds in accordance with Section "5. "Eligible Investments", for the purposes of investing or hedging derivative positions.

The sub-fund may temporarily hold up to 100% of its net assets in the liquid assets listed above for defensive purposes, if justified by exceptionally adverse market conditions.

ESG categorisation of the sub-fund

The sub-fund is categorised under Article 8 under the SFDR (EU Regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector).

Please refer to the sub-fund's Annex II – Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8 SFDR, in the “Annex” section of the prospectus, and/or consult the website www.ram-ai.com.

Reference currency	EUR
Reference index	<p>MSCI Daily Net TR Europe Euro (MSDEE15N)</p> <p>This index used is not intended to form a restrictive definition of the investment universe, but rather to enable investors to qualify the performance and risk profile that can be expected of the sub-fund at the time of subscription. The sub-fund's portfolio composition may differ significantly from that of the reference index.</p> <p>This reference index is provided by the administrator MSCI Limited, which is included in the register referred to in Article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation.</p>
Investment horizon	<p>More than 5 years</p> <p>The investment policy of the sub-fund is intended for investors who have an interest in the financial markets and who are seeking long-term capital gains. Investors should be prepared to accept significant losses due to price fluctuations on the equity markets.</p>
Risk management	Commitment-based approach.
Risk factors	Investors are advised to read section 7 of this Prospectus, “Risks associated with an investment in the SICAV”, for information about the potential risks linked to an investment in this sub-fund.
Applicable Liquidity Management Tools	Swing Pricing, Anti-Dilution Levy, Redemption Suspensions, Redemption Gates

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND/OR INVESTMENT ADVISER

Manager	> RAM Active Investments SA is a Swiss limited company (<i>société anonyme</i>) based in Geneva that specialises in managing investment funds. It has existed in its current legal form since 20 September 2006. RAM Active Investments SA operates under the supervision of FINMA, the federal financial markets regulator, in accordance with the Swiss federal act of 23 June 2006 on collective investment schemes (CISA).
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FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER

Subscription fee	> For share classes in the RAM, RETAIL 1, RETAIL 2 and RETAIL 3 clusters Maximum 2% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placing of the shares. For share classes in the RETAIL 5, INSTIT 1 and INSTIT 2 clusters None
Subscription fee or CDSC	For share classes in the RETAIL 4 cluster Maximum 4% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares.
Redemption fee	> None
Conversion fee	> None

FEES AND EXPENSES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND

Portfolio management fee and performance fee

> The portfolio management fee varies by share class, is payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the share classes concerned for the quarter in question.

Share class	Codes	Currency	Cluster	Portfolio management fee (% per annum)	Performance fee
B shares	ISIN: LU0160155981 Telekurs: CH 1530792	EUR	Retail 1	1.20%	No
C _H shares	ISIN: LU0187395347 Telekurs: CH 1802481	CHF	Retail 1	1.20%	No
D _H shares	ISIN: LU0424800968 Telekurs: CH 10121191	USD	Retail 1	1.40%	No
F shares	ISIN: LU0268506903 Telekurs: CH 2703506	EUR	Retail 2	1.60%	No
P _H shares	ISIN: LU0704153211 Telekurs: CH 14219555	CHF	Retail 2	1.60%	No
U shares	ISIN: LU0935261551 Telekurs: CH 21472344	EUR	Retail 3	0.88%	No
U _H (USD) shares	ISIN: LU1910116943 Telekurs: CH 44780594	USD	Retail 3	0.88%	No
U _H (GBP) shares	ISIN: LU0935261809 Telekurs: CH 21472346	GBP	Retail 3	0.88%	No
U _H (CHF) shares	ISIN: LU0935262013 Telekurs: CH 21472760	CHF	Retail 3	0.88%	No
PI shares	ISIN: LU0999472680 Telekurs: CH 22937887	EUR	Instit 1	0.64%	No
I shares	ISIN: LU0375629556 Telekurs: CH 4367085	EUR	Instit 2	0.80%	No
I _{PH} (USD) shares	ISIN: LU0835716597 Telekurs: CH 19616138	USD	Instit 2	0.80%	No
I _{PH} (CHF)	ISIN:	CHF	Instit 2	0.80%	No

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Luxembourg SICAV
with multiple sub-funds

shares	LU0835716837 Telekurs: CH 19616141				
X shares	ISIN: LU1960243795 Telekurs: CH 46703259	EUR	Retail 4	1.76%	No
XB shares	ISIN: LU2191841316 Telekurs: CH 55671505	EUR	Retail 4	1.76%*	No
XN shares	ISIN: LU1960243878 Telekurs: CH 46703269	EUR	Retail 5	1.92%	No
R shares	ISIN: LU0835717306 Telekurs: CH 19616148	EUR	RAM	2.50%*	No
RAM	ISIN: LU0835717645 Telekurs: CH 19616149	EUR	RAM	2.50%*	No
RAM _{CH}	ISIN: LU1149831528 Telekurs: CH 26228632	CHF	RAM	2.50%*	No

*Maximum

Custodian fee (excluding transaction costs and correspondents' fees)

- > Max. 0.13% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum of EUR 15,000 payable per annum.

Other management company fees and Central Administration fees

- > Max. 1% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum not exceeding EUR 110,000 payable per annum.

Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC (payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares)

- > For the XB share classes: 1.00% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the share class concerned.
For the other share classes: no Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC.

Other fees and expenses

- > The sub-fund shall also pay other operating expenses, as described in Article 31 of the SICAV's articles of association.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Luxembourg SICAV
with multiple sub-funds

Share classes offered for subscription

> The SICAV's Board of Directors may at its sole discretion decide to accept all the subscription requests received on a given Valuation Day without applying the minimum initial subscription requirement.

<i>Share class</i>	<i>Code(s)</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Minimum initial subscription</i>
Class B	ISIN: LU0160155981 Telekurs: CH 1530792	EUR	Retail 1	EUR 2,500
Class C _H	ISIN: LU0187395347 Telekurs: CH 1802481	CHF	Retail 1	CHF 2,500
Class D _H	ISIN: LU0424800968 Telekurs: CH 10121191	USD	Retail 1	USD 2,500
Class F	ISIN: LU0268506903 Telekurs: CH 2703506	EUR	Retail 2	-
Class P _H	ISIN: LU0704153211 Telekurs: CH 14219555	CHF	Retail 2	-
Class U	ISIN: LU0935261551 Telekurs: CH 21472344	EUR	Retail 3	-
Class U _H (GBP)	ISIN: LU0935261809 Telekurs: CH 21472346	GBP	Retail 3	-
Class U _H (USD)	ISIN: LU1910116943 Telekurs: CH 44780594	USD	Retail 3	-
Class U _H (CHF)	ISIN: LU0935262013 Telekurs: CH 21472760	CHF	Retail 3	-
Class X	ISIN: LU1960243795 Telekurs: CH 46703259	EUR	Retail 4	-
Class XB	ISIN: LU2191841316 Telekurs: CH 55671505	EUR	Retail 4	-
Class XN	ISIN: LU1960243878 Telekurs: CH 46703269	EUR	Retail 5	-EUR 100
Class PI	ISIN: LU0999472680 Telekurs: CH 22937887	EUR	Instit 1	EUR 20,000,000
Class I	ISIN: LU0375629556 Telekurs: CH 4367085	EUR	Instit 2	EUR 1,000,000
Class IPH (USD)	ISIN: LU0835716597 Telekurs: CH 19616138	USD	Instit 2	USD 1,000,000
Class IPH (CHF)	ISIN: LU0835716837 Telekurs: CH 19616141	CHF	Instit 2	CHF 1,000,000
Class R	ISIN: LU0835717306 Telekurs: CH 19616148	EUR	RAM	-
Class RAM	ISIN: LU0835717645 Telekurs: CH 19616149	EUR	RAM	-
Class RAMCH	ISIN: LU1149831528 Telekurs: CH 26228632	CHF	RAM	-

- Form of shares** > Shares are issued in registered form by recording the investor's name on the register of shareholders. Shares may be held and traded through a reputable clearing system with the exception of class XB shares which are not eligible for a clearing system.
- Fractions of shares may be issued, up to one thousandth of a share.
- Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions** > Subscription, redemption and conversion requests received before 12:00 the day before a Valuation Day are accepted at the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the payment of fees indicated above in the sections "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER" and "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND".
- The shares will be issued or cancelled on the Luxembourg bank business day following the applicable Valuation Day.
- Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid in full no later than two bank business days following the Valuation Day.
- Valuation day** > Each bank business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day").
- Publication of the NAV** > At the registered office of the SICAV (with the exception of the R, RAM and RAM_{CH} classes).
- Listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange** > The SICAV's Board of Directors may decide to list certain share classes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

CONTACTS

- Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions** > UI EFA S.A
Tel: +352 48 48 80 582
Fax: +352 48 65 61 8002
- Requesting documentation** > RAM Active Investments SA (Geneva)
Tel: +41 58726 8700
Email: investor.relations@ram-ai.com
Website: www.ram-ai.com

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL EQUITY INCOME

INVESTMENT POLICY

- Objective of the sub-fund** > The objective of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL EQUITY INCOME sub-fund is to select stocks offering attractive performance and sustainable growth taking into account environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria and which will provide the sub-fund with a high return over the long term.
- Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the management style follows a systematic and disciplined selection and investment process.
- Investment policy** > At least two thirds of the net assets of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL EQUITY INCOME sub-fund shall be invested in the shares of companies that have their registered office in developed countries as defined by MSCI or FTSE, carry out the majority of their business in such developed countries, or as a holding company hold significant stakes in companies that have their registered office in those countries.
- With the remaining third of the net assets, the sub-fund may also invest in shares of companies that have their registered office, or carry out the majority of their business in territories other than those referred to in the previous paragraph, or holding companies with significant stakes in companies that have their registered office in these other territories.
- In compliance with Section 5.1.e), the sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS or other UCIs.
- Within the legal limits, the sub-fund may also use derivatives for the purpose of hedging or optimising the portfolio's exposure, in line with Section 5 g) "Eligible Investments" and respecting Section 6 "Investment Restrictions".
- At least 51% of the net asset value of the sub-fund will be invested on the equity market and in equity securities issued by any company.
- The expected proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is lower than 5%. Under normal market conditions, the maximum proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is 10%.
- The sub-fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets, directly or through the use of derivatives, in securities issued by the US, UK, French or German governments, in accordance with point 3 of Section "6. Investment Restrictions".
- The sub-fund may, on an ancillary basis, hold up to 20% of its net assets in cash (in sight deposit bank accounts), in accordance with section 5.3 "Eligible Investments" of the general part of the prospectus and up to 20% of its assets in deposits with credit institutions, money market instruments and money market funds in accordance with section 5.1 "Eligible Investments", for the purposes of investing or hedging derivative positions.
- The sub-fund may temporarily hold up to 100% of its net assets in the liquid assets listed above for defensive purposes, if justified by exceptionally adverse market conditions.
- ESG categorisation of the sub-fund** > The sub-fund is categorised under Article 8 under the SFDR (EU Regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector).
- Please refer to the sub-fund's Annex II - Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8 SFDR, in the "Annex"**

		section of the prospectus, and/or consult the website www.ram-ai.com.
Reference currency	>	USD
Reference index	>	MSCI World High Dividend Yield Net Index (M1WDHDVD) This index used is not intended to form a restrictive definition of the investment universe, but rather to enable investors to qualify the performance and risk profile that can be expected of the sub-fund at the time of subscription. The sub-fund's portfolio composition may differ significantly from that of the reference index. This reference index is provided by the administrator MSCI Limited, which is included in the register referred to in Article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation.
Investment horizon	>	More than 5 years The investment policy of the sub-fund is intended for investors who have an interest in the financial markets and who are seeking long-term capital gains. Investors must be willing to accept losses due to stock market fluctuations.
Risk management	>	Commitment-based approach.
Risk factors	>	Investors are advised to read section 7 of this Prospectus, "Risks associated with an investment in the SICAV", for information about the potential risks linked to an investment in this sub-fund.
Applicable Liquidity Management Tools		Swing Pricing, Anti-Dilution Levy, Redemption Suspensions, Redemption Gates

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND/OR INVESTMENT ADVISER

Manager	>	RAM Active Investments SA is a Swiss limited company (<i>société anonyme</i>) based in Geneva that specialises in managing investment funds. It has existed in its current legal form since 20 September 2006. RAM Active Investments SA operates under the supervision of FINMA, the federal financial markets regulator, in accordance with the Swiss federal act of 23 June 2006 on collective investment schemes (CISA).
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FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER

Subscription fee	>	For share classes in the RAM, RETAIL 1, RETAIL 2 and RETAIL 3 clusters Maximum 2% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placing of the shares. For share classes in the RETAIL 5 and INSTIT 2 clusters None
Subscription fee or CDSC		For share classes in the RETAIL 4 cluster Maximum 4% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares.
Redemption fee	>	None
Conversion fee	>	None

FEES AND EXPENSES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND

Portfolio management fee and performance fee

- > The portfolio management fee varies by share class, is payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the share classes concerned for the quarter in question.

Share class	Codes	Currency	Cluster	Portfolio management fee (% per annum)	Performance fee
Class B _P	ISIN: LU1048875972 Telekurs: CH 23974347	USD	Retail 1	1.20%	No
Class N _P (CHF)	ISIN: LU1048877085 Telekurs: CH 23974479	CHF	Retail 1	1.20%	No
Class L _P	ISIN: LU1048876947 Telekurs: CH 23974478	EUR	Retail 1	1.20%	No
Class L _{DP}	ISIN: LU1307225125 Telekurs: CH 29920711	EUR	Retail 1	1.20%	No
Class G	ISIN: LU1910117321 Telekurs: CH 44780773	EUR	Retail 2	1.40%	No
Class U _P (GBP)	ISIN: LU1048877838 Telekurs: CH 23977896	GBP	Retail 3	0.68%	No
Class UP (EUR)	ISIN: LU1048877754 Telekurs: CH 23977871	EUR	Retail 3	0.68%	No
Class X (EUR)	ISIN: LU1960244173 Telekurs: CH 46703258	EUR	Retail 4	1.76%	No
Class XB (EUR)	ISIN: LU2191842041 Telekurs: CH 55671508	EUR	Retail 4	1.76%*	No
Class XN (EUR)	ISIN: LU1960244256 Telekurs: CH 46703271	EUR	Retail 5	1.92%	No
Class IP:	ISIN: LU1048876350 Telekurs: CH 23974359	USD	Instit 2	0.60%	No
Class IP (CHF)	ISIN: LU1048876608 Telekurs: CH 23974366	CHF	Instit 2	0.60%	No
Class IP (EUR)	ISIN: LU1048876780 Telekurs: CH 23974372	EUR	Instit 2	0.60%	No
Class IP (GBP)	ISIN: LU1048876863 Telekurs: CH 23974374	GBP	Instit 2	0.60%	No
Class R	ISIN: LU1048877325 Telekurs: CH 23977733	USD	RAM	2.50%*	No
Class RAM	ISIN: LU1048877598 Telekurs: CH 23977736	USD	RAM	2.50%*	No
Class RAMC	ISIN: LU1149832179 Telekurs: CH 26229759	CHF	RAM	2.50%*	No

*Maximum

Custodian fee (excluding transaction costs and

- > Max. 0.13% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum of EUR 15,000 payable per annum.

correspondents
' fees)

**Other
management
company fees
and Central
Administration
fees**

- > Max. 1% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum not exceeding EUR 120,000 payable per annum.

**Distribution
Fee associated
with the CDSC
(payable to the
entities and
agents involved
in the
distribution and
placement of
the shares)**

- > For the XB (EUR) share classes: 1.00% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the share class concerned.

For the other share classes: no Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC.

**Other fees and
expenses**

- > The sub-fund shall also pay other operating expenses, as described in Article 31 of the SICAV's articles of association.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

Share classes offered for subscription

- > The SICAV's Board of Directors may at its sole discretion decide to accept all the subscription requests received on a given Valuation Day without applying the minimum initial subscription requirement.

<i>Share class</i>	<i>Code(s)</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Minimum initial subscription</i>
Class B _p	ISIN: LU1048875972 Telekurs: CH 23974347	USD	Retail 1	-
Class G	ISIN: LU1910117321 Telekurs: CH 44780773	EUR	Retail 2	-
Class I _p	ISIN: LU1048876350 Telekurs: CH 23974359	USD	Instit 2	USD 1,000,000
Class I _p (CHF)	ISIN: LU1048876608 Telekurs: CH 23974366	CHF	Instit 2	CHF 1,000,000
Class I _p (EUR)	ISIN: LU1048876780 Telekurs: CH 23974372	EUR	Instit 2	EUR 1,000,000
Class I _p (GBP)	ISIN: LU1048876863 Telekurs: CH 23974374	GBP	Instit 2	GBP 1,000,000
Class L _p	ISIN: LU1048876947 Telekurs: CH 23974478	EUR	Retail 1	-
Class L _{DP}	ISIN: LU1307225125 Telekurs: CH 29920711	EUR	Retail 1	-
Class N _p (CHF)	ISIN: LU1048877085 Telekurs: CH 23974479	CHF	Retail 1	-
Class R	ISIN: LU1048877325 Telekurs: CH 23977733	USD	RAM	20,000,000
Class RAM	ISIN: LU1048877598 Telekurs: CH 23977736	USD	RAM	-
Class RAM _c	ISIN: LU1149832179 Telekurs: CH 26229759	CHF	RAM	-
Class U _p (GBP)	ISIN: LU1048877838 Telekurs: CH 23977896	GBP	Retail 3	-
Class U _p (EUR)	ISIN: LU104887754 Telekurs: CH 23977871	EUR	Retail 3	-
Class X (EUR)	ISIN: LU1960244173 Telekurs: CH 46703258	EUR	Retail 4	-
Class XN (EUR)	ISIN: LU1960244256 Telekurs: CH 46703271	EUR	Retail 5	EUR 100
Class XB (EUR)	ISIN: LU2191842041	EUR	Retail 4	-

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Luxembourg SICAV
with multiple sub-funds

	Telekurs: CH 55671508			
Form of shares	>	<p>Shares are issued in registered form by recording the investor's name on the register of shareholders. Shares may be held and traded through a reputable clearing system with the exception of XB (EUR) share classes which are not eligible for a clearing system.</p> <p>Fractions of shares may be issued, up to one thousandth of a share.</p>		
Minimum initial subscription	>	<p>The SICAV's Board of Directors may at its sole discretion decide to accept all the subscription requests received on a given Valuation Day without applying the minimum initial subscription requirement.</p>		
Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	>	<p>Subscription, redemption and conversion requests received before 12:00 the day before a Valuation Day are accepted at the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the payment of fees indicated above in the sections "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER" and "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND".</p> <p>The shares will be issued or cancelled on the Luxembourg bank business day following the applicable Valuation Day.</p> <p>Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid in full no later than two bank business days following the Valuation Day.</p>		
Valuation day	>	<p>Each bank business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day").</p>		
Publication of the NAV	>	<p>At the registered office of the SICAV (with the exception of the R, RAM and RAMc classes).</p>		
Listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange	>	<p>The SICAV's Board of Directors may decide to list certain share classes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.</p>		

CONTACTS

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions	>	<p>UI EFA S.A Tel: +352 48 48 80 582 Fax: +352 48 65 61 8002</p>
Requesting documentation	>	<p>RAM Active Investments SA (Geneva) Tel: +41 58726 8700 Email: investor.relations@ram-ai.com Website: www.ram-ai.com</p>

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES

INVESTMENT POLICY

**Objective of
the sub-fund**

- > The main objective of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS - EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES sub-fund is to facilitate shareholders' access to the emerging or developing financial markets while seeking long-term capital appreciation.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the management style follows a systematic and disciplined selection and investment process.

**Investment
policy**

- > At least two thirds of the net assets of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS - EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES sub-fund shall be invested, without restrictions in terms of sector allocation, directly or indirectly through derivative instruments, in the shares of companies that have their registered office or that carry out the majority of their business or that are listed in an emerging or developing country, whether in Latin America, Asia (excluding Japan), Eastern Europe, the Middle East or Africa, or in the shares of holding companies with significant stakes in companies with their registered office in these areas.

Certain markets in these areas are currently not considered as regulated markets and investments in these markets, together with investments in unlisted securities, must not exceed 10% of the net assets.

Russia is one such unregulated market, with the exception of the Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS, which is considered to be a regulated Russian market on which direct investments may exceed 10% of the net assets.

The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES sub-fund may directly invest up to 20% of its net assets in Chinese A shares listed on markets in the People's Republic of China through China Connect.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the operating and supervision conditions of these markets may deviate from the standards that exist on the major international markets. Different types of risk may exist, such as risks linked to legislation, taxation and the currencies of each of these countries, as well as risks linked to investment restrictions, market volatility and low market liquidity and to the quality of the information available.

With the remaining third of the net assets, the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS - EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES sub-fund may also invest in shares of companies that have their registered office, or carry out the majority of their business in territories other than those referred to in the previous paragraph, or holding companies with significant stakes in companies that have their registered office in these other territories.

In compliance with point 5.1.e), the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS - EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS or other UCIs.

Within the legal limits, RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS - EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES may also use derivatives for the purpose of hedging or optimising the portfolio's exposure, in line with Section 5 g) "Eligible Investments" and respecting Section 6 "Investment Restrictions".

At least 51% of the net asset value of the sub-fund will be invested on the equity market and in equity securities issued by any company.

The expected proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is lower than 5%. Under normal market conditions, the maximum proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is 10%.

The sub-fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets, directly or through the use of derivatives, in securities issued by the US, UK, French or German governments, in accordance with point 3 of Section "6. Investment Restrictions".

The sub-fund may, on an ancillary basis, hold up to 20% of its net assets in cash (in sight deposit bank accounts), in accordance with section 5.3 "Eligible Investments" of the general part of the prospectus and up to 20% of its assets in deposits with credit institutions, money market instruments and money market funds in accordance with section 5.1 "Eligible Investments", for the purposes of investing or hedging derivative positions.

The sub-fund may temporarily hold up to 100% of its net assets in the liquid assets listed above for defensive purposes, if justified by exceptionally adverse market conditions.

**ESG
categorisation
of the sub-fund**

- > The sub-fund is categorised under Article 8 under the SFDR (EU Regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector).

Please refer to the sub-fund's Annex II - Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8 SFDR, in the "Annex" section of the prospectus, and/or consult the website www.ram-ai.com.

**Reference
currency**

- > USD

**Reference
index**

- > MSCI Daily TR Net Emerging Markets (NDUEEGF)

This index used is not intended to form a restrictive definition of the investment universe, but rather to enable investors to qualify the performance and risk profile that can be expected of the sub-fund at the time of subscription. The sub-fund's portfolio composition may differ significantly from that of the reference index.

This reference index is provided by the administrator MSCI Limited, which is included in the register referred to in Article 36 of the Benchmarks Regulation.

**Investment
horizon**

- > More than 5 years

The investment policy of the sub-fund is intended for investors who have an interest in the financial markets and who are seeking long-term capital gains. Investors must be willing to accept losses due to bond price and stock market fluctuations.

**Risk
management**

- > Commitment-based approach.

Risk factors

- > Investors are advised to read section 7 of this Prospectus, "Risks associated with an investment in the SICAV", for information about the potential risks

linked to an investment in this sub-fund, especially potential risks linked to investing on the China Connect.

Applicable Liquidity Management Tools

Swing Pricing, Anti-Dilution Levy, Redemption Suspensions, Redemption Gates

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND/OR INVESTMENT ADVISER

Manager > RAM Active Investments SA is a Swiss limited company (*société anonyme*) based in Geneva that specialises in managing investment funds. It has existed in its current legal form since 20 September 2006. RAM Active Investments SA operates under the supervision of FINMA, the federal financial markets regulator, in accordance with the Swiss federal act of 23 June 2006 on collective investment schemes (CISA).

FEEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER

Subscription fee > **For share classes in the RAM, RETAIL 1, RETAIL 2 and RETAIL 3 clusters**
 Maximum 2% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placing of the shares.
For share classes in the RETAIL 5, INSTIT 1 and INSTIT 2 clusters
 None

Subscription fee or CDSC > **For share classes in the RETAIL 4 cluster**
 Maximum 4% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares.

Redemption fee > None

Conversion fee > None

FEEES AND EXPENSES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND

Portfolio management fee and performance fee > The portfolio management fee varies by share class, is payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the share classes concerned for the quarter in question.

Share class	Codes	Currency	Cluster	Portfolio management fee (% per annum)	Performance fee
Class B	ISIN: LU0160155395 Telekurs: CH 1530813	USD	Retail 1	1.20%	No
Class BP	ISIN: LU0835720862 Telekurs: CH 19617399	USD	Retail 1	1.20%	No
Class B (SEK)	ISIN: LU0945360815 Telekurs: CH 21620320	SEK	Retail 1	1.20%	No
Class C _H	ISIN: LU3343306562 Telekurs: [TBC]	CHF	Retail 1	1.20%	No
Class J	ISIN: LU0424800539 Telekurs: CH 10078792	CHF	Retail 1	1.20%	No

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
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Class L	ISIN: LU0424800612 Telekurs: CH 10078787	EUR	Retail 1	1.20%	No
Class LP	ISIN: LU0835722215 Telekurs: CH 19617425	EUR	Retail 1	1.20%	No
Class F	ISIN: LU0424800372 Telekurs: CH 10121178	USD	Retail 2	1.60%	No
Class F _P (SEK)	ISIN: LU0945361110 Telekurs: CH 21620341	SEK	Retail 2	1.60%	No
Class O	ISIN: LU0704154706 Telekurs: CH 14219673	EUR	Retail 2	1.60%	No
Class O _P	ISIN: LU0835722488 Telekurs: CH 19617426	EUR	Retail 2	1.60%	No
Class P	ISIN: LU0704154961 Telekurs: CH 14219674	CHF	Retail 2	1.60%	No
Class U _P	ISIN: LU0935265628 Telekurs: CH 21473690	USD	Retail 3	0.88%	No
Class U _P (EUR)	ISIN: LU0935266196 Telekurs: CH 21473708	EUR	Retail 3	0.88%	No
Class U _P (CHF)	ISIN: LU0935266352 Telekurs: CH 21473718	CHF	Retail 3	0.88%	No
Class U _H (CHF)	ISIN: LU3343306646 Telekurs: [TBC]	CHF	Retail 3	0.88%	No
Class U (GBP)	ISIN: LU0935266519 Telekurs: CH 21473719	GBP	Retail 3	0.88%	No
Class X (EUR)	ISIN: LU1960244504 Telekurs: CH 46703237	EUR	Retail 4	1.76%	No
Class XB (EUR)	ISIN: LU2191842124 Telekurs: CH 55672739	EUR	Retail 4	1.76%*	No
Class XN (EUR)	ISIN: LU1960244686 Telekurs: CH 46703245	EUR	Retail 5	1.92%	No
Class PI	ISIN: LU1433244511 Telekurs: CH 32891401	USD	Instit 1	0.80%*	No
Class PI (CHF)	ISIN: LU1433244602 Telekurs: CH 32891403	CHF	Instit 1	0.80%*	No
Class PI (EUR)	ISIN: LU1433244867 Telekurs: CH 32891406	EUR	Instit 1	0.80%*	No
Class PI _D (EUR)	ISIN: LU3030263712	EUR	Instit 1	0.80%*	No
Class I:	ISIN: LU0704154292 Telekurs: CH 14219622	USD	Instit 2	0.80%	No
Class I _H	ISIN: LU3343306729 Telekurs: [TBC]	CHF	Instit 2	0.80%	No
Class I _P	ISIN: LU0704154458 Telekurs: CH 14219625	USD	Instit 2	0.80%	No
Class IP (CHF)	ISIN: LU0835721670 Telekurs: CH 19617405	CHF	Instit 2	0.80%	No
Class IP (EUR)	ISIN: LU0835721324 Telekurs: CH 19617402	EUR	Instit 2	0.80%	No
Class IP (GBP)	ISIN: LU0935264738 Telekurs: CH21473678	GBP	Instit 2	0.80%	No
Class R	ISIN: LU0835723023 Telekurs: CH 19617615	USD	RAM	2.50%*	No

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Luxembourg SICAV
with multiple sub-funds

Class RAM	ISIN: LU0835723452 Telekurs: CH 19617619	USD	RAM	2.50%*	No
Class RAMC	ISIN: LU1149832336 Telekurs: CH 26230421	CHF	RAM	2.50%*	No

*Maximum

- Custodian fee (excluding transaction costs and correspondents' fees)** > Max. 0.13% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum of EUR 15,000 payable per annum.
- Other management company fees and Central Administration fees** > Max. 1% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum not exceeding EUR 120,000 payable per annum.
- Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC (payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares)** > For the XB (EUR) share classes: 1.00% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the share class concerned.
For the other share classes: no Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC.
- Other fees and expenses** > The sub-fund shall also pay other operating expenses, as described in Article 31 of the SICAV's articles of association.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

- Share classes offered for subscription** > The SICAV's Board of Directors may at its sole discretion decide to accept all the subscription requests received on a given Valuation Day without applying the minimum initial subscription requirement.

Share class	Code(s)	Currency	Cluster	Minimum initial subscription
Class B	ISIN: LU0160155395 Telekurs: CH 1530813	USD	Retail 1	USD 2,500
Class B _p	ISIN: LU0835720862 Telekurs: CH 19617399	USD	Retail 1	USD 2,500
Class B (SEK)	ISIN: LU0945360815 Telekurs: CH 21620320	SEK	Retail 1	USD 2,500
Class C _H	[TBC]	CHF	Retail 1	CHF 2,500
Class J	ISIN: LU0424800539 Telekurs: CH 10078792	CHF	Retail 1	CHF 2,500
Class L	ISIN: LU0424800612 Telekurs: CH 10078787	EUR	Retail 1	EUR 2,500
Class L _p	ISIN: LU0835722215	EUR	Retail 1	EUR 2,500

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Luxembourg SICAV
with multiple sub-funds

	Telekurs: CH 19617425			
Class F	ISIN: LU0424800372 Telekurs: CH 10121178	USD	Retail 2	-
Class F _P (SEK)	ISIN: LU0945361110 Telekurs: CH 21620341	SEK	Retail 2	-
Class O	ISIN: LU0704154706 Telekurs: CH 14219673	EUR	Retail 2	-
Class O _P	ISIN: LU0835722488 Telekurs: CH 19617426	EUR	Retail 2	-
Class P	ISIN: LU0704154961 Telekurs: CH 14219674	CHF	Retail 2	-
Class U _P	ISIN: LU0935265628 Telekurs: CH 21473690	USD	Retail 3	-
Class U _P (EUR)	ISIN: LU0935266196 Telekurs: CH 21473708	EUR	Retail 3	-
Class U _P (CHF)	ISIN: LU0935266352 Telekurs: CH 21473718	CHF	Retail 3	-
Class U _H (CHF)	[TBC]	CHF	Retail 3	
Class U (GBP)	ISIN: LU0935266519 Telekurs: CH 21473719	GBP	Retail 3	-
Class X (EUR)	ISIN: LU1960244504 Telekurs: CH 46703237	EUR	Retail 4	-
Class XN (EUR)	ISIN: LU1960244686 Telekurs: CH 46703245	EUR	Retail 5	EUR 100
Class XB (EUR)	ISIN: LU2191842124 Telekurs: CH 55672739	EUR	Retail 4	-
Class PI	ISIN: LU1433244511 Telekurs: CH 32891401	USD	Instit 1	USD 20,000,000
Class PI (CHF)	ISIN: LU1433244602 Telekurs: CH 32891403	CHF	Instit 1	CHF 20,000,000
Class PI (EUR)	ISIN: LU1433244867 Telekurs: CH 32891406	EUR	Instit 1	EUR 20,000,000
Class PI _D (EUR)	ISIN: LU3030263712	EUR	Instit 1	EUR 20,000,000
Class I	ISIN: LU0704154292 Telekurs: CH 14219622	USD	Instit 2	USD 1,000,000
Class I _H (CHF)	[TBC]	CHF	Instit 2	CHF 1,000,000
Class I _P (EUR)	ISIN: LU0835721324 Telekurs: CH 19617402	EUR	Instit 2	EUR 1,000,000
Class I _P (CHF)	ISIN: LU0835721670 Telekurs: CH 19617405	CHF	Instit 2	CHF 1,000,000
Class I _P	ISIN: LU0704154458 Telekurs: CH 14219625	USD	Instit 2	USD 1,000,000
Class I _P (GBP)	ISIN: LU0935264738 Telekurs: CH21473678	GBP	Instit 2	GBP 1,000,000
Class R	ISIN: LU0835723023 Telekurs: CH 19617615	USD	RAM	-
Class RAM	ISIN: LU0835723452 Telekurs: CH 19617619	USD	RAM	-
Class RAM _C	ISIN: LU1149832336 Telekurs: CH 26230421	CHF	RAM	-

- Form of shares** > Shares are issued in registered form by recording the investor's name on the register of shareholders. Shares may be held and traded through a reputable clearing system with the exception of XB (EUR) share classes which are not eligible for a clearing system.
- Fractions of shares may be issued, up to one thousandth of a share.
- Minimum initial subscription** > The SICAV's Board of Directors may at its sole discretion decide to accept all the subscription requests received on a given Valuation Day without applying the minimum initial subscription requirement.
- Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions** > Subscription, redemption and conversion requests received before 12:00 the day before a Valuation Day are accepted at the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the payment of fees indicated above in the sections "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER" and "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND".
- The shares will be issued or cancelled on the Luxembourg bank business day following the applicable Valuation Day.
- Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid in full no later than two bank business days following the Valuation Day.
- Valuation day** > Each bank business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day").
- Publication of the NAV** > At the registered office of the SICAV (with the exception of the R, RAM and RAMc classes).
- Listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange** > The SICAV's Board of Directors may decide to list certain share classes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

CONTACTS

- Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions** > UI EFA S.A
Tel: +352 48 48 80 582
Fax: +352 48 65 61 8002
- Requesting documentation** > RAM Active Investments SA (Geneva)
Tel: +41 58726 8700
Email: investor.relations@ram-ai.com
Website: www.ram-ai.com

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY

INVESTMENT POLICY

Objective of the sub-fund > The investment objective of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund is to seek capital growth in the medium to long term via a diversified portfolio with long/short exposure to equity or equity indices, directly or indirectly through the use of derivative instruments, while seeking to limit exposure to the directional risk of the equity markets through the use of hedging strategies.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the management style follows a systematic and disciplined selection and investment process.

Investment policy > The majority of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund shall be invested, without sector limitation, directly or indirectly through derivative instruments, in the shares or stock market indices of companies that have their registered office, carry out the majority of their business, or as a holding company hold significant stakes in companies that have their registered office in a Member State of the European Union, Iceland, the United Kingdom, Switzerland or Norway.

The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund may have exposure, directly or via derivatives, to equity volatility indices for hedging or opportunistic purposes, which represents more than the majority of its assets under management. The Investment Manager does not expect these investments to exceed 40% of the sub-fund's total exposure under normal market conditions, be it directly or via derivatives.

The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund's long exposure to the equity markets may vary between 50% and 175% as and when opportunities arise, depending on the in-house indicators based on fundamentals and statistics. Depending on market performance, long exposure may temporarily exceed 175%.

The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund's short exposure to the equity markets may vary between 0% and 175%, as and when opportunities arise, depending on the in-house indicators based on fundamentals and performance. Depending on market performance, short exposure may temporarily exceed 175%.

The sub-fund aims for an average beta of close to zero, given that the beta of long and short portfolios diverges according to their composition and investment strategies; the exposure levels of long and short portfolios will not be the same but will be the result of risk optimisation.

The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund may also invest in shares of companies that have their registered office, or carry out the majority of their business, in OECD countries other than those referred to in the first paragraph above, or holding companies with significant stakes in companies that have their registered office in these other OECD countries.

The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS or other UCIs.

The fund managers may carry out the following types of transactions, within the legal limits:

- Taking long positions on the equity markets;
- Investments in derivatives traded on eurozone, regulated or over-the-counter markets. Use of derivatives for the purpose of hedging or optimising the portfolio's exposure, in line with Section 5 g) "Eligible Investments" and respecting Section 6 "Investment Restrictions".

At least 51% of the net asset value of the sub-fund will be invested on the equity market and in equity securities issued by any company.

The expected proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is lower than 10%. Under normal market conditions, the maximum proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is 20%.

The sub-fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets, directly or through the use of derivatives, in securities issued by the US, UK, French or German governments, in accordance with point 3 of Section "6. Investment Restrictions".

The sub-fund may, on an ancillary basis, hold up to 20% of its net assets in cash (in sight deposit bank accounts), in accordance with section 5.3 "Eligible Investments" of the general part of the prospectus and up to one third of its assets in deposits with credit institutions, money market instruments and money market funds in accordance with Section 5.1 "Eligible Investments", for the purposes of investing or hedging derivative positions.

The sub-fund may temporarily hold up to 100% of its net assets in the liquid assets listed above for defensive purposes, if justified by exceptionally adverse market conditions.

ESG categorisation of the sub-fund

- > The sub-fund is categorised under Article 8 under the SFDR (EU Regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector).
Please refer to the sub-fund's Annex II - Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8 SFDR, in the "Annex" section of the prospectus, and/or consult the website www.ram-ai.com.

Reference currency

- > EUR

Investment horizon

- > More than 3 years
The investment policy of the sub-fund is intended for investors who have an interest in the financial markets and who are seeking medium/long-term capital gains. Investors must be willing to accept losses due to bond price and stock market fluctuations.

Risk management

- > Absolute value-at-risk approach

Expected leverage

- > The expected level of leverage of the sub-fund, resulting from the sum of the notional amounts of all derivatives in the portfolio, is 250%. The expected level of leverage may fluctuate depending on market circumstances and may be exceeded from time to time, for example during periods of low market volatility.

Risk factors

- > Investors are advised to read section 7 of this Prospectus, "Risks associated with an investment in the SICAV", for information about the potential risks linked to an investment in this sub-fund.

Given that the sub-fund makes frequent use of derivative financial instruments and/or uses more complex strategies and instruments, an internal Value-at-Risk model aims to quantify the maximum potential loss that may be generated by the portfolio in normal market conditions. Stress tests are also carried out.

The attention of investors is drawn to the fact that they may not recover the total value of their invested capital.

The sub-fund's net asset value will depend mainly on direct and indirect equity market fluctuations and on risks such as:

- General investment risk

All stocks present the risk of losing all the capital invested. Many unforeseeable events such as legislative and regulatory changes or international economic and political developments could cause significant market swings that could have an unfavourable effect on the sub-fund's investments and on the sub-fund itself. There is no guarantee that the sub-fund will not incur significant losses.

- Derivatives

Investors are reminded that:

- The acquisition of derivatives entails risks that may have a negative impact on performance;
- Warrants, a form of financial derivative, present an above-average level of economic risk as a result of their higher volatility.

The portfolio's overall risk is monitored daily. It integrates the following elements:

Two 20-day Value-at-Risk ("VaR") calculations with a 99% confidence interval are conducted using the Monte Carlo simulation method. The VaR limit is set at 20%.

A daily "dirty back-testing" procedure for the VaR model using the Monte Carlo simulation (with point-in-time values) has been put in place to validate the model. If the portfolio exceeds the daily VaR with a 99% confidence level, this is explained and analysed.

Stress tests are calculated for one day, one week (five days) and ten days to supplement the VaR calculation mechanism and verify the resilience of the portfolio in extreme phases of market stress (tail events).

The regulatory counterparty, concentration and coverage risks are also controlled on a daily basis.

If the regulatory and risk limits are exceeded, risk reduction and correction measures are implemented on the portfolio.

**Applicable
Liquidity
Management
Tools**

Swing Pricing, Anti-Dilution Levy, Redemption Suspensions, Redemption Gates

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND/OR INVESTMENT ADVISER

Manager

- > RAM Active Investments SA is a Swiss limited company (*société anonyme*) based in Geneva that specialises in managing investment funds. It has existed in its current legal form since 20 September 2006. RAM Active Investments SA operates under the supervision of FINMA, the federal financial markets regulator, in accordance with the Swiss federal act of 23 June 2006 on collective investment schemes (CISA).

FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER

- Subscription fee** > **For share classes in the RAM, RETAIL 1 and RETAIL 3 clusters**
Maximum 2% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placing of the shares.
- For share classes in the RETAIL 5, INSTIT 1 and INSTIT 2 clusters**
None
- Subscription fee or CDSC** **For share classes in the RETAIL 4 cluster**
Maximum 4% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares.
- Redemption fee** > None
- Conversion fee** > None

FEES AND EXPENSES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND

- Portfolio management fee and performance fee** > The portfolio management fee varies by share class, is payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the share classes concerned for the quarter in question.

Share class	Codes	Currency	Cluster	Portfolio management fee (% per annum)	Performance fee (the calculation method is described below)
Class B	ISIN: LU0705071453 Telekurs: CH 14249061	EUR	Retail 1	1.60%	20%
Class C _H	ISIN: LU0705071537 Telekurs: CH 14249086	CHF	Retail 1	1.60%	20%
Class D _H	ISIN: LU0705071610 Telekurs: CH 14249090	USD	Retail 1	1.60%	20%
Class B _H (SEK)	ISIN: LU0945362274 Telekurs: CH 21621242	SEK	Retail 1	1.60%	20%
Class U _H (GBP)	ISIN: LU0935266949 Telekurs: CH 21473344	GBP	Retail 3	1.28%	20%
Class U	ISIN: LU0935266782 Telekurs: CH 21473338	EUR	Retail 3	1.28%	20%
Class X	ISIN: LU1960244843 Telekurs: CH 46703249	EUR	Retail 4	1.60%	15%
Class XN	ISIN: LU1960244926 Telekurs: CH 46703270	EUR	Retail 5	1.76%	15%
Class XB	ISIN: LU2191842710 Telekurs: CH 55664218	EUR	Retail 4	1.60%*	15%
Class PI	ISIN: LU1149832682 Telekurs: CH 26230784	EUR	Instit 1	0.96%	15%
Class PI _H (USD)	ISIN: LU1433244784 Telekurs: CH 32891417	USD	Instit 1	0.96%	15%
Class PI _H (CHF)	ISIN: LU1307226016 Telekurs: CH 29922643	CHF	Instit 1	0.96%	15%
Class I	ISIN: LU0705071701 Telekurs: CH 14249094	EUR	Instit 2	1.20%	20%
Class I _H	ISIN: LU0705071883 Telekurs: CH 14249096	CHF	Instit 2	1.20%	20%

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Luxembourg SICAV
with multiple sub-funds

(CHF)					
Class I _H (USD)	ISIN: LU0705071966 Telekurs: CH 14249101	USD	Instit 2	1.20%	20%
Class R	ISIN: LU0705072006 Telekurs: CH 14249118	EUR	RAM	0%	No
Class RAM	ISIN: LU0835723700 Telekurs: CH 19617625	EUR	RAM	2.50%*	No
Class RAM _{CH}	ISIN: LU1149832765 Telekurs: CH 26230827	CHF	RAM	2.50%*	No

* Maximum.

Performance fee

> For the B, C_H, D_H, B_H (SEK), I, I_H (CHF), I_H (USD), U and U_H (GBP) share classes:

The performance fee is accrued on each NAV calculation day and payable at the end of each financial year ("period"). It is calculated as follows:

1. For each period during which the sub-fund's performance is positive, a fee of 20% of the performance calculated using the net assets of the day before the performance fee deduction is due, under the conditions set out in paragraph 3. A provision shall be made for this performance fee on each Valuation Day. If the NAV per share falls during the calculation period, the provisions made for the performance fee shall be reduced as a result. If these provisions reach zero, no performance fee shall be payable.
2. The performance of the sub-fund, for each share class considered, is equal to the difference between the NAV per share at the end of the period in question ("Final NAV") (net of fees except for the performance fee if applicable) and that at the end of the previous period ("Initial NAV") (net of fees and including any performance fee), expressed as a percentage (the "Performance"). For the first period for which this performance fee is applicable, the initial NAV is equal to the initial subscription price of the share class in question.
3. The performance fee is due if (1) the performance is positive over the period and (2) the final NAV is higher than the (historic) NAV when the last performance fee was due (the "High Water Mark"). Unless there is a significant change in investment objective and/or policy, the High Water Mark will not be reset.

Performance Fee = Max (Min (Final NAV / Initial NAV – 1; Final NAV / High Water Mark – 1); 0) x 20% x net assets before deduction of the performance fee.

4. Investors are reminded that the performance fee is subject to the principle of crystallisation. When a share redemption is performed on a date other than that of a performance fee payment where a performance fee provision has been made, the performance fee amount attributable to the redeemed shares shall be considered to have been retained by the Investment Manager and shall be paid at the end of the period in question. In the event of a subscription, the performance fee calculation is adjusted to prevent this subscription affecting the performance fee provision amount. The outperformance of the NAV per share relative to the hurdle rate until the subscription date is not taken into account in the performance fee calculation for the purposes of this adjustment. The provision made for the performance fee shall be reduced by 20% of the outperformance recorded on the Valuation Day on which the subscriptions were deducted, multiplied by the number of shares subscribed.

For the X, XB, XN, PI, PI_H (USD) and PI_H (CHF) share classes:

The performance fee is accrued on each NAV calculation day and payable at the end of each financial year ("period"). It is calculated as follows:

1. For each period during which the sub-fund's performance is positive, a fee of 15% of the performance calculated using the net assets of the day before the performance fee deduction is due, under the conditions set out in paragraph 3. A provision shall be made for this performance fee on each Valuation Day. If the NAV per share falls during the calculation period, the provisions made for the performance fee shall

be reduced as a result. If these provisions reach zero, no performance fee shall be payable.

2. The performance of the sub-fund, for each share class considered, is equal to the difference between the NAV per share at the end of the period in question (“Final NAV”) (net of fees except for the performance fee if applicable) and that at the end of the previous period (“Initial NAV”) (net of fees and including any performance fee), expressed as a percentage (the “Performance”). For the first period for which this performance fee is applicable, the initial NAV is equal to the initial subscription price of the share class in question.

3. The performance fee is due if (1) the performance is positive over the period and (2) the final NAV is higher than the (historic) NAV when the last performance fee was due (the “High Water Mark”). Unless there is a significant change in investment objective and/or policy, the High Water Mark will not be reset.

$$\text{Performance Fee} = \text{Max} (\text{Min} (\text{Final NAV} / \text{Initial NAV} - 1; \text{Final NAV} / \text{High Water Mark} - 1); 0) \times 15\% \times \text{net assets before deduction of the performance fee.}$$

4. Investors are reminded that the performance fee is subject to the principle of crystallisation. When a share redemption is performed on a date other than that of a performance fee payment where a performance fee provision has been made, the performance fee amount attributable to the redeemed shares shall be considered to have been retained by the Investment Manager and shall be paid at the end of the period in question. In the event of a subscription, the performance fee calculation is adjusted to prevent this subscription affecting the performance fee provision amount. The outperformance of the NAV per share relative to the hurdle rate until the subscription date is not taken into account in the performance fee calculation for the purposes of this adjustment. The provision made for the performance fee shall be reduced by 15% of the outperformance recorded on the Valuation Day on which the subscriptions were deducted, multiplied by the number of shares subscribed.

Performance fee – examples of scenarios

Period	NAV at end of period	High Water Mark	Performance (> HWM)	Performance fee to be paid (e.g. with a fee of 15%):	Net NAV at end of period
1	110	100.00	10.00%	$(110-100)/100 \times 15\% = 1.5$	108.50
2	100	108.50	0.00%	0	100.00
3	108	108.50	0.00%	0	108.00
4	109.5	108.50	0.92%	$(109.5-108.50)/108.50 \times 15\% = 0.14$	109.36
5	131.4	109.36	20.15%	$(131.4-109.36)/109.36 \times 15\% = 3.02$	128.38
6	150	128.38	16.84%	$(150-128.38)/128.38 \times 15\% = 2.53$	147.47

Custodian fee (excluding transaction costs and correspondents' fees)

> Max. 0.13% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum of EUR 15,000 payable per annum.

- Other management company fees and Central Administration fees** > Max. 1% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum not exceeding EUR 50,000 payable per annum.
- Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC (payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares)** > For the XB share classes: 1.00% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the share class concerned.
For the other share classes: no Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC.
- Other fees and expenses** > The sub-fund shall also pay other operating expenses, as described in Article 31 of the SICAV's articles of association.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

- Share classes offered for subscription** > The SICAV's Board of Directors may at its sole discretion decide to accept all the subscription requests received on a given Valuation Day without applying the minimum initial subscription requirement.

<i>Share class</i>	<i>Code(s)</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Minimum initial subscription</i>
Class B	ISIN: LU0705071453 Telekurs: CH 14249061	EUR	Retail 1	-
Class C _H	ISIN: LU0705071537 Telekurs: CH 14249086	CHF	Retail 1	-
Class D _H	ISIN: LU0705071610 Telekurs: CH 14249090	USD	Retail 1	-
Class B _H (SEK)	ISIN: LU0945362274 Telekurs: CH 21621242	SEK	Retail 1	-
Class U	ISIN: LU0935266782 Telekurs: CH 21473338	EUR	Retail 3	-
Class U _H (GBP)	ISIN: LU0935266949 Telekurs: CH 21473344	GBP	Retail 3	-
Class X	ISIN: LU1960244843 Telekurs: CH 46703249	EUR	Retail 4	-
Class XN	ISIN: LU1960244926 Telekurs: CH 46703270	EUR	Retail 5	EUR 100
Class XB	ISIN: LU2191842710 Telekurs: CH 55664218	EUR	Retail 4	-
Class PI	ISIN: LU1149832682 Telekurs: CH 26230784	EUR	Instit 1	EUR 20,000,000
Class PI _H (USD)	ISIN: LU1433244784 Telekurs: CH 32891417	USD	Instit 1	USD 20,000,000
Class PI _H (CHF)	ISIN: LU1307226016 Telekurs: CH 29922643	CHF	Instit 1	CHF 20,000,000
Class I	ISIN: LU0705071701 Telekurs: CH 14249094	EUR	Instit 2	EUR 1,000,000
Class I _H (CHF)	ISIN: LU0705071883 Telekurs: CH 14249096	CHF	Instit 2	CHF 1,000,000
Class I _H (USD)	ISIN: LU0705071966 Telekurs: CH 14249101	USD	Instit 2	USD 1,000,000
Class R	ISIN: LU0705072006 Telekurs: CH 14249118	EUR	RAM	-
Class RAM	ISIN: LU0835723700 Telekurs: CH 19617625	EUR	RAM	-
Class RAM _{CH}	ISIN: LU1149832765 Telekurs: CH 26230827	CHF	RAM	-

- Form of shares** > Shares are issued in registered form by recording the investor's name on the register of shareholders. Shares may be held and traded through a reputable clearing system with the exception of class XB shares which are not eligible for a clearing system.

Fractions of shares may be issued, up to one thousandth of a share.

- Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions** > Subscription, redemption and conversion requests received before noon the day before a Valuation Day are accepted at the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the payment of fees indicated above in the sections "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER" and "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND".

The shares will be issued or cancelled on the Luxembourg bank business day following the applicable Valuation Day.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid in full no later than two bank business days following the Valuation Day.

- Valuation day** > Each bank business day in Luxembourg (“Valuation Day”).
- Publication of the NAV** > At the registered office of the SICAV (with the exception of the R, RAM and RAM_{CH} classes).
- Listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange** > The SICAV's Board of Directors may decide to list certain share classes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

CONTACTS

- Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions** > UI EFA S.A.
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RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY

INVESTMENT POLICY

- Objective of the sub-fund** > The investment objective of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund is to seek capital growth in the medium to long term via a diversified portfolio with long/short exposure to equity or equity indices, directly or indirectly through the use of derivative instruments or indices, while seeking to limit exposure to the directional risk of the equity markets through the use of hedging strategies.
- Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the management style follows a systematic and disciplined selection and investment process.
- Investment policy** > The majority of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund is invested, without restrictions in terms of sector or regional allocation, directly or indirectly through derivative instruments, in company shares or in stock market indices.
- The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund may directly invest up to 20% of its net assets in China A-shares listed on markets in the People's Republic of China through the China Connect.
- The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund may have exposure, directly or via derivatives, to equity volatility indices for hedging or opportunistic purposes, which represents more than the majority of its assets under management. The Investment Manager does not expect these investments to exceed 40% of the sub-fund's total exposure under normal market conditions, be it directly or via derivatives.
- The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund's long exposure to the equity markets may range from 50% to 175% as and when opportunities arise, depending on the in-house indicators based on fundamentals and statistics. Depending on market performance, long exposure may temporarily exceed 175%.
- The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund's short exposure to the equity markets may vary between 0% and 175%, as and when opportunities arise, depending on the in-house indicators based on fundamentals and performance. Depending on market performance, short exposure may temporarily exceed 175%.
- The sub-fund aims for an average beta of close to zero, given that the beta of long and short portfolios diverges according to their composition and investment strategies; the exposure levels of long and short portfolios will not be the same but will be the result of risk optimisation.
- The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS or other UCIs.
- The fund managers may carry out the following types of transactions, within the regulatory limits:
- Taking long positions on the equity markets;
 - Investments in derivatives traded on regulated or over-the-counter markets: Use of derivatives for the purpose of hedging or optimising the portfolio's exposure, in line with Section 5 g) "Eligible Investments" and respecting Section 6 "Investment Restrictions".

At least 51% of the net asset value of the sub-fund will be invested on the equity market and in equity securities issued by any company.

The expected proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is lower than 10%. Under normal market conditions, the maximum proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is 20%.

The sub-fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets, directly or through the use of derivatives, in securities issued by the US, UK, French or German governments, in accordance with point 3 of Section “6. Investment Restrictions”.

The sub-fund may, on an ancillary basis, hold up to 20% of its net assets in cash (in sight deposit bank accounts), in accordance with section 5.3 “Eligible Investments” of the general part of the prospectus and up to one third of its assets in deposits with credit institutions, money market instruments and money market funds in accordance with Section 5.1 “Eligible Investments”, for the purposes of investing or hedging derivative positions.

The sub-fund may temporarily hold up to 100% of its net assets in the liquid assets listed above for defensive purposes, if justified by exceptionally adverse market conditions.

**ESG
categorisation of
the sub-fund**

> The sub-fund is categorised under Article 8 under the SFDR (EU Regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector).

Please refer to the sub-fund’s Annex II - Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8 SFDR, in the “Annex” section of the prospectus, and/or consult the website www.ram-ai.com.

**Reference
currency**

> USD

**Investment
horizon**

> 3 to 5 years

The investment policy of the sub-fund is intended for investors who have an interest in the financial markets and who are seeking medium/long-term capital gains. Investors must be willing to accept losses due to bond price and stock market fluctuations.

**Risk
management**

> Absolute value-at-risk approach

**Expected
leverage**

> The expected level of leverage of the sub-fund, resulting from the sum of the notional amounts of all derivatives in the portfolio, is 250%. The expected level of leverage may fluctuate depending on market circumstances and may be exceeded from time to time, for example during periods of low market volatility.

Risk factors

> Investors are advised to read section 7 of this Prospectus, “Risks associated with an investment in the SICAV”, for information about the potential risks linked to an investment in this sub-fund.

Given that the sub-fund makes frequent use of derivative financial instruments and/or uses more complex strategies and instruments, an internal Value-at-Risk model aims to quantify the maximum potential loss that may be generated by the portfolio in normal market conditions. Stress tests are also carried out.

The attention of investors is drawn to the fact that they may not recover the total value of their invested capital.

The sub-fund’s net asset value will depend mainly on direct and indirect equity market fluctuations and on risks such as:

- General investment risk

All stocks present the risk of losing all the capital invested. Many unforeseeable events such as legislative and regulatory changes or international economic and political developments could cause significant market swings that could have an unfavourable effect on the sub-fund's investments and on the sub-fund itself. There is no guarantee that the sub-fund will not incur significant losses.

- Emerging market and developing market risk

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the operating and supervision conditions of these markets may deviate from the standards that exist on the major international markets. Different types of risk may exist, such as risks linked to legislation, taxation and the currencies of each of these countries, as well as risks linked to investment restrictions, market volatility and low market liquidity and to the quality of the information available.

- Derivatives

Investors are reminded that:

- The acquisition of derivatives entails risks that may have a negative impact on performance;
- Warrants, a form of financial derivative, present an above-average level of economic risk as a result of their higher volatility.

The portfolio's overall risk is monitored daily. It integrates the following elements:

Two 20-day Value-at-Risk ("VaR") calculations with a 99% confidence interval are conducted using the Monte Carlo simulation method. The VaR limit is set at 20%.

A daily "dirty back-testing" procedure for the VaR model using the Monte Carlo simulation (with point-in-time values) has been put in place to validate the model. If the portfolio exceeds the daily VaR with a 99% confidence level, this is explained and analysed.

Stress tests are calculated for one day, one week (five days) and ten days to supplement the VaR calculation mechanism and verify the resilience of the portfolio in extreme phases of market stress (tail events).

The regulatory counterparty, concentration and coverage risks are also controlled on a daily basis.

If the regulatory and risk limits are exceeded, risk reduction and correction measures are implemented on the portfolio.

**Applicable
Liquidity
Management
Tools**

Swing Pricing, Anti-Dilution Levy, Redemption Suspensions, Redemption Gates

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND/OR INVESTMENT ADVISER

Manager

- > RAM Active Investments SA is a Swiss limited company (*société anonyme*) based in Geneva that specialises in managing investment funds. It has existed in its current legal form since 20 September 2006. RAM Active Investments SA operates under the supervision of FINMA, the federal financial markets regulator, in accordance with the Swiss federal act of 23 June 2006 on collective investment schemes (CISA).

FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER

- Subscription fee** > **For share classes in the RAM, RETAIL 1 and RETAIL 3 clusters**
- Maximum 2% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placing of the shares.
- For share classes in the RETAIL 5 and, INSTIT 1 clusters**
- None
- Subscription fee or CDSC** **For share classes in the RETAIL 4 cluster**
- Maximum 4% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares.
- Redemption fee** > None
- Conversion fee** > None

FEES AND EXPENSES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND

- Portfolio management fee and performance fee** > The portfolio management fee varies by share class, is payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the share classes concerned for the quarter in question.

Share class	Codes	Currency	Cluster	Portfolio management fee (% per annum)	Performance fee (the calculation method is described below)
Class B	ISIN: LU1520758985 Telekurs: CH 34526048	USD	Retail 1	1.60%	15%
Class C _H	ISIN: LU1520759017 Telekurs: CH 34526145	CHF	Retail 1	1.60%	15%
Class E _H	ISIN: LU1520759108 Telekurs: CH 34526146	EUR	Retail 1	1.60%	15%
Class U _H (GBP)	ISIN: LU1520763399 Telekurs: CH 34526164	GBP	Retail 3	1.28%	15%
Class X	ISIN: LU1960245733 Telekurs: CH 46705232	USD	Retail 4	1.60%	15%
Class X _H (EUR)	ISIN: LU1960245816 Telekurs: CH 46705236	EUR	Retail 4	1.60%	15%
Class XB	ISIN: LU2713906969 Telekurs: CH 130623678	USD	Retail 4	1.28%	15%
Class XB _H (EUR)	ISIN: LU2713907009 Telekurs: CH 130623709	EUR	Retail 4	1.28%	15%
Class XN	ISIN: LU1960245907 Telekurs: CH 46703330	USD	Retail 5	1.76%	15%
Class XN _H (EUR)	ISIN: LU1960246038 Telekurs: CH 46703334	EUR	Retail 5	1.76%	15%
Class PI	ISIN: LU1520759363 Telekurs: CH 34526148	USD	Instit 1	0.80%	15%
Class PI _H (CHF)	ISIN: LU1520759447 Telekurs: CH 34526149	CHF	Instit 1	0.80%	15%

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Luxembourg SICAV
with multiple sub-funds

Class PI _H (GBP)	ISIN: LU1520759793 Telekurs: CH 34526150	GBP	Instit 1	0.80%	15%
Class PI _H (EUR)	ISIN: LU1520761930 Telekurs: CH 34526152	EUR	Instit 1	0.80%	15%
Class R	ISIN: LU1520762748 Telekurs: CH 34526160	USD	RAM	2.50%*	No
Class RAM	ISIN: LU1520762821 Telekurs: CH 34526161	USD	RAM	2.50%*	No
Class RAM _{CH}	ISIN: LU1520763043 Telekurs: CH 34526162	CHF	RAM	2.50%*	No

*Maximum

Performance fee > **For the B, C_H, E_H, X, XN, X_H (EUR), XN_H (EUR), XB, XB_H (EUR), U_H (GBP), PI, PI_H (EUR), PI_H (CHF) and PI_H (GBP) share classes:**

The performance fee is accrued on each NAV calculation day and payable at the end of each financial year ("period"). It is calculated as follows:

1. For each period during which the sub-fund's performance is positive, a fee of 15% of the performance calculated using the net assets of the day before the performance fee deduction is due, under the conditions set out in paragraph 3. A provision shall be made for this performance fee on each Valuation Day. If the NAV per share falls during the calculation period, the provisions made for the performance fee shall be reduced as a result. If these provisions reach zero, no performance fee shall be payable.
2. The performance of the sub-fund, for each share class considered, is equal to the difference between the NAV per share at the end of the period in question ("Final NAV") (net of fees except for the performance fee if applicable) and that at the end of the previous period ("Initial NAV") (net of fees and including any performance fee), expressed as a percentage (the "Performance"). For the first period for which this performance fee is applicable, the initial NAV is equal to the initial subscription price of the share class in question.
3. The performance fee is due if (1) the performance is positive over the period and (2) the final NAV is higher than the (historic) NAV when the last performance fee was due (the "High Water Mark"). Unless there is a significant change in investment objective and/or policy, the High Water Mark will not be reset.

Performance Fee = Max (Min (Final NAV / Initial NAV – 1; Final NAV / High Water Mark – 1); 0) x 15% x net assets before deduction of the performance fee.

4. Investors are reminded that the performance fee is subject to the principle of crystallisation. When a share redemption is performed on a date other than that of a performance fee payment where a performance fee provision has been made, the performance fee amount attributable to the redeemed shares shall be considered to have been retained by the Investment Manager and shall be paid at the end of the period in question. In the event of a subscription, the performance fee calculation is adjusted to prevent this subscription affecting the performance fee provision amount. The outperformance of the NAV per share relative to the hurdle rate until the subscription date is not taken into account in the performance fee calculation for the purposes of this

adjustment. The provision made for the performance fee shall be reduced by 15% of the outperformance recorded on the Valuation Day on which the subscriptions were deducted, multiplied by the number of shares subscribed.

Performance fee – examples of scenarios

Period	NAV at end of period	High Water Mark	Performance (> HWM)	Performance fee to be paid (e.g. with a fee of 15%):	Net NAV at end of period
1	110	100.00	10.00%	$(110-100)/100 \times 15\% = 1.5$	108.50
2	100	108.50	0.00%	0	100.00
3	108	108.50	0.00%	0	108.00
4	109.5	108.50	0.92%	$(109.5-108.50)/108.50 \times 15\% = 0.14$	109.36
5	131.4	109.36	20.15%	$(131.4-109.36)/109.36 \times 15\% = 3.02$	128.38
6	150	128.38	16.84%	$(150-128.38)/128.38 \times 15\% = 2.53$	147.47

- Custodian fee (excluding transaction costs and correspondents' fees)** > Max. 0.13% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum of EUR 15,000 payable per annum.
- Other management company fees and Central Administration fees** > Max. 1% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum not exceeding EUR 110,000 payable per annum.
- Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC (payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares)** > For the XB and XB_H share classes: 1.00% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the share class concerned.
For the other share classes: no Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC.
- Other fees and expenses** > The sub-fund shall also pay other operating expenses, as described in Article 31 of the SICAV's articles of association.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

- Share classes offered for subscription** > The SICAV's Board of Directors may at its sole discretion decide to accept all the subscription requests received on a given Valuation Day without applying the minimum initial subscription requirement.

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
Luxembourg SICAV
with multiple sub-funds

Share class	Code(s)	Currency	Cluster	Minimum initial subscription
Class B	ISIN: LU1520758985 Telekurs: CH 34526048	USD	Retail 1	-
Class C _H	ISIN: LU1520759017 Telekurs: CH 34526145	CHF	Retail 1	-
Class E _H	ISIN: LU1520759108 Telekurs: CH 34526146	EUR	Retail 1	-
Class PI	ISIN: LU1520759363 Telekurs: CH 34526148	USD	Instit 1	USD 1,000,000
Class PI _H (CHF)	ISIN: LU1520759447 Telekurs: CH 34526149	CHF	Instit 1	Equivalent of USD 1,000,000 in CHF
Class PI _H (GBP)	ISIN: LU1520759793 Telekurs: CH 34526150	GBP	Instit 1	Equivalent of USD 1,000,000 in GBP
Class PI _H (EUR)	ISIN: LU1520761930 Telekurs: CH 34526152	EUR	Instit 1	Equivalent of USD 1,000,000 in EUR
Class R	ISIN: LU1520762748 Telekurs: CH 34526160	USD	RAM	-
Class RAM	ISIN: LU1520762821 Telekurs: CH 34526161	USD	RAM	-
Class RAM _{CH}	ISIN: LU1520763043 Telekurs: CH 34526162	CHF	RAM	-
Class U _H (GBP)	ISIN: LU1520763399 Telekurs: CH 34526164	GBP	Retail 3	-
Class X	ISIN: LU1960245733 Telekurs: CH 46705232	USD	Retail 4	-
Class X _H (EUR)	ISIN: LU1960245816 Telekurs: CH 46705236	EUR	Retail 4	-
Class XN	ISIN: LU1960245907 Telekurs: CH 46703330	USD	Retail 5	EUR 100
Class XN _H (EUR)	ISIN: LU1960246038 Telekurs: CH 46703334	EUR	Retail 5	EUR 100-
Class XB	ISIN: LU2713906969 Telekurs: CH 130623678	USD	Retail 4	-
Class XB _H (EUR)	ISIN: LU2713907009 Telekurs: CH 130623709	EUR	Retail 4	-

Form of shares > Shares are issued in registered form by recording the investor's name on the register of shareholders. Shares may be held and traded through a reputable clearing system.

Fractions of shares may be issued, up to one thousandth of a share.

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions > Subscription, redemption and conversion requests received before 12:00 the day before a Valuation Day are accepted at the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the payment of fees indicated above in the sections "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER" and "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND".

The shares will be issued or cancelled on the Luxembourg bank business day following the applicable Valuation Day.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid in full no later than two bank business days following the Valuation Day.

Valuation day > Each bank business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day").

Publication of the NAV > At the registered office of the SICAV (with the exception of the R, RAM_{CH}, and RAM classes).

Listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange > The SICAV's Board of Directors may decide to list certain share classes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

CONTACTS

**Subscriptions,
redemptions and
conversions**

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**Requesting
documentation**

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Email: investor.relations@ram-ai.com
Website: www.ram-ai.com

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MULTI-ASSET FUND

INVESTMENT POLICY

Objective of the sub-fund > The investment objective of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MULTI-ASSET FUND sub-fund is to seek capital growth in the medium term via a diversified portfolio investing in all asset classes.

Investment policy > The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MULTI-ASSET FUND sub-fund will be exposed to all of the strategies developed by the Management Company.

No allocation having been defined in advance, the sub-fund may therefore invest in strategies including:

- long strategies;
- long/short strategies;
- convertible bond strategies;
- absolute return strategies.

The investment manager will adopt a long-term approach to risk allocation. Any adjustments to this allocation will take into account the risk/return profile, diversification and any correlation between the asset classes, and will reflect relative changes to the price levels of the underlying strategies.

To that end, the sub-fund may invest directly or indirectly, with no restrictions in terms of currency, region or sector, in a wide array of assets. These include transferable securities, such as:

- equities and equity securities;
- fixed income securities such as debt securities, bonds, zero coupon bonds, convertible and/or synthetic bonds (composed of options traded on regulated markets and traditional bonds such as short-, medium- or long-term transferable securities with a fixed, variable or zero coupon rate of return), contingent convertible bonds, fixed or variable rate bonds, inflation-linked bonds, ABS or MBS or any other financial instrument linked to an interest rate;
- UCITS and other UCIs (including UCITS and other UCIs managed by companies in the RAM Active Investments group);
- money market instruments.

The sub-fund invests in its reference currency as well as in other currencies.

Furthermore, in accordance with the sub-fund's investment objective and the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the prospectus, the sub-fund may invest in structured products, certificates (e.g. commodities certificates) and indices (e.g. equity, bond, commodities, financial, exchange rate or currency indices and indices comprising baskets of equities) meeting the criteria set forth in the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008, the CESR/07-044 guidelines and the ESMA 2014/937 guidelines.

The manager may carry out investments in derivatives traded on regulated or over-the-counter markets for the purpose of hedging or optimising the portfolio's exposure, in accordance with Section 5.1. g) "Eligible Investments" and Section 6 "Investment Restrictions", as well as the ESMA 2014/937 guidelines.

At least 25% of the net asset value of the sub-fund will be invested on the equity market and in equity securities issued by any company.

The expected proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is lower than 5%. Under normal market conditions, the maximum proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is 10%.

The maximum leverage expected via derivative financial instruments is 300%. This leverage percentage is calculated by adding together the notional amounts of the derivative financial instruments held.

Long strategies will be used as part of a management style characterised by a systematic and disciplined selection and investment process.

The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MULTI-ASSET FUND sub-fund's long exposure to the equity markets may range from 25% to 200% as and when opportunities arise, depending on the in-house indicators based on fundamentals and statistics. Depending on market performance, long exposure may temporarily exceed 200%.

The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MULTI-ASSET FUND sub-fund's short exposure to the equity markets may vary between 0% and 200%, as and when opportunities arise, depending on the in-house indicators based on fundamentals and performance. Depending on market performance, short exposure may temporarily exceed 200%.

Absolute return strategies seek to generate positive returns over the long term regardless of fluctuations in pricing levels within the investment universe.

The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL MULTI-ASSET FUND sub-fund may directly invest up to 20% of its net assets in China A-shares listed on markets in the People's Republic of China through the China Connect.

The sub-fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets, directly or through the use of derivatives, in securities issued by the US, UK, French or German governments, in accordance with point 3 of Section "6. Investment Restrictions".

The sub-fund may, on an ancillary basis, hold up to 20% of its net assets in cash (in sight deposit bank accounts), in accordance with section 5.3 "Eligible Investments" of the general part of the prospectus and up to one third of its assets in deposits with credit institutions, money market instruments and money market funds in accordance with Section 5.1 "Eligible Investments": *for the purpose of investing or hedging derivative positions*.

The sub-fund may temporarily hold up to 100% of its net assets in the liquid assets listed above for defensive purposes, if justified by exceptionally adverse market conditions.

The sub-fund can only invest up to 10% in total of its net assets in

- other regulated, open-ended UCIs subject to an equivalent level of supervision following various alternative strategies ("hedge funds"),
- regulated, open-ended UCIs focused on commodities and subject to an equivalent level of supervision,
- in contingent convertible bonds and ABS/MBS,
- in other transferable securities (in accordance with point 5.2 a) of the prospectus). In this regard, Russia is considered to be an unregulated market, with the exception of the Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS, which is considered to be a regulated Russian market on which direct investments may exceed 10% of the net assets.

**ESG
categorisation of
the sub-fund**

- > The sub-fund is categorised under Article 8 under the SFDR (EU Regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector).

	<p>Please refer to the sub-fund's Annex II - Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8 SFDR, in the "Annex" section of the prospectus, and/or consult the website www.ram-ai.com.</p>
Reference currency	> EUR
Investment horizon	> 3 to 5 years <p>The investment policy of the sub-fund is intended for investors who have an interest in the financial markets and who are seeking medium-term capital gains. Investors must be willing to accept losses due to bond price and stock market fluctuations.</p>
Risk management	> Absolute value-at-risk approach
Expected leverage	> The maximum leverage expected via derivative financial instruments is 300%.
Risk factors	> Investors are advised to read section 7 of this Prospectus, "Risks associated with an investment in the SICAV", for information about the potential risks linked to an investment in this sub-fund, especially potential risks linked to investing on the China Connect. <p>Given that the sub-fund makes frequent use of derivative financial instruments and/or uses more complex strategies and instruments, an internal Value-at-Risk model aims to quantify the maximum potential loss that may be generated by the portfolio in normal market conditions. Stress tests are also carried out.</p> <p>The attention of investors is drawn to the fact that they may not recover the total value of their invested capital.</p> <p>The sub-fund's net asset value will depend mainly on direct and indirect equity market fluctuations and bond price fluctuations, as well as on risks such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• General investment risk <p>All stocks present the risk of losing all the capital invested. Many unforeseeable events such as legislative and regulatory changes or international economic and political developments could cause significant market swings that could have an unfavourable effect on the sub-fund's investments and on the sub-fund itself. There is no guarantee that the sub-fund will not incur significant losses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emerging market and developing market risk <p>Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the operating and supervision conditions of these markets may deviate from the standards that exist on the major international markets. Different types of risk may exist, such as risks linked to legislation, taxation and the currencies of each of these countries, as well as risks linked to investment restrictions, market volatility and low market liquidity and to the quality of the information available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Derivatives <p>Investors are reminded that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The acquisition of derivatives entails risks that may have a negative impact on performance;- Warrants, a form of financial derivative, present an above-average level of economic risk as a result of their higher volatility. <p>The portfolio's overall risk is monitored daily. It integrates the following elements:</p> <p>Two 20-day Value-at-Risk ("VaR") calculations with a 99% confidence interval are conducted using the Monte Carlo simulation method. The VaR limit is set at 20%.</p> <p>A daily "dirty back-testing" procedure for the VaR model using the Monte Carlo</p>

simulation (with point-in-time values) has been put in place to validate the model. If the portfolio exceeds the daily VaR with a 99% confidence level, this is explained and analysed.

Stress tests are calculated for one day, one week (five days) and ten days to supplement the VaR calculation mechanism and verify the resilience of the portfolio in extreme phases of market stress (tail events).

The regulatory counterparty, concentration and coverage risks are also controlled on a daily basis.

If the regulatory and risk limits are exceeded, risk reduction and correction measures are implemented on the portfolio.

Applicable Liquidity Management Tools

Swing Pricing, Anti-Dilution Levy, Redemption Suspensions, Redemption Gates

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND/OR INVESTMENT ADVISER

Manager > RAM Active Investments SA is a Swiss limited company (*société anonyme*) based in Geneva that specialises in managing investment funds. It has existed in its current legal form since 20 September 2006. RAM Active Investments SA operates under the supervision of FINMA, the federal financial markets regulator, in accordance with the Swiss federal act of 23 June 2006 on collective investment schemes (CISA).

FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER

Subscription fee > **For share classes in the RAM, RETAIL 1 and RETAIL 3 clusters**
 Maximum 3% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placing of the shares.

For share classes in the RETAIL 5 and INSTIT 2 clusters
 None

Subscription fee or CDSC **For share classes in the RETAIL 4 cluster**
 Maximum 4% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares.

Redemption fee > None

Conversion fee > None

FEES AND EXPENSES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND

Portfolio management fee and performance fee > The portfolio management fee varies by share class, is payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the share classes concerned for the quarter in question.

Share class	Codes	Currency	Cluster	Portfolio management fee (% per annum)	Performance fee (the calculation method is described below)_
Class B _P	ISIN: LU1739553839 Telekurs: CH 39462742	EUR	Retail 1	1.20%	is 3% (p.a.) higher than the 3-month

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
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					interbank rate
Class D _{PH}	ISIN: LU1739554217 Telekurs: CH 39462769	USD	Retail 1	1.20%	is 3% (p.a.) higher than the 3-month interbank rate
Class U _{PH} (GBP)	ISIN: LU1739557236 Telekurs: CH 39462813	GBP	Retail 3	0.68%	is 3% (p.a.) higher than the 3-month interbank rate
Class X	ISIN: LU1960246202 Telekurs: CH 46705217	EUR	Retail 4	1.60%	No
Class XB	ISIN: LU2191844252 Telekurs: CH 55639686	EUR	Retail 4	1.60%*	No
Class XN	ISIN: LU1960246384 Telekurs: CH 46705222	EUR	Retail 5	1.76%	No
Class I _P	ISIN: LU1739554647 Telekurs: CH 39462777	EUR	Instit 2	0.60%	is 3% (p.a.) higher than the 3-month interbank rate
Class I _{PH} (CHF)	ISIN: LU1739554993 Telekurs: CH 39462779	CHF	Instit 2	0.60%	is 3% (p.a.) higher than the 3-month interbank rate
Class I _{PH} (USD)	ISIN: LU1739555453 Telekurs: CH 39462786	USD	Instit 2	0.60%	is 3% (p.a.) higher than the 3-month interbank rate
Class R	ISIN: LU1739556261 Telekurs: CH 39462804	EUR	RAM	2.50%*	No
Class RAM	ISIN: LU1739556428 Telekurs: CH 39462805	EUR	RAM	2.50%*	No
Class RAM _{CH}	ISIN: LU1739556774 Telekurs: CH 39462807	CHF	RAM	2.50%*	No

*Maximum

Performance fee

> For the B_P, D_{PH}, U_{PH} (GBP), I_P, I_{PH} (CHF) and I_{PH} (USD) share classes:

The performance fee is accrued on each NAV calculation day and payable at the end of each financial year ("period"). It is calculated as follows:

1. For each period in which the performance of the share class:

- in EUR is 3% (p.a.) higher than the 3-month interbank rate in EUR;
- in USD is 3% (p.a.) higher than the 3-month interbank rate in USD;
- in CHF is 3% (p.a.) higher than the 3-month interbank rate in CHF;
- in GBP is 3% (p.a.) higher than the 3-month interbank rate in GBP;
- in SEK is 3% (p.a.) higher than the 3-month interbank rate in SEK;

(hereinafter the "interbank rates plus 3% p.a."), expressed as a percentage (the "outperformance"), a fee of 10% of the outperformance calculated on the net assets the day before the performance fee is deducted is payable in accordance with the conditions laid down in paragraph 3. Outperformance is the (positive) difference between the (exclusively positive) performance of the share class and the (positive or negative) interbank rate plus 3% for the period in question. A provision shall be made for this performance fee on each Valuation Day. If the NAV per share falls during the calculation period, the provisions made for the performance fee shall be reduced as a result. If these provisions reach zero, no performance fee shall be payable.

2. The performance for each share class is equal to the difference between the NAV per share at the end of the period in question (“Final NAV”) (net of fees except for the performance fee if applicable) and that at the end of the previous period (“Initial NAV”) (net of fees and including any performance fee), expressed as a percentage (the “Performance”). For the first quarter for which this performance fee is applicable, the initial NAV is equal to the initial subscription price of the share class.

3. The performance fee is only payable if (1) the performance of the share class exceeds the interbank rate plus 3% (p.a.) over the period, (2) the performance of the share class is positive and (3) the Outperformance of the class over the period is higher than the highest historic outperformance (“High Water Mark” principle). Unless there is a significant change in investment objective and/or policy, the High Water Mark will not be reset. If the performance of the share class does not exceed the interbank rate plus 3% p.a. or is negative, no performance fee is applicable. If the performance exceeds the interbank rate plus 3% p.a. and is positive, and the Outperformance is lower than the High Water Mark, no performance fee is applicable.

4. Investors are reminded that the performance fee is subject to the principle of crystallisation. When a share redemption is performed on a date other than that of a performance fee payment where a performance fee provision has been made, the performance fee amount attributable to the redeemed shares shall be considered to have been retained by the Investment Manager and shall be paid at the end of the period in question. In the event of a subscription, the performance fee calculation is adjusted to prevent this subscription affecting the performance fee provision amount. The outperformance of the NAV per share relative to the hurdle rate until the subscription date is not taken into account in the performance fee calculation for the purposes of this adjustment. The provision made for the performance fee shall be reduced by 10% of the outperformance recorded on the Valuation Day on which the subscriptions were deducted, multiplied by the number of shares subscribed.

Performance fee – examples of scenarios

Period	NAV at end of period	High Water Mark	Interbank rates + 3%	Outperformance (> HWM)	Performance fee to be paid (e.g. with a fee of 10%):	Net NAV at end of period
1	110	100.00	5.00%	5.00%	$(110-105)/100 \times 10\% = 0.50$	109.50
2	100	109.50	4.00%	0.00%	0	100.00
3	108	109.50	4.50%	0.00%	0	108.00
4	109.9	109.50	3.50%	0.00%	0	109.90
5	131.6	109.90	5.00%	14.53%	$(131.6-114.9)/114.9 \times 10\% = 1.45$	130.15
6	150	130.15	8.00%	8.58%	$(150-138.15)/138.15 \times 10\% = 0.86$	149.14

Custodian fee (excluding transaction costs and correspondents’ fees)

> Max. 0.13% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum of EUR 20,000 payable per annum.

- Other management company fees and Central Administration fees** > Max. 1% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum not exceeding EUR 130,000 payable per annum.
- Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC (payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares)** > For the XB share classes: 1.00% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the share class concerned.
For the other share classes: no Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC.
- Other fees and expenses** > The sub-fund shall also pay other operating expenses, as described in Article 31 of the SICAV's articles of association.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

- Share classes offered for subscription** > The SICAV's Board of Directors may at its sole discretion decide to accept all the subscription requests received on a given Valuation Day without applying the minimum initial subscription requirement.

<i>Share class</i>	<i>Code(s)</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Minimum initial subscription</i>
Class B _P	ISIN: LU1739553839 Telekurs: CH 39462742	EUR	Retail 1	-
Class D _{PH}	ISIN: LU1739554217 Telekurs: CH 39462769	USD	Retail 1	-
Class I _P	ISIN: LU1739554647 Telekurs: CH 39462777	EUR	Instit 2	EUR 1,000,000
Class I _{PH} (CHF)	ISIN: LU1739554993 Telekurs: CH 39462779	CHF	Instit 2	equivalent of EUR 1,000,000 in CHF
Class I _{PH} (USD)	ISIN: LU1739555453 Telekurs: CH 39462786	USD	Instit 2	equivalent of EUR 1,000,000 in USD
Class R	ISIN: LU1739556261 Telekurs: CH 39462804	EUR	RAM	-
Class RAM	ISIN: LU1739556428 Telekurs: CH 39462805	EUR	RAM	-
Class RAM _{CH}	ISIN: LU1739556774 Telekurs: CH 39462807	CHF	RAM	-
Class U _{PH} (GBP)	ISIN: LU1739557236 Telekurs: CH 39462813	GBP	Retail 3	-
Class X	ISIN: LU1960246202 Telekurs: CH 46705217	EUR	Retail 4	-
Class XN	ISIN: LU1960246384 Telekurs: CH 46705222	EUR	Retail 5	EUR 100
Class XB	ISIN: LU2191844252 Telekurs: CH 55639686	EUR	Retail 4	-

- Form of shares** > Shares are issued in registered form by recording the investor's name on the register of shareholders. Shares may be held and traded through a reputable clearing system with the exception of XB share classes which are not eligible for a clearing system.
- Fractions of shares may be issued, up to one thousandth of a share.
- Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions** > Subscription, redemption and conversion requests received before 12:00 the day before a Valuation Day are accepted at the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the payment of fees indicated above in the sections "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER" and "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND".
- The shares will be issued or cancelled on the Luxembourg bank business day following the applicable Valuation Day.
- Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid in full no later than three bank business days following the Valuation Day.
- Valuation day** > Each bank business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day").
- Publication of the NAV** > At the registered office of the SICAV (with the exception of the R, RAM, and RAM_{CH} classes).
- Listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange** > The SICAV's Board of Directors may decide to list certain share classes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

CONTACTS

- Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions** > UI EFA S.A
Tel: +352 48 48 80 582
Fax: +352 48 65 61 8002
- Requesting documentation** > RAM Active Investments SA (Geneva)
Tel: +41 58726 8700
Email: investor.relations@ram-ai.com
Website: www.ram-ai.com

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL EQUITY LOW CARBON

INVESTMENT POLICY

Sustainable objective of the sub-fund

- > The sustainable objective of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL EQUITY LOW CARBON sub-fund is to participate in the global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions or the reduction of the negative impact of climate change by investing in companies that are at the forefront of efforts in their sector.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the management style follows a systematic and disciplined selection and investment process.

Investment policy

- > The net assets of the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL EQUITY LOW CARBON sub-fund shall mostly be invested with no restrictions in terms of sector allocation, either directly or through derivatives, in company shares.

The sub-fund invests mainly in companies that are or should be able to benefit from identifying energy transition and carbon emissions reduction solutions.

In compliance with point 5.1.e), the RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL EQUITY LOW CARBON sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in units of UCITS or other investment funds.

Certain financial markets are currently not considered as regulated markets and investments in these markets, together with investments in unlisted securities, must not exceed 10% of the net assets.

Russia is one such unregulated market, with the exception of the Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS, which is considered to be a regulated Russian market on which direct investments may exceed 10% of the net assets.

The RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL EQUITY LOW CARBON sub-fund may directly invest up to 20% of its net assets in China A-shares listed on markets in the People's Republic of China through China Connect.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the operating and supervision conditions of these markets may deviate from the standards that exist on the major international markets. Different types of risk may exist, such as risks linked to legislation, taxation and the currencies of each of these countries, as well as risks linked to investment restrictions, market volatility and low market liquidity and to the quality of the information available.

Within the legal limits, RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL EQUITY LOW CARBON may also use derivatives for the purpose of hedging or optimising the portfolio's exposure, in line with Section 5 g) "Eligible Investments" and respecting Section 6 "Investment Restrictions".

At least 51% of the net asset value of the sub-fund will be invested on the equity market and in equity securities issued by any company.

The expected proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is lower than 5%. Under normal market conditions, the maximum proportion of the net asset value of the sub-fund represented by total return swaps is 10%.

The sub-fund may, on an ancillary basis, hold up to 20% of its net assets in cash (in sight deposit bank accounts), in accordance with section 5.3 "Eligible Investments" of the general part of the prospectus and up to 20%

	<p>of its assets in deposits with credit institutions, money market instruments and money market funds in accordance with section 5.1 “Eligible Investments”, for the purposes of investing or hedging derivative positions.</p> <p>The sub-fund may temporarily hold up to 100% of its net assets in the liquid assets listed above for defensive purposes, if justified by exceptionally adverse market conditions.</p>
ESG categorisation of the sub-fund	<p>> The sub-fund is categorised under Article 9 of the SFDR (EU Regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector).</p> <p>Please refer to the sub-fund’s Annex III - Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9 SFDR, in the “Annex” section of the prospectus, and/or to consult the website www.ram-ai.com.</p>
Reference currency	<p>> USD</p>
Investment horizon	<p>> 5 to 7 years</p> <p>The investment policy of the sub-fund is intended for investors who have an interest in the financial markets and who are seeking medium/long-term capital gains. Investors must be willing to accept losses due to bond price and stock market fluctuations.</p>
Risk management	<p>> Commitment-based approach.</p>
Risk factors	<p>> Investors are advised to read section 7 of this Prospectus, “Risks associated with an investment in the SICAV”, for information about the potential risks linked to an investment in this sub-fund, especially potential risks linked to investing on the China Connect.</p> <p>The attention of investors is drawn to the fact that they may not recover the total value of their invested capital.</p> <p>The sub-fund’s net asset value will depend mainly on direct and indirect equity market fluctuations and on risks such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• General investment risk <p>All stocks present the risk of losing all the capital invested. Many unforeseeable events such as legislative and regulatory changes or international economic and political developments could cause significant market swings that could have an unfavourable effect on the sub-fund’s investments and on the sub-fund itself. There is no guarantee that the sub-fund will not incur significant losses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emerging market and developing market risk <p>Investors’ attention is drawn to the fact that the operating and supervision conditions of these markets may deviate from the standards that exist on the major international markets. Different types of risk may exist, such as risks linked to legislation, taxation and the currencies of each of these countries, as well as risks linked to investment restrictions, market volatility and low market liquidity and to the quality of the information available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Derivatives <p>Investors’ attention is drawn to the fact that the acquisition of derivatives entails certain risks that may have a negative impact on performance.</p> <p>If the regulatory and risk limits are aligned, risk reduction and correction measures are implemented on the portfolio.</p>

Applicable Liquidity Management Tools Swing Pricing, Anti-Dilution Levy, Redemption Suspensions, Redemption Gates

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND/OR INVESTMENT ADVISER

Manager > RAM Active Investments SA is a Swiss limited company (*société anonyme*) based in Geneva that specialises in managing investment funds. It has existed in its current legal form since 20 September 2006. RAM Active Investments SA operates under the supervision of FINMA, the federal financial markets regulator, in accordance with the Swiss federal act of 23 June 2006 on collective investment schemes (CISA).

FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER

Subscription fee > **For share classes in the RAM, RETAIL 1 and RETAIL 3 clusters**
Maximum 2% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placing of the shares.
For share classes in the RETAIL 5 and, INSTIT 1 clusters
None

Subscription fee or CDSC **For share classes in the RETAIL 4 cluster**
Maximum 4% of the amount subscribed, payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares.

Redemption fee > None

Conversion fee > None

FEES AND EXPENSES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND

Portfolio management fee and performance fee

- > The portfolio management fee varies by share class, is payable quarterly and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of the share classes concerned for the quarter in question.

Share class	Codes	Currency	Cluster	Portfolio management fee (% per annum)	Performance fee
Class B	ISIN:LU2153419259 Telekurs: CH 54008271	USD	Retail 1	1.12%	No
Class C	ISIN:LU2153419333 Telekurs: CH 54008272	CHF	Retail 1	1.12%	No
Class E	ISIN:LU2153419416 Telekurs: CH 54008273	EUR	Retail 1	1.12%	No
Class U	ISIN: LU2153421313 Telekurs: CH 54008289	USD	Retail 3	0.72%	No
Class U (GBP)	ISIN: LU2153421586 Telekurs: CH 54008291	GBP	Retail 3	0.72%	No
Class X (EUR)	ISIN LU2153422048 Telekurs: CH 54008295	EUR	Retail 4	1.60%	No
Class XB	ISIN: LU2191844500 Telekurs: CH 55639745	USD	Retail 4	1.60%*	No
Class XB (EUR)	ISIN: LU2191844682 Telekurs: CH 55666580	EUR	Retail 4	1.60%*	No
Class XN (EUR)	ISIN: LU2153422394 Telekurs: CH 54008297	EUR	Retail 5	1.76%	No
Class PI	ISIN: LU2153419689 Telekurs: CH 54008275	USD	Instit 1	0.60%	No
Class PI (CHF)	ISIN: LU2153419762 Telekurs: CH 54008276	CHF	Instit 1	0.60%	No
Class PI (GBP)	ISIN: LU2153419846 Telekurs: CH 54008277	GBP	Instit 1	0.60%	No
Class PI (EUR)	ISIN: LU2153420265 Telekurs: CH 54008280	EUR	Instit 1	0.60%	No
Class MB (EUR)	ISIN: LU2153421743 Telekurs: CH 54008293	EUR	RAM	0.72%	No
Class R	ISIN: LU2153420935 Telekurs: CH 54008286	USD	RAM	2.50%*	No
Class RAM	ISIN: LU2153421073 Telekurs: CH 54008287	USD	RAM	2.50%*	No
Class RAMc	ISIN: LU2153421230 Telekurs: CH 54008288	CHF	RAM	2.50%*	No

* Maximum

Custodian fee (excluding transaction costs and correspondents' fees)

- > Max. 0.13% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum of EUR 15,000 payable per annum.

Other management company fees and Central Administration fees

- > Max. 1% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the sub-fund, with a minimum not exceeding EUR 110,000 payable per annum.

Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC (payable to the entities and agents involved in the distribution and placement of the shares)

- > For the XB and XB (EUR) share classes: 1.00% per annum, calculated on the basis of the annual average value of the net assets of the share class concerned.

For the other share classes: no Distribution Fee associated with the CDSC.

Other fees and expenses

- > The sub-fund shall also pay other operating expenses, as described in Article 31 of the SICAV's articles of association.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

Share classes offered for subscription

- > The SICAV's Board of Directors may at its sole discretion decide to accept all the subscription requests received on a given Valuation Day without applying the minimum initial subscription requirement.

Share class	Code(s)	Currency	Cluster	Minimum initial subscription
Class B	ISIN:LU2153419259 Telekurs: CH 54008271	USD	Retail 1	-
Class C	ISIN:LU2153419333 Telekurs: CH 54008272	CHF	Retail 1	-
Class E	ISIN:LU2153419416 Telekurs: CH 54008273	EUR	Retail 1	-
Class PI	ISIN: LU2153419689 Telekurs: CH 54008275	USD	Instit 1	USD 1,000,000
Class PI (CHF)	ISIN: LU2153419762 Telekurs: CH 54008276	CHF	Instit 1	equivalent of USD 1,000,000 in CHF
Class PI (GBP)	ISIN: LU2153419846 Telekurs: CH 54008277	GBP	Instit 1	equivalent of USD 1,000,000 in GBP
Class PI (EUR)	ISIN: LU2153420265 Telekurs: CH 54008280	EUR	Instit 1	equivalent of USD 1,000,000 in EUR
Class R	ISIN: LU2153420935 Telekurs: CH 54008286	USD	RAM	-
Class RAM	ISIN: LU2153421073 Telekurs: CH 54008287	USD	RAM	-
Class RAM _c	ISIN: LU2153421230 Telekurs: CH 54008288	CHF	RAM	-
Class U	ISIN: LU2153421313 Telekurs: CH 54008289	USD	Retail 3	-
Class U (GBP)	ISIN: LU2153421586 Telekurs: CH 54008291	GBP	Retail 3	-
Class MB (EUR)	ISIN: LU2153421743 Telekurs: CH 54008293	EUR	RAM	equivalent of USD 1,000,000 in EUR

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Class X (EUR)	ISIN LU2153422048 Telekurs: CH 54008295	EUR	Retail 4	-
Class XN (EUR)	ISIN: LU2153422394 Telekurs: CH 54008297	EUR	Retail 5	EUR 100
Class XB	ISIN: LU2191844500 Telekurs: CH 55639745	USD	Retail 4	-
Class XB (EUR)	ISIN: LU2191844682 Telekurs: CH 55666580	EUR	Retail 4	-

Form of shares

- > Shares are issued in registered form by recording the investor's name on the register of shareholders. Shares may be held and traded through a reputable clearing system with the exception of XB and XB (EUR) share classes which are not eligible for a clearing system.

Fractions of shares may be issued, up to one thousandth of a share.

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

- > Subscription, redemption and conversion requests received before 12:00 the day before a Valuation Day are accepted at the NAV of that Valuation Day, subject to the payment of fees indicated above in the sections "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SHAREHOLDER" and "FEES AND CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE SUB-FUND".

The shares will be issued or cancelled on the Luxembourg bank business day following the applicable Valuation Day.

Subscriptions and redemptions must be paid in full no later than two bank business days following the Valuation Day.

Valuation day

- > Each bank business day in Luxembourg ("Valuation Day").

Publication of the NAV

- > At the registered office of the SICAV (with the exception of the R, RAMc, and RAM classes).

Listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

- > The SICAV's Board of Directors may decide to list certain share classes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

CONTACTS

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions

- > UI EFA S.A
 Tel: +352 48 48 80 582
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Requesting documentation

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 Tel: +41 58726 8700
 Email: investor.relations@ram-ai.com
 Website: www.ram-ai.com

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
ANNEXES

ANNEX II

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

Product name: RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN EQUITIES

Legal entity identifier: 549300N8K3IFMEEFOU96

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

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

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 20% 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?

Environmental characteristics:

- Reduction in the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Scope 1*, Scope 2** and Scope 3***, leading to a lower intensity than the benchmark.
- Carbon footprint reduction, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.
- Reduction of exposure to Fossil Fuels

Social characteristics:

- Compliance with the United Nations Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- No exposure to controversial weapons

General characteristics:

The sub-fund promotes certain environmental and social safeguards by applying exclusion criteria regarding sources of income and business practices that RAM-AI considers harmful (listed under (1) and (6) in the section “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?”).

* Scope 1 GHG emissions: direct emissions from company-owned/controlled sources.

** Scope 2 GHG emissions: indirect emissions resulting from energy purchased by a company but sourced by other entities.

*** Scope 3 GHG emissions: all indirect emissions (not included in Scopes 1 and 2) that occur in the value chain of the company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Although the company may be able to influence these emissions, it does not control them directly. They often represent a significant proportion of a company’s total carbon footprint.

No specific index is designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

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

Environmental indicators:

- GHG intensity, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3
- Carbon footprint, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.
- % of corporate securities in breach of the Paris Agreement based on Article 12(1)(a)-(g) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818
- Exposure to Fossil Fuels
- Exposure to activities with a significant impact on global warming (for more details on the activities covered by the indicator, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>).

Social indicators:

- % of the portfolio in violation of the UN Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- Exposure to Controversial Weapons

General indicators:

% of securities of companies following the RAM exclusion policy.

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

● ***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 climate change mitigation.

The investment strategy is based on the conviction that innovation and efforts to promote ecological transition within each sector make a significant contribution to the overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

A binary pass/fail assessment method is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the sub-fund and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test, the DNSH test, and the alignment test for the Paris Agreement.

In order to ensure consistency in companies' commitment, the assessment of innovation and efforts is based not only on forward-looking initiatives but also on historical evidence. Therefore, the selected companies must show a public commitment to reducing absolute greenhouse gas emissions, by adopting science-based targets (SBT), carbon neutrality targets, a commitment to increase the use of renewable energy or to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the historical Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity of these companies must remain relatively low in comparison to their sector or sub-sector, notably in the lower half (≤ 50 th percentile). Furthermore, the historical Scope 3 emissions intensity of these companies must not be among the highest within their sector or sub-sector (≤ 90 th percentile).

Finally, only sustainable investment opportunities with attractive risk and fundamentals will be included in the final selection.

The sustainable investment strategy aims to achieve a GHG emissions intensity (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) on the portfolio that is at least one third lower than that of the benchmark.

● ***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 process of checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH) is based on the 14 mandatory PAI indicators as well as two optional PAI indicators (as listed in the section "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?")

If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded.

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

In the verification of significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 mandatory key adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones (as listed in the section "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?").

If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded. The process is described in more detail in the section "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

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.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

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

The assessment framework used in ESG controversies is designed to be consistent with international standards represented in many widely accepted global conventions. This framework is thus consistent with:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- The United Nations Global Compact
- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Any company involved in an ESG controversy that does not comply with the above framework is excluded from the investment universe. Our third-party data provider, as well as our own analysis of unstructured news-related data, identifies and assesses controversies that impact company operations and governance practices, highlighting products and services that allegedly violate national or international laws and regulations, and/or commonly accepted global standards.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It 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 investment must also do no significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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

- ✘ Yes, the principal adverse impacts are integrated in the construction of the investable universe, and the process is applied systematically. RAM has developed a method for quantitative modelling of the PAIs. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, a violation of the constraint results in identification and

subsequent exclusion. RAM also identifies and mitigates the impact of PAIs through the application of its exclusion policy. The exclusion policy covers:

- controversial behaviour, such as violation of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- revenue from an activity with a high risk of adverse impact, such as controversial weapons.

Taking into account the environmental and social characteristics of the sub-fund, the following indicators are prioritised:

- (1) Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG): Scope 1/2/3 and total GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint 1/2/3
- (3) GHG intensity 1/2/3
- (4) Exposure to fossil fuels
- (7) Activities with an adverse impact on biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (10) Violations of the UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
- (14 optional) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents

For sustainable investments, in checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 main mandatory adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones.

Mandatory indicators:

- (1) GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint
- (3) GHG intensity of investee companies
- (4) Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- (5) Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
- (6) Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
- (7) Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (8) Emissions to water
- (9) Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
- (10) Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (11) Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (12) Unadjusted gender pay gap
- (13) Board gender diversity
- (14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons or biological weapons)

Optional Indicators:

- (9) Investments in companies producing chemicals
- (14) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents

Finally, for investments in sovereign and supranational instruments, the following two indicators are considered:

- (15) GHG intensity of countries
- (16) Countries subject to social violations.

Further information on the PAIs will be available in the Fund's annual report

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The ESG methodology is applicable to the sub-fund's entire portfolio with the exception of instruments listed in “#2 Other”.

The extent to which it is applied may vary according to available data, as part of a systematic investment process.

The ESG investment strategy follows a systematic and disciplined 3-stage selection and investment process.

- (1) **ESG integration:** Through an investment universe that encompasses the equity market, the strategy integrates around 50 ESG criteria and measures, such as transparency, diversity, environmental impact, board structure and corruption. Relying on fundamental data, they make it possible to identify shares of companies with a strong sustainable profile, solid growth and attractive valuation levels. The aim is to identify prospective signals to select companies with attractive potential for generating returns by analysing the best way the various parameters interact with each other.
- (2) **Sustainable investment:** A sustainable investment strategy, whose objective is to contribute to climate change mitigation, is based on a binary "pass/fail" evaluation method. According to this assessment, a position is considered to be fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test and the DNSH test. For further details, please refer to the section “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?”
- (3) **ESG optimisation:** Performance on ESG measures is one of the four aspects (performance, risk, impact and sustainability) of the portfolio optimisation stage, and aims to monitor the sustainability profile of the portfolio by applying a specific constraint.

Financial and sustainability indicators are regularly reassessed and the sub-fund's positions are adjusted accordingly.

● **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?**

The investment strategy is bound by the following elements:

- (1) In accordance with the RAM-AI exclusion policy, the Investment Manager applies exclusion criteria, so that instruments affected by at least one of these criteria are not considered when evaluating investment opportunities.

The investment strategy

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

- Companies generating part of their income from activities:
 - related to controversial consumer products and services
 - related to the manufacture of illegal or controversial weapons
 - with a significant impact on global warming

For further details, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>.

- Companies exposed to controversies that violate one of the following international standards:
 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
 - The United Nations Global Compact
 - The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Companies exposed to sanctions (OFAC list)
- Companies suspected of accounting fraud and corruption

(2) Good governance test

A good governance test is applied to all companies in the investment universe. If the result of this test is negative, the company is automatically excluded from the investment universe. This test is based on a multi-stage quantitative framework.

(3) Promotion of PAIs

The principal adverse impacts are integrated during the construction of the investable universe, and the process is applied systematically. RAM has developed a method for quantitative modelling of the PAIs. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, violation of the constraint results in identification and subsequent exclusion.

(4) GHG Emissions

The sub-fund aims to achieve a lower GHG emissions intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) on the portfolio than the benchmark.

For sustainable investments, the product applies two additional constraints:

(5) DNSH

In checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 mandatory principal adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, violation of the constraint results in identification and subsequent exclusion.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

(6) Test for alignment with the Paris Agreement

The following companies are excluded in accordance with Article 12(1)(a)-(g) (Exclusions for Paris-aligned Benchmarks) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818:

- a) companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons within the meaning of international treaties and conventions and United Nations principles, and specifically including anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons;
- b) companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
- c) companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- d) companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
- e) companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
- f) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
- g) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO₂ e/kWh;

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

The Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

Good governance practices are assessed using a multi-stage quantitative framework that includes seven parameters, divided into four categories:

- Employee relations: controversies on labour relations
- Sound management structure: corruption and business ethics, governance incidents, board oversight of management operations.
- Tax compliance: accounting investigation, tax behaviour.
- Remuneration: issues relating to the consistency of remuneration.

A company's good governance practices are deemed to be insufficient if it breaches two or more of the seven defined parameters. In this case, the company will be excluded from the investment universe.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- An overall governance score (third party or internal) is used by default.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

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

Current data providers will be contacted periodically to increase data coverage if necessary.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

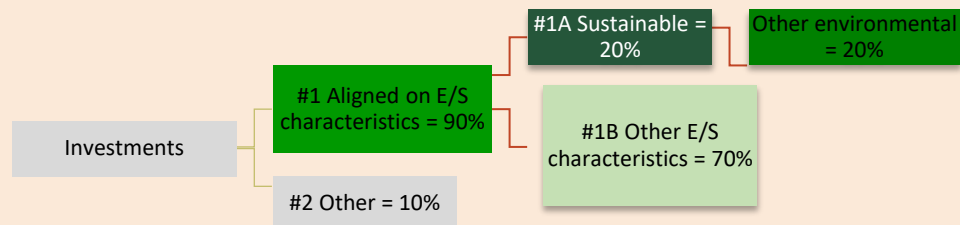
The sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum allocation of 90% in investments with environmental or social characteristics, with a minimum of 20% in sustainable investments. These sustainable investments have an environmental focus, and are not Taxonomy-aligned.

A pass/fail approach is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have been assessed positively against the good governance test as well as the DNSH test.

10% of the investments are not aligned with E/S characteristics, and are earmarked for possible positions in cash for liquidity management purposes, derivatives for hedging purposes, UCITS/UCIs or/and Money Market Funds (MMF).

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



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

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

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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

The sub-fund may invest directly in securities issued by the investee companies or make indirect investments through the use of derivatives. Indirect investments are made via CFDs. Although the mode of investment differs, the investment and sustainability process described in this document is identical for direct and indirect positions. Therefore, these indirect investments help to achieve the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The sub-fund may also use derivatives to hedge units in foreign currencies against the base currency of the sub-fund. Accordingly, these instruments do not contribute to

achieving the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund, but are nevertheless compatible.



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

The environmental objective of the sub-fund is not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy²?**

Yes:

In fossil gas

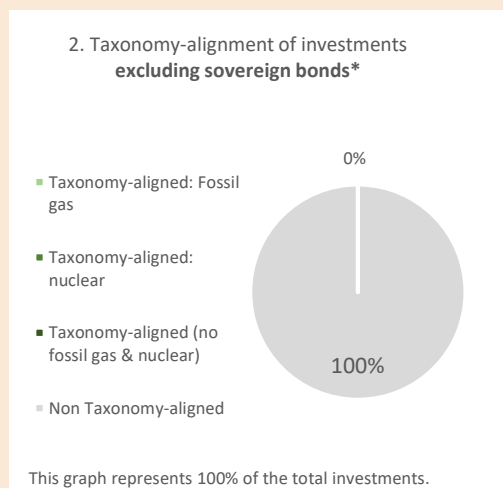
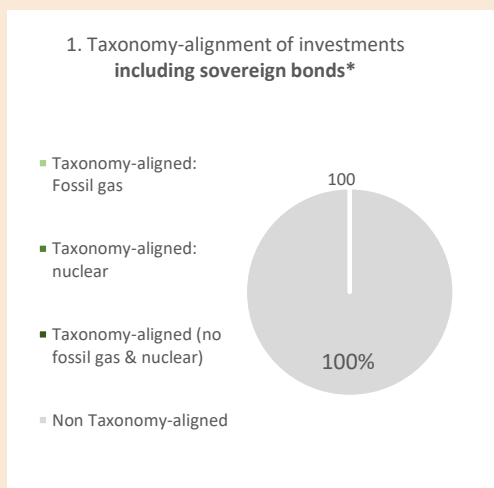
In nuclear energy

No

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

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

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



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

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

0%. The sub-fund does not foresee minimum alignment of investments in transitional and enabling activities

² Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



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?

At least 20% of sustainable investments have an environmental objective but are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The strategy is based on the conviction that within each sector, innovation and transition efforts contribute significantly to global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Accordingly, sustainable investments can be allocated to economic activities that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments? 0%. The sub-fund does not foresee a minimum alignment of socially sustainable investments.



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

"#2 Other" is dedicated to possible positions in cash for liquidity management purposes, derivatives used for hedging purposes, UCITS/UCIs, sovereign instruments and/or Money Market Funds (MMF). There is no minimum environmental or social safeguard for this category, but they remain consistent with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.



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?

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured at all times?**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

<https://www.ram-ai.com/en/systematic-funds/european-equities-art-8>

ANNEX II

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

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

Product name: RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – GLOBAL EQUITY INCOME

Legal entity identifier: 549300E2NVW61PO1X860

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 30% of sustainable investments

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective** ___%

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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



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

Environmental characteristics:

- Reduction in the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Scope 1*, Scope 2** and Scope 3***, leading to a lower intensity than the benchmark.
- Carbon footprint reduction, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.
- Reduction of exposure to Fossil Fuels

Social characteristics:

- Compliance with the United Nations Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- No exposure to controversial weapons

General characteristics

The sub-fund promotes certain environmental and social safeguards by applying exclusion criteria regarding sources of income and business practices that RAM-AI considers harmful (listed under (1) and (6) in the section “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?”).

* Scope 1 GHG emissions: direct emissions from company-owned/controlled sources

** Scope 2 GHG emissions: indirect emissions resulting from energy purchased by a company but sourced by other entities

*** Scope 3 GHG emissions: all indirect emissions (not included in Scopes 1 and 2) that occur in the value chain of the company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Although the company may be able to influence these emissions, it does not control them directly. They often represent a significant proportion of a company’s total carbon footprint.

No specific index is designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

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

Environmental indicators:

- GHG intensity, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3
- Carbon footprint, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.
- % of corporate securities in breach of the Paris Agreement based on Article 12(1)(a)-(g) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818
- Exposure to Fossil Fuels
- Exposure to activities with a significant impact on global warming (for more details on the activities covered by the indicator, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>).

Social indicators:

- % of the portfolio in violation of the UN Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- Exposure to Controversial Weapons

General indicators:

% of securities of companies following the RAM exclusion policy.

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

● ***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 climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Sustainable investments are made through two strategies:

- The first strategy is based on the conviction that innovation and efforts to promote ecological transition within each sector make a significant contribution to the overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. A binary pass/fail assessment method is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the sub-fund and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test, the DNSH test, and the alignment test for the Paris Agreement.

In order to ensure consistency in companies' commitment, the assessment of innovation and efforts is based not only on forward-looking initiatives, but also on historical evidence. Therefore, the selected companies must show a public commitment to reducing absolute greenhouse gas emissions, by adopting science-based targets (SBT), carbon neutrality targets, a commitment to increase the use of renewable energy or to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, it is required that the historical Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity of these companies remains relatively low within their sector or sub-sector, notably in the lower half (≤ 50 th percentile). Furthermore, the historical Scope 3 emissions intensity of these companies must not be among the highest within their sector or sub-sector (≤ 90 th percentile). Finally, only sustainable investment opportunities with attractive risk and fundamentals will be included in the final selection.

This sustainable investment strategy aims to achieve a GHG emissions intensity (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) on the portfolio that is at least one third lower than that of the benchmark.

- The second, Taxonomy-aligned, strategy invests in companies active in sectors that promote climate change mitigation or adaptation. The methodology is based on the percentage of Taxonomy-aligned revenue. A company will be a candidate for inclusion in the strategy if at least 50% of its revenue is aligned. Further details are provided in the section "To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?".

● ***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 process of checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH) is based on the 14 mandatory PAI indicators as well as two optional PAI indicators (as listed in the section "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?") If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded.

For sustainable investments aligned with Taxonomy Regulation 2020/852 (hereinafter "Taxonomy"), an additional assessment at activity and company level is carried out to ensure that no significant harm is done to other Taxonomy objectives.

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

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.

In the verification of significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 mandatory key adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones (as listed in the section “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”).

If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded. The process is described in more detail in the section “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

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

The assessment framework used in ESG controversies is designed to be consistent with international standards represented in many widely accepted global conventions. This framework is thus consistent with:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- The United Nations Global Compact
- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Any company involved in an ESG controversy that does not comply with the above framework is excluded from the investment universe. Our third-party data provider, as well as our own analysis of unstructured news-related data, identifies and assesses controversies that impact company operations and governance practices, highlighting products and services that allegedly violate national or international laws and regulations, and/or commonly accepted global standards.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It 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 investment must also do no significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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

- ✘ Yes, the principal adverse impacts are integrated in the construction of the investable universe, and the process is applied systematically. RAM has developed a method for quantitative modelling of the PAIs. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, violation of the constraint results in identification and subsequent exclusion. RAM also identifies and mitigates the impact of PAIs through the application of its exclusion policy. The exclusion policy covers:

- controversial behaviour, such as violation of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- revenue from an activity with a high risk of adverse impact, such as controversial weapons.

Taking into account the environmental and social characteristics of the sub-fund, the following indicators are prioritised:

- (1) Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG): Scope 1/2/3 and total GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint 1/2/3
- (3) GHG intensity 1/2/3
- (4) Exposure to fossil fuels
- (7) Activities with an adverse impact on biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (10) Violations of the UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
- (14 optional) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents.

For sustainable investments, in checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 main mandatory adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones.

Mandatory indicators:

- (1) GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint
- (3) GHG intensity of investee companies
- (4) Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- (5) Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
- (6) Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
- (7) Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (8) Emissions to water
- (9) Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
- (10) Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (11) Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (12) Unadjusted gender pay gap
- (13) Board gender diversity

(14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons or biological weapons)

Optional Indicators:

(9) Investments in companies producing chemicals

(14) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents

Finally, for investments in sovereign and supranational instruments, the following two indicators are considered:

(15) GHG intensity of countries

(16) Countries subject to social violations.

More information on the PAIs will be available in the Fund's annual report.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The ESG methodology is applicable to the sub-fund's entire portfolio with the exception of instruments listed in “#2 Other”.

The extent to which it is applied may vary according to available data, as part of a systematic investment process.

The ESG investment strategy follows a systematic and disciplined 3-stage selection and investment process.

(1) ESG integration: Through an investment universe that encompasses the equity market, the strategy integrates around 50 ESG criteria and measures, such as transparency, diversity, environmental impact, board structure and corruption. Relying on fundamental data, they make it possible to identify shares of companies with a strong sustainable profile, solid growth and attractive valuation levels. The aim is to identify prospective signals to select companies with attractive potential for generating returns by analysing the best way the various parameters interact with each other.

(2) Sustainable investment: A sustainable investment strategy, whose objective is to contribute to climate change mitigation, is based on a binary "pass/fail" evaluation method. According to this assessment, a position is considered to be fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test and the DNSH test. A second strategy is Taxonomy-aligned and invests in companies active in sectors that promote climate change mitigation or adaptation. For further details, please refer to the section “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?”

(3) ESG optimisation: Performance on ESG measures is one of the four aspects (performance, risk, impact and sustainability) of the portfolio optimisation stage, and aims to monitor the sustainability profile of the portfolio by applying a specific constraint.

Financial and sustainability indicators are regularly reassessed and the sub-fund's positions are adjusted accordingly.

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

● ***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?***

The investment strategy is bound by the following elements:

(1) In accordance with the RAM-AI exclusion policy, the Investment Manager applies exclusion criteria, so that instruments affected by at least one of these criteria are not considered when evaluating investment opportunities.

- Companies generating part of their income from activities:
 - related to controversial consumer products and services
 - related to the manufacture of illegal or controversial weapons
 - with a significant impact on global warming

For further details, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>.

- Companies exposed to controversies that violate one of the following international standards:
 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
 - The United Nations Global Compact
 - The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Companies exposed to sanctions (OFAC list)
- Companies suspected of accounting fraud and corruption

(2) Good governance test

A good governance test is applied to all companies in the investment universe. If the result of this test is negative, the company is automatically excluded from the investment universe. This test is based on a multi-stage quantitative framework.

(3) Promotion of PAIs

The principal adverse impacts are integrated during the construction of the investable universe, and the process is applied systematically. RAM has developed a method for quantitative modelling of the PAIs. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, a violation of the constraint results in their identification and subsequent exclusion.

(4) GHG Emissions

The sub-fund aims to achieve a lower GHG emissions intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) on the portfolio than the benchmark.

For sustainable investments, the product applies two additional constraints:

(5) DNSH

In checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 mandatory principal adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, violation of the constraint results in identification and subsequent exclusion.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

(6) Test for alignment with the Paris Agreement

The following companies are excluded in accordance with Article 12(1)(a)-(g) (Exclusions for Paris-aligned Benchmarks) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818:

- a) companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons within the meaning of international treaties and conventions and United Nations principles, and specifically including anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons;
- b) companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
- c) companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- d) companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
- e) companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
- f) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
- g) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO₂ e/kWh;

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

The Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

Good governance

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

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

Good governance practices are assessed using a multi-stage quantitative framework that includes seven parameters, divided into four categories:

- Employee relations: controversies on labour relations
- Sound management structure: corruption and business ethics, governance incidents, board oversight of management operations.
- Tax compliance: accounting investigation, tax behaviour.
- Remuneration: issues relating to the consistency of remuneration.

A company's good governance practices are deemed to be insufficient if it breaches two or more of the seven defined parameters. In this case, the company will be excluded from the investment universe.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- An overall governance score (third party or internal) is used by default.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.
- Current data providers will be contacted periodically to increase data coverage if necessary.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum allocation of 90% in investments with environmental or social characteristics, with a minimum of 30% in sustainable investments. These sustainable investments have an environmental focus, and are 5% Taxonomy-aligned.

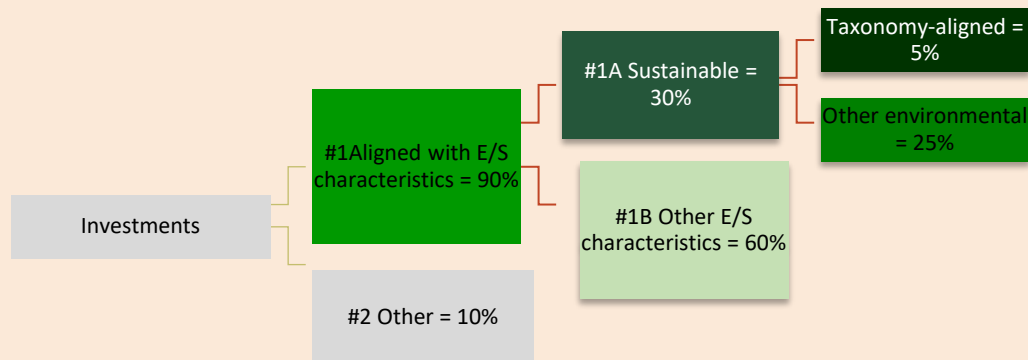
For Taxonomy-aligned sustainable investments, a pass/fail approach is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if revenues generated by sustainable activities exceed 50% and if 100% of the target company's activities have been assessed positively against the good governance test as well as the DNSH test.

For non Taxonomy-aligned sustainable investments, a pass/fail approach is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have been assessed positively against the good governance test as well as the DNSH test.

10% of the investments are not aligned with E/S characteristics, and are earmarked for possible positions in cash for liquidity management purposes, derivatives for hedging purposes, UCITS/UCIs or/and Money Market Funds (MMF).

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



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

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

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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

The sub-fund may invest directly in securities issued by the investee companies or make indirect investments through the use of derivatives. Indirect investments are made via CFDs. Although the mode of investment differs, the investment and sustainability process described in this document is identical for direct and indirect positions. Therefore, these indirect investments help to achieve the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The sub-fund may also use derivatives to hedge units in foreign currencies against the base currency of the sub-fund. Accordingly, these instruments do not contribute to achieving the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund, but are nevertheless compatible.

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.



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

A minimum of 5% of sustainable investments is aligned with the EU Taxonomy; this may be increased if the investment universe of aligned companies expands. An increase in the aligned sustainable allocation could lead to an equivalent decrease in the non-aligned allocation. The sub-fund aims to maintain a total sustainable allocation of at least 30% of its assets. The sub-fund does not have a Taxonomy-aligned sovereign bond allocation. All data related to Taxonomy alignment is provided by a third-party company or obtained directly from issuers that are subject to European Directives requiring them to publish their data. For issuers not subject to European Directives requiring them to publish their data, this data may be estimated.

The Taxonomy-aligned strategy will take into account those companies with at least 50% of Taxonomy-aligned revenues, of which 100% of the businesses have received a positive assessment in the good governance test, the DNSH test, and the test for alignment with the Paris Agreement. The portfolio's alignment will be calculated by multiplying the allocation in each of these companies by the percentage of aligned revenues.

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy³?

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

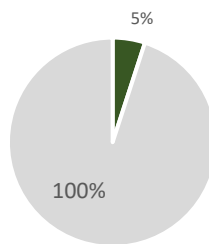
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first 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.*

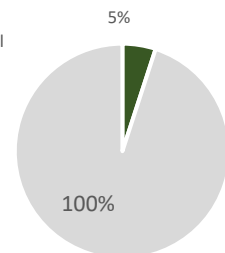
1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*

- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas
- Taxonomy-aligned: nuclear
- Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear)
- Non Taxonomy-aligned



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*

- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas
- Taxonomy-aligned: nuclear
- Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear)
- Non Taxonomy-aligned



This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

The minimum share of Taxonomy-aligned sustainable investments (including investments in transitional and enabling activities) is 5%. There is no individual constraint on transitional and enabling activities so the minimum share in these activities is 0%.

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 no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



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?

A minimum of 25% of sustainable investments are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. This minimum may be reduced if the investment universe of aligned companies expands. An increase in the aligned sustainable allocation could lead to an equivalent decrease in the non-aligned allocation. The sub-fund aims to maintain a total sustainable allocation of at least 30% of its assets.

The strategy is based on the conviction that within each sector, innovation and transition efforts contribute significantly to global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Accordingly, sustainable investments can be allocated to economic activities that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments? 0%. The sub-fund does not foresee a minimum alignment of socially sustainable investments.



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

"#2 Other" is dedicated to possible positions in cash for liquidity management purposes, derivatives used for hedging purposes, UCITS/UCIs, sovereign instruments and/or Money Market Funds (MMF). There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards for this category, but they remain consistent with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.



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?

Not applicable

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

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

Not applicable

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured at all times?**

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

<https://www.ram-ai.com/fr/systematic-funds/global-equity-income-art-8>

ANNEX II

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

Product name: RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES – Legal entity identifier: 5493004P8SQGJE2Y0B90

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**

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

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



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

Environmental characteristics:

- Reduction in the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Scope 1*, Scope 2** and Scope 3***, leading to a lower intensity than the benchmark.
- Carbon footprint reduction, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.
- Reduction of exposure to Fossil Fuels

Social characteristics:

- Compliance with the United Nations Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- No exposure to controversial weapons

General characteristics:

The sub-fund promotes certain environmental and social safeguards by applying exclusion criteria regarding sources of income and business practices that RAM-AI considers harmful (listed under (1) and (6) in the section “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?”).

* Scope 1 GHG emissions: direct emissions from company-owned/controlled sources

** Scope 2 GHG emissions: indirect emissions resulting from energy purchased by a company but sourced by other entities

*** Scope 3 GHG emissions: all indirect emissions (not included in Scopes 1 and 2) that occur in the value chain of the company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Although the company may be able to influence these emissions, it does not control them directly. They often represent a significant proportion of a company’s total carbon footprint.

No specific index is designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

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

Environmental indicators:

- GHG intensity, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3
- Carbon footprint, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.
- % of corporate securities in breach of the Paris Agreement based on Article 12(1)(a)-(g) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818
- Exposure to Fossil Fuels
- Exposure to activities with a significant impact on global warming (for more details on the activities covered by the indicator, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>).

Social indicators:

- % of the portfolio in violation of the UN Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- Exposure to Controversial Weapons

Sustainability indicators

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

General indicators:

% of securities of companies following the RAM exclusion policy.

● ***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 climate change mitigation.

The investment strategy is based on the conviction that innovation and efforts to promote ecological transition within each sector make a significant contribution to the overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. A binary pass/fail assessment method is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the sub-fund and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test, the DNSH test, and the alignment test for the Paris Agreement.

In order to ensure consistency in companies' commitment, the assessment of innovation and efforts is based not only on forward-looking initiatives but also on historical evidence. Therefore, the selected companies must show a public commitment to reducing absolute greenhouse gas emissions, by adopting science-based targets (SBT), carbon neutrality targets, a commitment to increase the use of renewable energy or to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the historical Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity of these companies must remain relatively low in comparison to their sector or sub-sector, notably in the lower half (≤ 50 th percentile). Furthermore, the historical Scope 3 emissions intensity of these companies must not be among the highest within their sector or sub-sector (≤ 90 th percentile).

Finally, only sustainable investment opportunities with attractive risk and fundamentals will be included in the final selection.

The sustainable investment strategy aims to achieve a GHG emissions intensity (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) on the portfolio that is at least one third lower than that of the benchmark.

● ***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 process of checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH) is based on the 14 mandatory PAI indicators as well as two optional PAI indicators (as listed in the section "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?") If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded.

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, and anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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

In the verification of significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 mandatory key adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones (as listed in the section “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”).

If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded. The process is described in more detail in the section “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

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

The assessment framework used in ESG controversies is designed to be consistent with international standards represented in many widely accepted global conventions. This framework is thus consistent with:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- The United Nations Global Compact
- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Any company involved in an ESG controversy that does not comply with the above framework is excluded from the investment universe. Our third-party data provider, as well as our own analysis of unstructured news-related data, identifies and assesses controversies that impact company operations and governance practices, highlighting products and services that allegedly violate national or international laws and regulations, and/or commonly accepted global standards.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It 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 investment must also do no significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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

✘ Yes, the principal adverse impacts are integrated in the construction of the investable universe, and the process is applied systematically. RAM has developed a method for quantitative modelling of the PAIs. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, violation of the constraint results in identification and subsequent exclusion. RAM also identifies and mitigates the impact of PAIs through the application of its exclusion policy. The exclusion policy covers:

- controversial behaviour, such as violation of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- revenue from an activity with a high risk of adverse impact, such as controversial weapons.

Taking into account the environmental and social characteristics of the sub-fund, the following indicators are prioritised:

- (1) Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG): Scope 1/2/3 and total GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint 1/2/3
- (3) GHG intensity 1/2/3
- (4) Exposure to fossil fuels
- (7) Activities with an adverse impact on biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (10) Violations of the UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
- (14 optional) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents

For sustainable investments, in checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 main mandatory adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones.

Mandatory indicators:

- (1) GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint
- (3) GHG intensity of investee companies
- (4) Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- (5) Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
- (6) Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
- (7) Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (8) Emissions to water
- (9) Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
- (10) Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

(11) Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

(12) Unadjusted gender pay gap

(13) Board gender diversity

(14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons or biological weapons)

Optional Indicators:

(9) Investments in companies producing chemicals

(14) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents

Finally, for investments in sovereign and supranational instruments, the following two indicators are considered:

(15) GHG intensity of countries

(16) Countries subject to social violations.

Further information on the PAIs will be available in the Fund's annual report

 No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The ESG methodology is applicable to the sub-fund's entire portfolio with the exception of instruments listed in “#2 Other”.

The extent to which it is applied may vary according to available data, as part of a systematic investment process.

The ESG investment strategy follows a systematic and disciplined 3-stage selection and investment process.

- (1) **ESG integration:** Through an investment universe that encompasses the equity market, the strategy integrates around 50 ESG criteria and measures, such as transparency, diversity, environmental impact, board structure and corruption. Relying on fundamental data, they make it possible to identify shares of companies with a strong sustainable profile, solid growth and attractive valuation levels. The aim is to identify prospective signals to select companies with attractive potential for generating returns by analysing the best way the various parameters interact with each other.
- (2) **Sustainable investment:** A sustainable investment strategy, whose objective is to contribute to climate change mitigation, is based on a binary "pass/fail" evaluation method. According to this assessment, a position is considered to be fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test and the DNSH test. For further details, please refer to the section “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?”
- (3) **ESG optimisation:** Performance on ESG measures is one of the four aspects (performance, risk, impact and sustainability) of the portfolio optimisation stage, and aims to monitor the sustainability profile of the portfolio by applying a specific constraint.

Financial and sustainability indicators are regularly reassessed and the sub-fund's positions are adjusted accordingly.

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

- ***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?***

The investment strategy is bound by the following elements:

(1) In accordance with the RAM-AI exclusion policy, the Investment Manager applies exclusion criteria, so that instruments affected by at least one of these criteria are not considered when evaluating investment opportunities.

- Companies generating part of their income from activities:
 - related to controversial consumer products and services
 - related to the manufacture of illegal or controversial weapons
 - with a significant impact on global warming

For further details, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>.

- Companies exposed to controversies that violate one of the following international standards:
 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
 - The United Nations Global Compact
 - The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Companies exposed to sanctions (OFAC list)
- Companies suspected of accounting fraud and corruption

(2) Good governance test

A good governance test is applied to all companies in the investment universe. If the result of this test is negative, the company is automatically excluded from the investment universe. This test is based on a multi-stage quantitative framework.

(3) Promotion of PAIs

The principal adverse impacts are integrated during the construction of the investable universe, and the process is applied systematically. RAM has developed a method for quantitative modelling of the PAIs. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, a violation of the constraint results in their identification and subsequent exclusion.

(4) GHG Emissions

The sub-fund aims to achieve a lower GHG emissions intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) on the portfolio than the benchmark.

For sustainable investments, the product applies two additional constraints:

(5) DNSH

In checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 mandatory principal adverse impacts

are included, as well as two optional ones. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, violation of the constraint results in identification and subsequent exclusion.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

(6) Test for alignment with the Paris Agreement

The following companies are excluded in accordance with Article 12(1)(a)-(g) (Exclusions for Paris-aligned Benchmarks) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818:

- a) companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons within the meaning of international treaties and conventions and United Nations principles, and specifically including anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons;
- b) companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
- c) companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- d) companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
- e) companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
- f) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
- g) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO₂ e/kWh;

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

The Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

Good governance

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

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

Good governance practices are assessed using a multi-stage quantitative framework that includes seven parameters, divided into four categories:

- Employee relations: controversies on labour relations
- Sound management structure: corruption and business ethics, governance incidents, board oversight of management operations.
- Tax compliance: accounting investigation, tax behaviour.
- Remuneration: issues relating to the consistency of remuneration.

A company's good governance practices are deemed to be insufficient if it breaches two or more of the seven defined parameters. In this case, the company will be excluded from the investment universe.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- An overall governance score (third party or internal) is used by default.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

Current data providers will be contacted periodically to increase data coverage if necessary.



Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

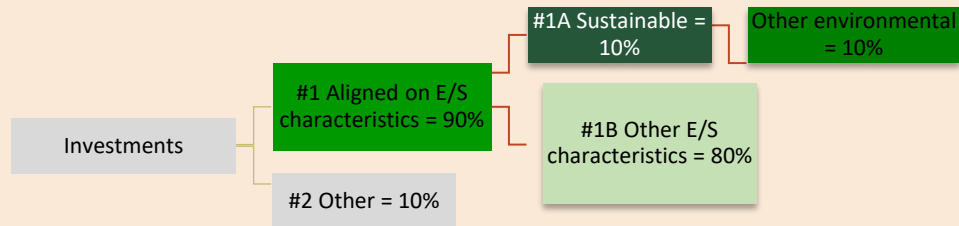
The sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum allocation of 90% in investments with environmental or social characteristics, with a minimum of 10% in sustainable investments. These sustainable investments have an environmental focus, and are not Taxonomy-aligned.

A pass/fail approach is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have been assessed positively against the good governance test as well as the DNSH test.

10% of the investments are not aligned with E/S characteristics and are earmarked for possible positions in cash for liquidity management purposes, derivatives used for investment or hedging purposes, UCITS/UCIs and/or Money Market Funds (MMF).

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



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

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

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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

The sub-fund may invest directly in securities issued by the investee companies or make indirect investments through the use of derivatives. Indirect investments are made via CFDs. Although the mode of investment differs, the investment and sustainability process described in this document is identical for direct and indirect positions. Therefore, these indirect investments help to achieve the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The sub-fund also uses financial derivatives for investment purposes that do not aim to achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted. Exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives are permitted, including, but not limited to, futures, swaps, options and forward exchange contracts. Where appropriate, minimum environmental or social safeguards are taken into account.

The sub-fund may also use derivatives to hedge units in foreign currencies against the base currency of the sub-fund. These instruments therefore do not contribute to achieving the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund, but are nevertheless compatible.



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

The environmental objective of the sub-fund is not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁴?

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

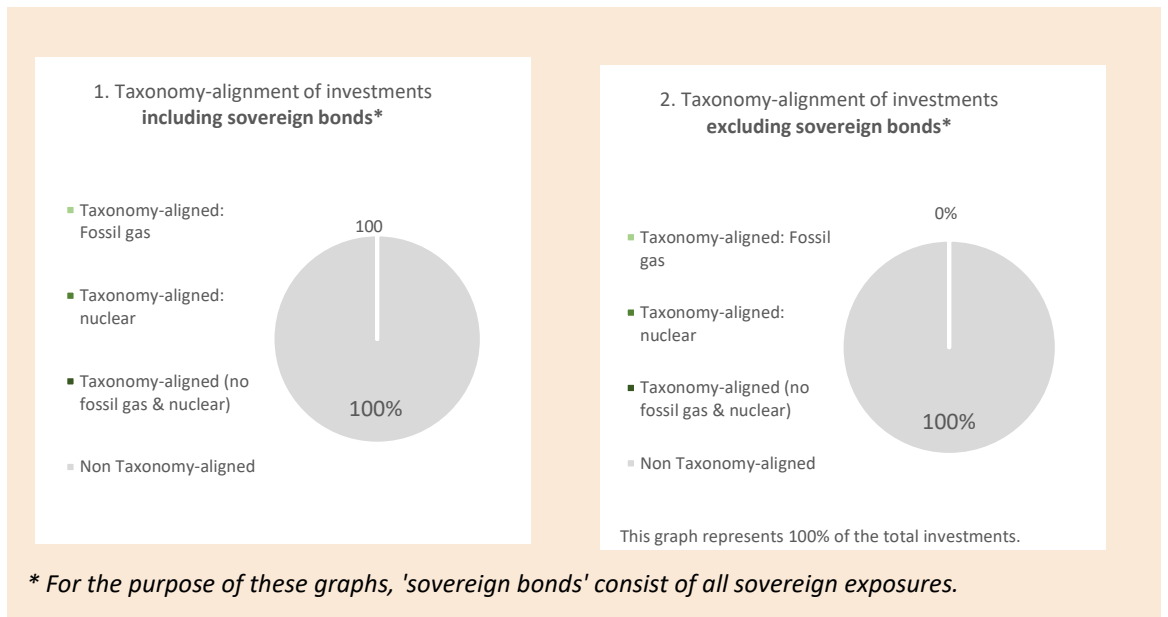
No

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.*

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.

and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



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

0%. The sub-fund does not foresee minimum alignment of investments in transitional and enabling activities



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

At least 10% of sustainable investments have an environmental objective but are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The strategy is based on the conviction that within each sector, innovation and transition efforts contribute significantly to global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Accordingly, sustainable investments can be allocated to economic activities that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments? 0%. The sub-fund does not foresee a minimum alignment of socially sustainable investments.



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

"#2 Other" is dedicated to possible positions in cash for liquidity management purposes, derivatives used for investment or hedging purposes, UCITS/UCIs, sovereign instruments and/or Money Market Funds (MMF). Where appropriate, minimum environmental or social safeguards are taken into account.



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?

Not applicable



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

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

- *How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?*
Not applicable
- *How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured at all times?*
Not applicable
- *How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?*
Not applicable
- *Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?*
Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

<https://www.ram-ai.com/en/systematic-funds/emerging-markets-equities-art-8>

ANNEX II

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

Product name: RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – EUROPEAN MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY

Legal entity identifier: 54930016WVNNTQ56EL30

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 20% of sustainable investments

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective** ___%

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

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



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

Environmental characteristics:

- Reduction in the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Scope 1*, Scope 2** and Scope 3***, leading to a lower level of intensity than a capitalisation-weighted European equity portfolio.
- Carbon footprint reduction, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.

- Reduction of exposure to Fossil Fuels

Social characteristics:

- Compliance with the UN Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. No exposure to controversial weapons

General characteristics

The sub-fund promotes certain environmental and social safeguards by applying exclusion criteria regarding sources of income and business practices that RAM-AI considers harmful (listed under (1) and (6) in the section “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?”).

* Scope 1 GHG emissions: direct emissions from company-owned/controlled sources

** Scope 2 GHG emissions: indirect emissions resulting from energy purchased by a company but sourced by other entities

*** Scope 3 GHG emissions: all indirect emissions (not included in Scopes 1 and 2) that occur in the value chain of the company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Although the company may be able to influence these emissions, it does not control them directly. They often represent a significant proportion of a company’s total carbon footprint.

No specific index is designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

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

Environmental indicators:

- GHG intensity, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3
- Carbon footprint, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.
- % of corporate securities in breach of the Paris Agreement based on Article 12(1)(a)-(g) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818
- Exposure to Fossil Fuels
- Exposure to activities with a significant impact on global warming (for more details on the activities covered by the indicator, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>).

Social indicators:

- % of the portfolio in violation of the UN Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- Exposure to Controversial Weapons

General indicators:

% of securities of companies following the RAM exclusion policy.

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

● ***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 climate change mitigation.

The investment strategy is based on the conviction that innovation and efforts to promote ecological transition within each sector make a significant contribution to the overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. A binary pass/fail assessment method is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the sub-fund and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test, the DNSH test, and the alignment test for the Paris Agreement.

In order to ensure consistency in companies' commitment, the assessment of innovation and efforts is based not only on forward-looking initiatives but also on historical evidence. Therefore, the selected companies must show a public commitment to reducing absolute greenhouse gas emissions, by adopting science-based targets (SBT), carbon neutrality targets, a commitment to increase the use of renewable energy or to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the historical Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity of these companies must remain relatively low in comparison to their sector or sub-sector, notably in the lower half (≤ 50 th percentile). Furthermore, the historical Scope 3 emissions intensity of these companies must not be among the highest within their sector or sub-sector (≤ 90 th percentile).

Finally, only sustainable investment opportunities with attractive risk and fundamentals will be included in the final selection.

The sustainable investment strategy aims to achieve a GHG emissions intensity (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) on the portfolio that is at least one third lower than that a portfolio of European equities weighted by market capitalisation.

● ***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 process of checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH) is based on the 14 mandatory PAI indicators as well as two optional PAI indicators (as listed in the section "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?") If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded.

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

In the verification of significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 mandatory key adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones (as listed in the section "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?").

If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded. The process is described in more detail in the section "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

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.

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

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

The assessment framework used in ESG controversies is designed to be consistent with international standards represented in many widely accepted global conventions. This framework is thus consistent with:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- The United Nations Global Compact
- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Any company involved in an ESG controversy that does not comply with the above framework is excluded from the investment universe. Our third-party data provider, as well as our own analysis of unstructured news-related data, identifies and assesses controversies that impact company operations and governance practices, highlighting products and services that allegedly violate national or international laws and regulations, and/or commonly accepted global standards.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It 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 investment must also do no significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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

- ✘ Yes, the principal adverse impacts are integrated in the construction of the investable universe, and the process is applied systematically. RAM has developed a method for quantitative modelling of the PAIs. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, a violation of the constraint results in identification and subsequent exclusion. RAM also identifies and mitigates the impact of PAIs through the application of its exclusion policy. The exclusion policy covers:

- controversial behaviour, such as violation of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

- revenue from an activity with a high risk of adverse impact, such as controversial weapons.

Taking into account the environmental and social characteristics of the sub-fund, the following indicators are prioritised:

- (1) Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG): Scope 1/2/3 and total GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint 1/2/3
- (3) GHG intensity 1/2/3
- (4) Exposure to fossil fuels
- (7) Activities with an adverse impact on biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (10) Violations of the UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
- (14 optional) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents.

For sustainable investments, in checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 main mandatory adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones.

Mandatory indicators:

- (1) GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint
- (3) GHG intensity of investee companies
- (4) Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- (5) Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
- (6) Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
- (7) Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (8) Emissions to water
- (9) Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
- (10) Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (11) Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (12) Unadjusted gender pay gap
- (13) Board gender diversity
- (14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons or biological weapons)

Optional Indicators:

- (9) Investments in companies producing chemicals
- (14) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents

Finally, for investments in sovereign and supranational instruments, the following two indicators are considered:

- (15) GHG intensity of countries
- (16) Countries subject to social violations.

More information on the PAIs will be available in the Fund's annual report.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The ESG methodology is applicable to the sub-fund's entire portfolio with the exception of instruments listed in “#2 Other”.

The extent to which it is applied may vary according to available data, as part of a systematic investment process.

The ESG investment strategy follows a systematic and disciplined 3-stage selection and investment process.

- (1) ESG integration:** Through an investment universe that encompasses the equity market, the strategy integrates around 50 ESG criteria and measures, such as transparency, diversity, environmental impact, board structure and corruption. Relying on fundamental data, they make it possible to identify shares of companies with a strong sustainable profile, solid growth and attractive valuation levels. The aim is to identify prospective signals to select companies with attractive potential for generating returns by analysing the best way the various parameters interact with each other.
- (2) Sustainable investment:** A sustainable investment strategy, whose objective is to contribute to climate change mitigation, is based on a binary "pass/fail" evaluation method. According to this assessment, a position is considered to be fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test and the DNSH test. For further details, please refer to the section “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?”
- (3) ESG optimisation:** Performance on ESG measures is one of the four aspects (performance, risk, impact and sustainability) of the portfolio optimisation stage, and aims to monitor the sustainability profile of the portfolio by applying a specific constraint.

Financial and sustainability indicators are regularly reassessed and the sub-fund's positions are adjusted accordingly.

● ***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?***

The investment strategy is bound by the following elements:

- (1) In accordance with the RAM-AI exclusion policy, the Investment Manager applies exclusion criteria, so that instruments affected by at least one of these criteria are not considered when evaluating investment opportunities.

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

- Companies generating part of their income from activities:
 - related to controversial consumer products and services
 - related to the manufacture of illegal or controversial weapons
 - with a significant impact on global warming

For further details, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>.

- Companies exposed to controversies that violate one of the following international standards:
 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
 - The United Nations Global Compact
 - The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Companies exposed to sanctions (OFAC list)
- Companies suspected of accounting fraud and corruption

(2) Good governance test

A good governance test is applied to all companies in the investment universe. If the result of this test is negative, the company is automatically excluded from the investment universe. This test is based on a multi-stage quantitative framework.

(3) Promotion of PAIs

The principal adverse impacts are integrated during the construction of the investable universe, and the process is applied systematically. RAM has developed a method for quantitative modelling of the PAIs. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, a violation of the constraint results in their identification and subsequent exclusion.

(4) GHG Emissions

The sub-fund aims to achieve a GHG emissions intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) on the portfolio that is lower than that of a capitalisation-weighted European equity portfolio.

For sustainable investments, the product applies two additional constraints:

(5) DNSH

In checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 mandatory principal adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, violation of the constraint results in identification and subsequent exclusion.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.

- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

(6) Test for alignment with the Paris Agreement

The following companies are excluded in accordance with Article 12(1)(a)-(g) (Exclusions for Paris-aligned Benchmarks) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818:

- (a) companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons within the meaning of international treaties and conventions and United Nations principles, and specifically including anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons;
- (b) companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
- (c) companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- (d) companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
- (e) companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
- (f) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
- (g) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO₂ e/kWh;

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

The Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

Good governance practices are assessed using a multi-stage quantitative framework that includes seven parameters, divided into four categories:

- Employee relations: controversies on labour relations
- Sound management structure: corruption and business ethics, governance incidents, board oversight of management operations.
- Tax compliance: accounting investigation, tax behaviour.
- Remuneration: issues relating to the consistency of remuneration.

A company's good governance practices are deemed to be insufficient if it breaches two or more of the seven defined parameters. In this case, the company will be excluded from the investment universe.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- An overall governance score (third party or internal) is used by default.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

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

Current data providers will be contacted periodically to increase data coverage if necessary.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

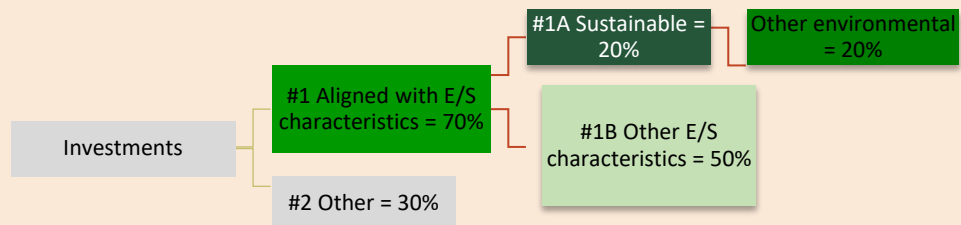
The sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum allocation of 70% in investments with environmental or social characteristics, with a minimum of 20% in sustainable investments. These sustainable investments have an environmental focus, and are not Taxonomy-aligned.

A pass/fail approach is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have been assessed positively against the good governance test as well as the DNSH test.

30% of the investments are not aligned with E/S characteristics, and are earmarked for possible positions in cash for liquidity management purposes, derivatives for hedging purposes, UCITS/UCIs and/or Money Market Funds (MMF).

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



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

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

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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

The sub-fund may invest directly in securities issued by the investee companies or make indirect investments through the use of derivatives. Indirect investments are made via CFDs. Although the mode of investment differs, the investment and sustainability process described in this document is identical for direct and indirect positions. Therefore, these indirect investments help to achieve the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The sub-fund may also use derivatives to hedge units in foreign currencies against the base currency of the sub-fund. Accordingly, these instruments do not contribute to

achieving the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund, but are nevertheless compatible.



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

The environmental objective of the sub-fund is not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

- Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁵?

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

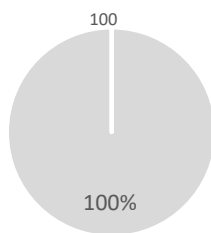
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first 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.*

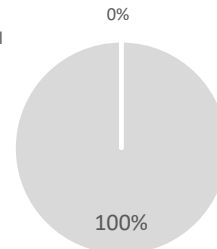
1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*

- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas
- Taxonomy-aligned: nuclear
- Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear)
- Non Taxonomy-aligned



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*

- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas
- Taxonomy-aligned: nuclear
- Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear)
- Non Taxonomy-aligned



This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

0%. The sub-fund does not foresee minimum alignment of investments in transitional and enabling activities

⁵ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



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?

At least 20% of sustainable investments have an environmental objective but are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The strategy is based on the conviction that within each sector, innovation and transition efforts contribute significantly to global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Accordingly, sustainable investments can be allocated to economic activities that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments? 0%. The sub-fund does not foresee a minimum alignment of socially sustainable investments.



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

"#2 Other" is dedicated to possible positions in cash for liquidity management purposes, derivatives used for hedging purposes, UCITS/UCIs, sovereign instruments and/or Money Market Funds (MMF). There is no minimum environmental or social safeguard for this category, but they remain consistent with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.



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?

Not applicable

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

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

Not applicable

● ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured at all times?***

Not applicable

● ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable

● ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

<https://www.ram-ai.com/en/systematic-funds/european-market-neutral-equity-art-8>

ANNEX II

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

Product name: RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS – Legal entity identifier: 549300324BYI7C9UH618
GLOBAL MARKET NEUTRAL EQUITY

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 5% of sustainable investments

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective ___%**

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

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



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

Environmental characteristics:

- Reduction in the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Scope 1*, Scope 2** and Scope 3***
- Carbon footprint reduction, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.
- Reduction of exposure to Fossil Fuels

Social characteristics:

- Compliance with the United Nations Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- No exposure to controversial weapons

General characteristics

The sub-fund promotes certain environmental and social safeguards by applying exclusion criteria regarding sources of income and business practices that RAM-AI considers harmful (listed under (1) and (6) in the section “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?”).

* Scope 1 GHG emissions: direct emissions from company-owned/controlled sources

** Scope 2 GHG emissions: indirect emissions resulting from energy purchased by a company but sourced by other entities

*** Scope 3 GHG emissions: all indirect emissions (not included in Scopes 1 and 2) that occur in the value chain of the company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Although the company may be able to influence these emissions, it does not control them directly. They often represent a significant proportion of a company’s total carbon footprint.

No specific index is designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

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?***

Environmental indicators:

- GHG intensity, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3
- Carbon footprint, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.
- % of corporate securities in breach of the Paris Agreement based on Article 12(1)(a)-(g) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818
- Exposure to Fossil Fuels
- Exposure to activities with a significant impact on global warming (for more details on the activities covered by the indicator, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>).

Social indicators:

- % of the portfolio in violation of the UN Global Compact or the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- Exposure to Controversial Weapons

General indicators:

% of securities of companies following the RAM exclusion policy.

● ***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 climate change mitigation.

The investment strategy is based on the conviction that innovation and efforts to promote ecological transition within each sector make a significant contribution to the overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. A binary pass/fail assessment method is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the sub-fund and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test, the DNSH test, and the alignment test for the Paris Agreement.

In order to ensure consistency in companies' commitment, the assessment of innovation and efforts is based not only on forward-looking initiatives but also on historical evidence. Therefore, the selected companies must show a public commitment to reducing absolute greenhouse gas emissions, by adopting science-based targets (SBT), carbon neutrality targets, a commitment to increase the use of renewable energy or to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the historical Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity of these companies must remain relatively low in comparison to their sector or sub-sector, notably in the lower half (≤ 50 th percentile). Furthermore, the historical Scope 3 emissions intensity of these companies must not be among the highest within their sector or sub-sector (≤ 90 th percentile).

Finally, only sustainable investment opportunities with attractive risk and fundamentals will be included in the final selection.

The sustainable investment strategy aims to achieve a GHG emissions intensity (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) on the portfolio that is at least one third lower than that of a global developed markets equity portfolio weighted by market capitalisation.

● ***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 process of checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH) is based on the 14 mandatory PAI indicators as well as two optional PAI indicators (as listed in the section "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"). If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded.

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

In the verification of significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 mandatory principal adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones (as listed in the section "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?").

If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded. The process is described in more detail in the section "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.

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.

- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

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

The assessment framework used in ESG controversies is designed to be consistent with international standards represented in many widely accepted global conventions. This framework is thus consistent with:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- The United Nations Global Compact
- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Any company involved in an ESG controversy that does not comply with the above framework is excluded from the investment universe. Our third-party data provider, as well as our own analysis of unstructured news-related data, identifies and assesses controversies that impact company operations and governance practices, highlighting products and services that allegedly violate national or international laws and regulations, and/or commonly accepted global standards.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It 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 investment must also do no significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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

- ✘ Yes, the principal adverse impacts are integrated in the construction of the investable universe, and the process is applied systematically. RAM has developed a method for quantitative modelling of the PAIs. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, a violation of the constraint results in identification and subsequent exclusion. RAM also identifies and mitigates the impact of PAIs through the application of its exclusion policy. The exclusion policy covers:

- controversial behaviour, such as violation of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises,
- revenue from an activity with a high risk of adverse impact, such as controversial weapons.

Taking into account the environmental and social characteristics of the sub-fund, the following indicators are prioritised:

- (1) Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG): Scope 1/2/3 and total GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint 1/2/3
- (3) GHG intensity 1/2/3
- (4) Exposure to fossil fuels
- (7) Activities with an adverse impact on biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (10) Violations of the UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
- (14 optional) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents

For sustainable investments, in checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 main mandatory negative impacts are included, as well as two optional ones:

Mandatory indicators:

- (1) GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint
- (3) GHG intensity of investee companies
- (4) Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- (5) Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
- (6) Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
- (7) Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (8) Emissions to water
- (9) Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
- (10) Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (11) Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (12) Unadjusted gender pay gap
- (13) Board gender diversity
- (14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons or biological weapons)

Optional Indicators:

- (9) Investments in companies producing chemicals
- (14) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents

Finally, for investments in sovereign and supranational instruments, the following two indicators are considered:

- (15) GHG intensity of countries
- (16) Countries subject to social violations.

More information on the PAIs will be available in the Fund's annual report.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The ESG methodology is applicable to the sub-fund's entire portfolio with the exception of instruments listed in “#2 Other”.

The extent to which it is applied may vary according to available data, as part of a systematic investment process.

The ESG investment strategy follows a systematic and disciplined 3-stage selection and investment process.

- (1) ESG integration:** Through an investment universe that encompasses the equity market, the strategy integrates around 50 ESG criteria and measures, such as transparency, diversity, environmental impact, board structure and corruption. Relying on fundamental data, they make it possible to identify shares of companies with a strong sustainable profile, solid growth and attractive valuation levels. The aim is to identify prospective signals to select companies with attractive potential for generating returns by analysing the best way the various parameters interact with each other.
- (2) Sustainable investment:** A sustainable investment strategy, whose objective is to contribute to climate change mitigation, is based on a binary "pass/fail" evaluation method. According to this assessment, a position is considered to be fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test and the DNSH test. For further details, please refer to the section “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?”
- (3) ESG optimisation:** Performance on ESG measures is one of the four aspects (performance, risk, impact and sustainability) of the portfolio optimisation stage, and aims to monitor the sustainability profile of the portfolio by applying a specific constraint.

Financial and sustainability indicators are regularly reassessed and the sub-fund's positions are adjusted accordingly.

● ***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?***

The investment strategy is bound by the following elements:

In accordance with the RAM-AI exclusion policy, the Investment Manager applies exclusion criteria, so that instruments affected by at least one of these criteria are not considered when evaluating investment opportunities.

- Companies generating part of their income from activities:
 - related to controversial consumer products and services

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

- related to the manufacture of illegal or controversial weapons
- with a significant impact on global warming

For further details, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>.

- Companies exposed to controversies that violate one of the following international standards:
 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
 - The United Nations Global Compact
 - The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Companies exposed to sanctions (OFAC list)
- Companies suspected of accounting fraud and corruption

(1) Good governance test

A good governance test is applied to all companies in the investment universe. If the result of this test is negative, the company is automatically excluded from the investment universe. This test is based on a multi-stage quantitative framework.

(3) Promotion of PAIs

The principal adverse impacts are integrated during the construction of the investable universe, and the process is applied systematically. RAM has developed a method for quantitative modelling of the PAIs. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, a violation of the constraint results in their identification and subsequent exclusion.

(4) GHG Emissions

The sub-fund aims to achieve a lower GHG emissions intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) on the portfolio than that of a capitalisation-weighted global developed markets equity portfolio.

For sustainable investments, the product applies two additional constraints:

(5) DNSH

In checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 mandatory principal adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, violation of the constraint results in identification and subsequent exclusion.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

(6) Test for alignment with the Paris Agreement

The following companies are excluded in accordance with Article 12(1)(a)-(g) (Exclusions for Paris-aligned Benchmarks) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818:

- a) companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons within the meaning of international treaties and conventions and United Nations principles, and specifically including anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons;
- b) companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
- c) companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- d) companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
- e) companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
- f) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
- g) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO₂ e/kWh;

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

The Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

Good governance practices are assessed using a multi-stage quantitative framework that includes seven parameters, divided into four categories:

- Employee relations: controversies on labour relations
- Sound management structure: corruption and business ethics, governance incidents, board oversight of management operations.
- Tax compliance: accounting investigation, tax behaviour.
- Remuneration: issues relating to the consistency of remuneration.

A company's good governance practices are deemed to be insufficient if it breaches two or more of the seven defined parameters. In this case, the company will be excluded from the investment universe.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- An overall governance score (third party or internal) is used by default.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

Current data providers will be contacted periodically to increase data coverage if necessary.

Good governance

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



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

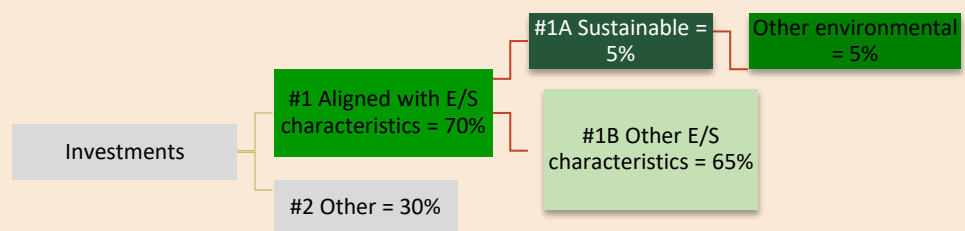
The sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum allocation of 70% in investments with environmental or social characteristics, with a minimum of 5% in sustainable investments. These sustainable investments have an environmental focus, and are not Taxonomy-aligned.

A pass/fail approach is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have been assessed positively against the good governance test as well as the DNSH test.

30% of the investments are not aligned with E/S characteristics, and are earmarked for possible positions in cash for liquidity management purposes, derivatives used for investment or hedging purposes, UCITS/UCIs and/or Money Market Funds (MMF).

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



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

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

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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

The sub-fund may invest directly in securities issued by the investee companies or make indirect investments through the use of derivatives. Indirect investments are made via CFDs. Although the mode of investment differs, the investment and sustainability process described in this document is identical for direct and indirect positions. Therefore, these indirect investments help to achieve the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

The sub-fund also uses financial derivatives for investment purposes that do not aim to achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted. Exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives are permitted, including, but not limited to, futures, swaps, options and forward exchange contracts. Where appropriate, minimum environmental or social safeguards are taken into account.

The sub-fund may also use derivatives to hedge units in foreign currencies against the base currency of the sub-fund. These instruments therefore do not contribute to achieving the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund but are nevertheless compatible.



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

The environmental objective of the sub-fund is not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁶?

Yes:

In fossil gas

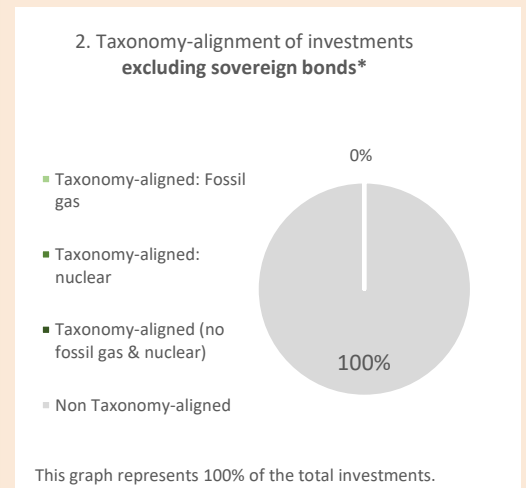
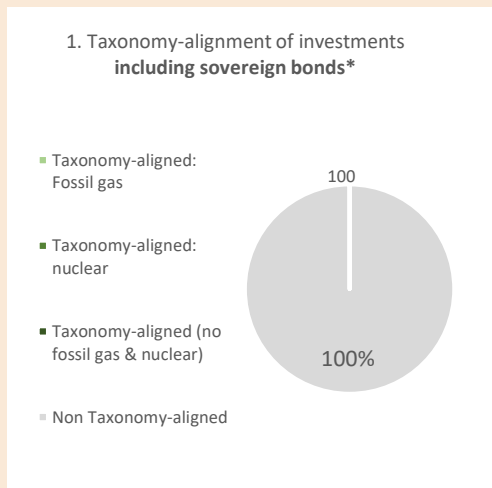
In nuclear energy

No

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

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

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



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

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

0%. The sub-fund does not foresee minimum alignment of investments in transitional and enabling activities

⁶ 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 no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



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?

At least 5% of sustainable investments have an environmental objective but are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The strategy is based on the conviction that within each sector, innovation and transition efforts contribute significantly to global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, sustainable investments may be allocated to economic activities that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments? 0%. The sub-fund does not foresee a minimum alignment of socially sustainable investments.



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

"#2 Other" is dedicated to positions in cash for liquidity management purposes, derivatives used for investment or hedging purposes, UCITS/UCIs, sovereign instruments and/or Money Market Funds (MMF). Where appropriate, minimum environmental or social safeguards are taken into account.



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?

Not applicable

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

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

Not applicable

● **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured at all times?**

Not applicable

● **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable

● **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

<https://www.ram-ai.com/en/systematic-funds/global-market-neutral-equity-art-8>

ANNEX II

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

Product name: RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS -
GLOBAL MULTI-ASSET FUND

Legal entity identifier: 54930082J0XOVVJJC006

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective** ___%

No

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

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



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

The sub-fund promotes:

- the following environmental characteristics:

- Reduction in the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Scope 1*, Scope 2** and Scope 3***
- Carbon footprint reduction, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.
- Reduction of exposure to Fossil Fuels

- the following social characteristics:

- Compliance with the UN Global Compact
- Compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- No exposure to controversial weapons

General characteristics:

The sub-fund promotes certain environmental and social safeguards by applying exclusion criteria regarding sources of income and business practices that RAM-AI considers harmful (listed under (1) and (3) in the section “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?”).

* Scope 1 GHG emissions: direct emissions from company-owned/controlled sources

** Scope 2 GHG emissions: indirect emissions resulting from energy purchased by a company but sourced by other entities

*** Scope 3 GHG emissions: all indirect emissions (not included in Scopes 1 and 2) that occur in the value chain of the company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Although the company may be able to influence these emissions, it does not control them directly. They often represent a significant proportion of a company’s total carbon footprint.

For the part of the investment strategy that makes use of UCITS and/or other UCIs, the sub-fund promotes the selection of funds with a sustainable profile and which are aligned with the aforementioned characteristics.

No specific index is designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

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?***

For investments, with the exception of investments in UCITS and/or other UCIs, the Investment Manager may use, inter alia, the following indicator types:

- environmental:

- GHG intensity, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3
- Carbon footprint, Scope 1*, Scope 2** and Scope 3.
- Exposure to Fossil Fuels
- Exposure to activities with a significant impact on global warming (for more details on the activities covered by the indicator, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>).

- social:

- % of the portfolio in violation of the UN Global Compact or the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Exposure to Controversial Weapons

An additional measure applied by the sub-fund is:

- the % of securities of companies and/or state issuers following the RAM exclusion policy.

For the part of the strategy targeting investments in UCITS and/or other UCIs, the Investment Manager mainly selects Article 8 and 9 funds under the SFDR.

● ***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 climate change mitigation.

The investment strategy is based on the conviction that innovation and efforts to promote ecological transition within each sector make a significant contribution to the overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. A binary pass/fail assessment method is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the sub-fund and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test and the DNSH test.

In order to ensure consistency in companies' commitment, the assessment of innovation and efforts is based not only on forward-looking initiatives, but also on historical evidence. Therefore, the selected companies must show a public commitment to reducing absolute greenhouse gas emissions, by adopting science-based targets (SBT), carbon neutrality targets, a commitment to increase the use of renewable energy or to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, it is required that the historical Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity of these companies remains relatively low within their sector or sub-sector, notably in the lower half (≤ 50 th percentile). Furthermore, the historical Scope 3 emissions intensity of these companies must not be among the highest within their sector or sub-sector (≤ 90 th percentile).

Finally, only sustainable investment opportunities with attractive risk and fundamentals will be included in the final selection.

The sustainable investment strategy aims to achieve a reduced GHG emissions intensity (Scopes 1, 2 and 3).

● ***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?***

For the part of investments in equities and bonds issued by companies, the process of checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH) is based on the 14 mandatory PAI indicators as well as two optional PAI indicators (as listed in the section "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"). If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded.

For the part of the strategy targeting direct investments in UCITS and/or other Article 8 and 9 UCIs under the SFDR: The process is based on the analysis of the sustainability policy and legal documents. ESG criteria and measures as well as financial information are provided by information and data sources from recognised industry specialist third party providers.

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

For investments in equities and bonds issued by companies: In the verification of significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 mandatory key adverse impacts are included, as well as two optional ones (as listed in the section “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”).

If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded. The process is described in more detail in the section “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

For the part of the strategy targeting direct investments in UCITS and/or other Article 8 and 9 UCIs under the SFDR: a valuation is based on the aggregate information provided by the fund management companies.

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

For investments in equities and bonds issued by companies: The assessment framework used in ESG controversies is designed to be consistent with international standards represented in many widely accepted global conventions. This framework is thus consistent with:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- The United Nations Global Compact
- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Any company involved in an ESG controversy that does not comply with the above framework is excluded from the investment universe. Our third-party data provider, as well as our own analysis of unstructured news-related data, identifies and assesses controversies that impact company operations and governance practices, highlighting products and services that allegedly violate national or international laws and regulations, and/or commonly accepted global standards.

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.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. It 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 investment must also do no significant harm to environmental or social objectives.



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



Yes, the principal adverse impacts are integrated in the construction of the investable universe, and the process is applied systematically. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, violation of the constraint results in identification and subsequent exclusion. RAM also identifies and mitigates the impact of PAIs through the application of its exclusion policy. The exclusion policy covers:

- controversial behaviour, such as violation of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- revenue from an activity with a high risk of adverse impact, such as controversial weapons.

Taking into account the environmental and social characteristics of the sub-fund, the following indicators are prioritised:

- (1) Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG): Scope 1/2/3 and total GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint 1/2/3
- (3) GHG intensity 1/2/3
- (4) Exposure to fossil fuels
- (7) Activities with an adverse impact on biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (10) Violations of the UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
- (14 optional) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents.

Lastly, for sustainable investments, in checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 main mandatory negative impacts are included, as well as two optional ones.

Mandatory indicators:

- (1) GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint
- (3) GHG intensity of investee companies
- (4) Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- (5) Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
- (6) Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
- (7) Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (8) Emissions to water
- (9) Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
- (10) Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (11) Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (12) Unadjusted gender pay gap

(13) Board gender diversity

(14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons or biological weapons)

Optional Indicators:

(15) Investments in companies producing chemicals;

(16) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents

More information on the PAIs will be available in the Fund's annual report.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The sub-fund invests via a discretionary investment process; the investment manager will implement a long-term approach to risk allocation. Accordingly, the sub-fund may invest, directly or indirectly, with no restrictions in terms of currency, region or sector, in assets selected primarily on the basis of a positive sustainability profile, including transferable securities, such as:

- Company shares;
- Bonds or financial instruments linked to an interest rate, such as convertible bonds, derivative-linked bonds, bonds with fixed or variable interest rates, inflation-linked bonds, financial or real-estate asset-backed bonds;
- Investment funds, including other investment funds managed by the Investment Manager;
- Money market instruments.

The investment manager will use financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes or to optimise portfolio exposure for investment purposes

At the same time, the Investment Manager's strategy incorporates sustainability characteristics into its investment process and its selection of equities and bonds issued by companies, and for direct investments in UCITS/UCIs, on the basis of the information provided by the management companies/fund managers.

A sustainable investment strategy, whose objective is to contribute to climate change mitigation, is based on a binary "pass/fail" evaluation method. According to this assessment, a position is considered to be fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test and the DNSH test. For further details, please refer to the section "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?"

For investment other than in UCITS and/or other UCIs, the methodology is based around a dynamic exclusion list of transferable securities, as described in the section "*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?*" below.

Among other things, the sub-fund takes into account the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors in the investment selection process for equities and bonds, as well as the principles of good governance of issuers.

For the strategy targeting direct investments in UCITS and/or other UCIs, the Investment Manager analyses the funds' investment policy in order to identify the correct sustainability profile and select Article 8 and 9 funds under the SFDR.

ESG criteria and measures as well as financial information are provided by fund management companies.

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

● ***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?***

For investments (with the exception of direct investments in UCITS and/or other UCIs): Good governance practices and the integration of several principal adverse impacts are part of the strategy used to select investments to achieve each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

- (1) The Investment Manager applies basic exclusion criteria so that instruments excluded by at least one of these criteria are not considered when assessing investment opportunities.

The Investment Manager therefore systematically excludes the securities of companies:

- involved in the manufacture of illegal or controversial weapons such as anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions;
- suspected of accounting fraud and corruption;
- not taking into account international standards on labour rights, including child labour, such as the fundamental conventions of the ILO (International Labour Organization);
- not respecting human rights;
- with links to the tobacco industry;
- exposed to sanctions (OFAC list).

- (2) The investment universe is also subject to exclusions related to controversial practices with a high climate impact and to controversial income that have a significant impact on global warming. For further details, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>.

- (3) For the part of the investment strategy targeting direct investments in UCITS and/or other Article 8 and 9 UCIs under the SFDR: the financial product's investment process requires, insofar as possible, at least the existence, consultation and prior analysis of the sustainability policy of the potentially selectable fund.

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

The equity investment environment is reduced by at least 20% in order to be able to apply the investment strategy.

The Fund does not commit to a minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered in corporate bonds and in UCITS and/or other UCIs prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

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

For investments (with the exception of direct investments in UCITS and/or other UCIs): Good governance practices are assessed using a multi-stage quantitative framework that includes seven parameters, divided into four categories:

- Employee relations: controversies on labour relations
- Sound management structure: corruption and business ethics, governance incidents, board oversight of management operations.
- Tax compliance: accounting investigation, tax behaviour.
- Remuneration: issues relating to the consistency of remuneration.

A company's good governance practices are deemed to be insufficient if it breaches two or more of the seven defined parameters. In this case, the company will be excluded from the investment universe.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- An overall governance score (third party or internal) is used by default.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.
- Current data providers will be contacted periodically to increase data coverage if necessary.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum allocation of 30% in investments with environmental or social characteristics, with a minimum of 10% in sustainable investments. These sustainable investments have an environmental focus, and are not Taxonomy-aligned.

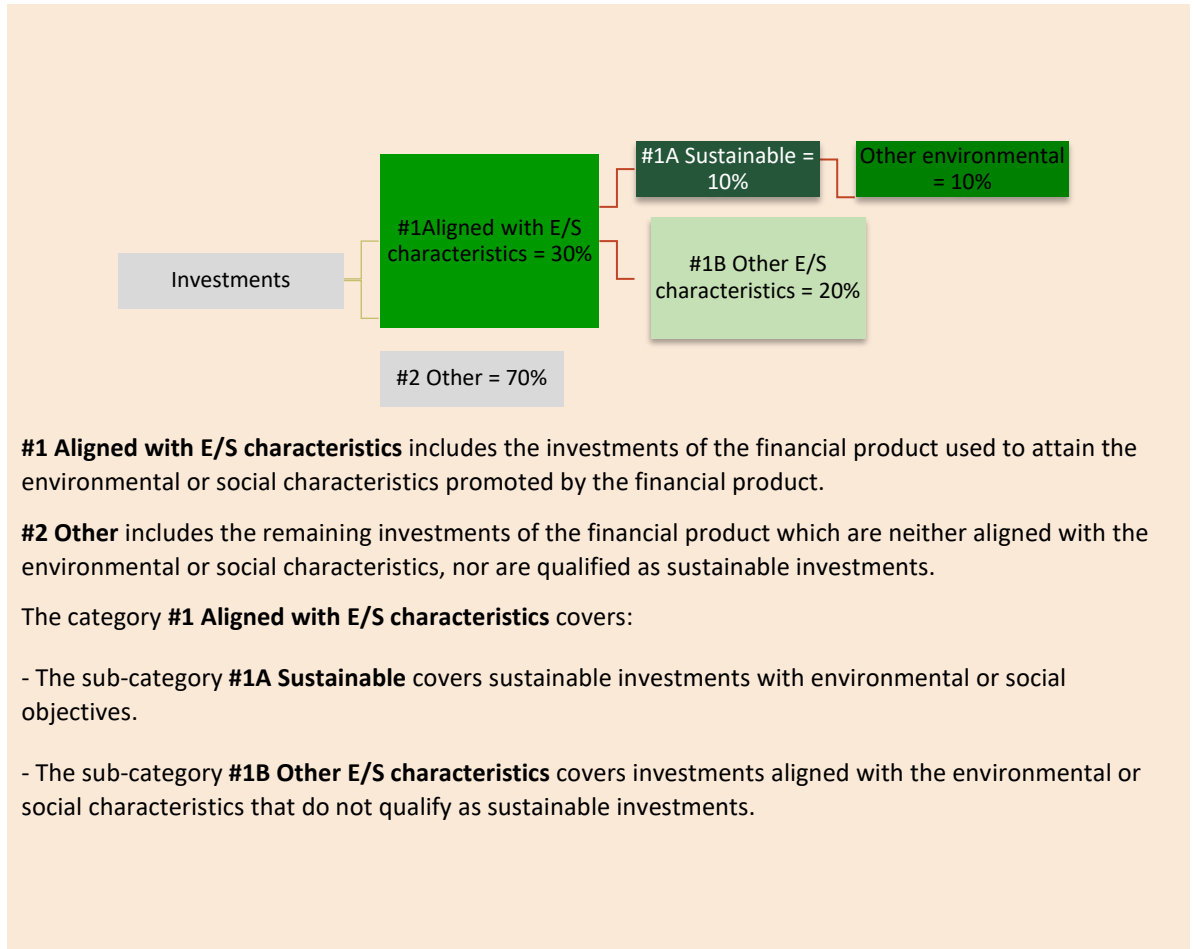
A pass/fail approach is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company's activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have been assessed positively against the good governance test as well as the DNSH test.

70% of investments are not aligned with E/S characteristics, and are earmarked for possible positions in cash for liquidity management purposes and/or in derivatives used for hedging or to optimise portfolio exposure for investment purposes, in sovereign bonds, and/or in money market instruments, and/or in money market funds, and/or in Article 6 funds under the SFDR (via direct and/or indirect 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.



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

In general, derivatives are intended, primarily, to hedge against portfolio risk and to optimise portfolio exposure for investment purposes. Accordingly, these instruments do not contribute to achieving the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund, but are nevertheless compatible.



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

The sub-fund's sustainable investments are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁷?

■ Yes:

■ In fossil gas

■ In nuclear energy

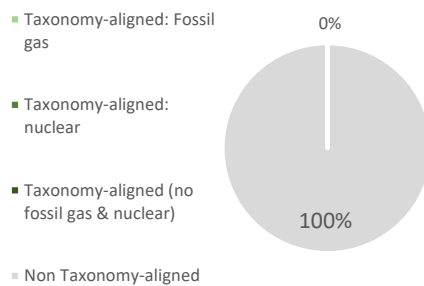
✘ No

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

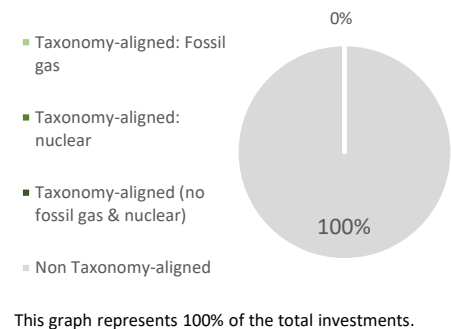
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first 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.*

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



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

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

0%. The sub-fund does not foresee minimum alignment of investments in transitional and enabling activities

⁷ 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 no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



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?

At least 10% of sustainable investments are sustainable investments with an environmental objective but are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The strategy is based on the conviction that within each sector, innovation and transition efforts contribute significantly to global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, sustainable investments may be allocated to economic activities that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0%. The sub-fund does not foresee a minimum alignment of socially sustainable investments.



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

"#2 Other" is dedicated to possible positions in cash for liquidity management purposes, and/or in derivatives used for investment or hedging purposes, in government bonds and/or in money market instruments and/or in money market funds.

This category can also include Article 6 funds under the SFDR.

There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards for this category, but these positions remain consistent with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No reference benchmarks have been defined for the sub-fund.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable

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

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured at all times?***

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

<https://www.ram-ai.com/en/systematic-funds/global-multi-asset>

ANNEX III

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS –
GLOBAL EQUITY LOW CARBON

Legal entity identifier:
549300W4XMD0PLGLK798

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

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

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 95%**

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective** ___%

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainable objective of the fund is to contribute to the global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions or to the reduction of the negative impact of climate change by investing in companies that are at the forefront of efforts in their sector.

The sub-fund invests in companies with emission reduction targets and relatively low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensities (Scopes 1 and 2) for their sector and in companies active in sectors that promote climate change mitigation or adaptation and aiming to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement to restrict climate change.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

The sub-fund aims to achieve a lower GHG emissions intensity (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) on the portfolio than that of a global developed markets equity portfolio weighted by market capitalisation.

No specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?***

- GHG intensity, Scope 1*, Scope 2** and Scope 3***
- Carbon footprint, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.
- % of corporate securities in breach of the Paris Agreement based on Article 12(1)(a)-(g) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818
- Exposure to Fossil Fuels
- Exposure to activities with a significant impact on global warming (for more details on the activities covered by the indicator, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>)
- % of portfolio with GHG emission reduction targets
- % of portfolio aligned with the European Green Taxonomy
- % of the portfolio in violation of the UN Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- % of securities of companies following the RAM exclusion policy (described in point (1) in the section “What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?”)

* Scope 1 GHG emissions: direct emissions from company-owned/controlled sources

** Scope 2 GHG emissions: indirect emissions resulting from energy purchased by a company but sourced by other entities

*** Scope 3 GHG emissions: all indirect emissions (not included in Scopes 1 and 2) that occur in the value chain of the company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Although the company may be able to influence these emissions, it does not control them directly. They often represent a significant proportion of a company’s total carbon footprint.

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

Two processes for checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH) are integrated into the investment process.

- For all sustainable investments, the DNSH assessment is based on 16 (14 mandatory and two optional) principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAIs) (as listed in the section “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”). The process is described in more detail in the section “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”

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.

- For sustainable investments aligned with Taxonomy Regulation 2020/852 (hereafter “Taxonomy”), an additional assessment at activity and company level is carried out to ensure that no significant harm is caused to other Taxonomy objectives.

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

The process of checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH) is based on the 14 mandatory PAI indicators as well as two optional PAI indicators (as listed in the section “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”) If a negative assessment is observed on one of the adverse impacts, the security is excluded. The process is described in more detail in the section “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

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

The assessment framework used in ESG controversies is designed to be consistent with international standards represented in many widely accepted global conventions. This framework is thus consistent with:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- The United Nations Global Compact
- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

Any company involved in an ESG controversy that does not comply with the above framework is excluded from the investment universe. Our third-party data provider, as well as our own analysis of unstructured news-related data, identifies and assesses controversies that impact company operations and governance practices, highlighting products and services that allegedly violate national or international laws and regulations, and/or commonly accepted global standards.



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



Yes The principal adverse impacts are integrated in the construction of the investable universe, and the process is applied systematically. RAM has developed a method for quantitative modelling of the PAIs. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, violation of the constraint results in identification and

subsequent exclusion. RAM also identifies and mitigates the impact of PAIs through the application of its exclusion policy. The exclusion policy covers:

- Controversial behaviour, such as violations of the UNGC Principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Revenue from an activity with a high risk of adverse impact, such as controversial weapons.

In checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 main mandatory negative impacts are included, as well as two optional ones.

Mandatory indicators:

- (1) GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint
- (3) GHG intensity of investee companies
- (4) Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- (5) Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
- (6) Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
- (7) Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
- (8) Emissions to water
- (9) Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
- (10) Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (11) Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- (12) Unadjusted gender pay gap
- (13) Board gender diversity
- (14) Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons or biological weapons)

Optional Indicators:

- (9) Investments in companies producing chemicals
 - (14) Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents
- In addition, in view of the environmental objective of the sub-fund, the following indicators are prioritised:

- (1) Greenhouse gas emissions (“GHG”): Scope 1/2/3 and total GHG emissions
- (2) Carbon footprint 1/2/3
- (3) GHG intensity 1/2/3
- (4) Exposure to fossil fuels

Additional information will be published in the annual report as required by EU regulations.

Finally, for investments in sovereign and supranational instruments, the following two indicators are considered:

- (15) GHG intensity of countries
- (16) Countries subject to social violations.

More information on the PAIs will be available in the Fund's annual report.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

This ESG methodology is applicable to the entire portfolio of the sub-fund with the exception of instruments listed in the “#2 Not sustainable” category.

The investment strategy follows a systematic and disciplined 3-stage selection and investment process:

(1) **Non Taxonomy-aligned sustainable investments:**

The objective of non Taxonomy-aligned sustainable investments is to contribute to climate change mitigation. The investment strategy is based on the conviction that innovation and efforts to promote ecological transition within each sector make a significant contribution to the overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. A binary pass/fail assessment method is employed, whereby a position is considered fully sustainable if 100% of the target company’s activities contribute to the environmental objective of the strategy and have received a favourable assessment under the good governance test, the DNSH test, and the alignment test for the Paris Agreement.

In order to ensure consistency in companies’ commitment, the assessment of innovation and efforts is based not only on forward-looking initiatives but also on historical evidence. Therefore, the selected companies must show a public commitment to reducing absolute greenhouse gas emissions, by adopting science-based targets (SBT), carbon neutrality targets, a commitment to increase the use of renewable energy or to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the historical Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity of these companies must remain relatively low in comparison to their sector or sub-sector, notably in the lower half (≤ 50 th percentile). Furthermore, the historical Scope 3 emissions intensity of these companies must not be among the highest within their sector or sub-sector (≤ 90 th percentile).

Finally, only sustainable investment opportunities with attractive risk and fundamentals will be included in the final selection.

(2) **Taxonomy-aligned sustainable investments:**

A second sustainable strategy is Taxonomy-aligned and invests in companies active in sectors that promote climate change mitigation or adaptation. The methodology is based on the percentage of Taxonomy-aligned revenue. A company will be a candidate for inclusion in the strategy if at least 50% of its revenue is aligned. More details are provided in the section dedicated to EU Taxonomy-aligned sustainable investments.

(3) **ESG optimisation:**

Performance on ESG measures is one of the four aspects (performance, risk, impact and sustainability) of the portfolio optimisation stage, and aims to monitor the sustainability profile of the portfolio by applying a specific constraint.

Financial and sustainability indicators are regularly reassessed and the sub-fund's positions are adjusted accordingly.

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

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

The investment strategy is constrained by the following binding elements:

(1) In accordance with the RAM-AI exclusion policy, the Investment Manager applies exclusion criteria so that instruments that meet at least one of these criteria are not considered when assessing investment opportunities.

- Companies generating part of their income from activities:
 - related to controversial consumer products and services
 - related to the manufacture of illegal or controversial weapons
 - with a significant impact on global warming

For further details, please refer to the RAM-AI ESG exclusion policy at <https://www.ram-ai.com/en/regulatory-information>.

- Companies exposed to controversies that violate one of the following international standards:
 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
 - The United Nations Global Compact
 - The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Companies exposed to sanctions (OFAC list)
- Companies suspected of accounting fraud and corruption

(2) Good governance test

A good governance test is applied to all companies in the investment universe. If the result of this test is negative, the company is automatically excluded from the investment universe. This test is based on a multi-stage quantitative framework.

(3) GHG emissions

The sub-fund aims to achieve a GHG emissions intensity (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) on the portfolio that is at least 50% lower than that of a global developed markets equity portfolio weighted by market capitalisation.

(4) DNSH

For sustainable investments, in checking for significant harm to environmentally and socially sustainable investment objectives (DNSH), the 14 main mandatory adverse impacts are included, as well as 2 optional ones. Each indicator must meet a constraint approved by the responsible investment committee and reviewed periodically. For each company in the investable universe, a violation of the constraint results in their identification and subsequent exclusion.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- The test is based on available data. In rare cases where no data is available, the company is excluded.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

(5) Test for alignment with the Paris Agreement

The sub-fund does not invest in companies which are excluded in accordance with Article 12(1)(a)-(g) (Exclusions for Paris-aligned Benchmarks) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818

- a) companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons within the meaning of international treaties and conventions and United Nations principles, and specifically including anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons;
- b) companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
- c) companies that benchmark administrators find in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- d) companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
- e) companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
- f) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
- g) companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO₂ e/kWh;

The investment universe is reduced by at least 20% once the above restrictions are applied.

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

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

Good governance practices are assessed using a multi-stage quantitative framework that includes seven parameters, divided into four categories:

- Employee relations: controversies on labour relations
- Sound management structure: corruption and business ethics, governance incidents, board oversight of management operations.
- Tax compliance: accounting investigation, tax behaviour.
- Remuneration: issues relating to the consistency of remuneration.

A company's good governance practices are deemed to be insufficient if it breaches two or more of the seven defined parameters. In this case, the company will be excluded from the investment universe.

In the event that some companies do not have sufficient data, we apply the following corrective measures:

- An overall governance score (third party or internal) is used by default.
- The investment team periodically assesses potential additional data sources to improve coverage.

Current data providers will be contacted periodically to increase data coverage if necessary.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

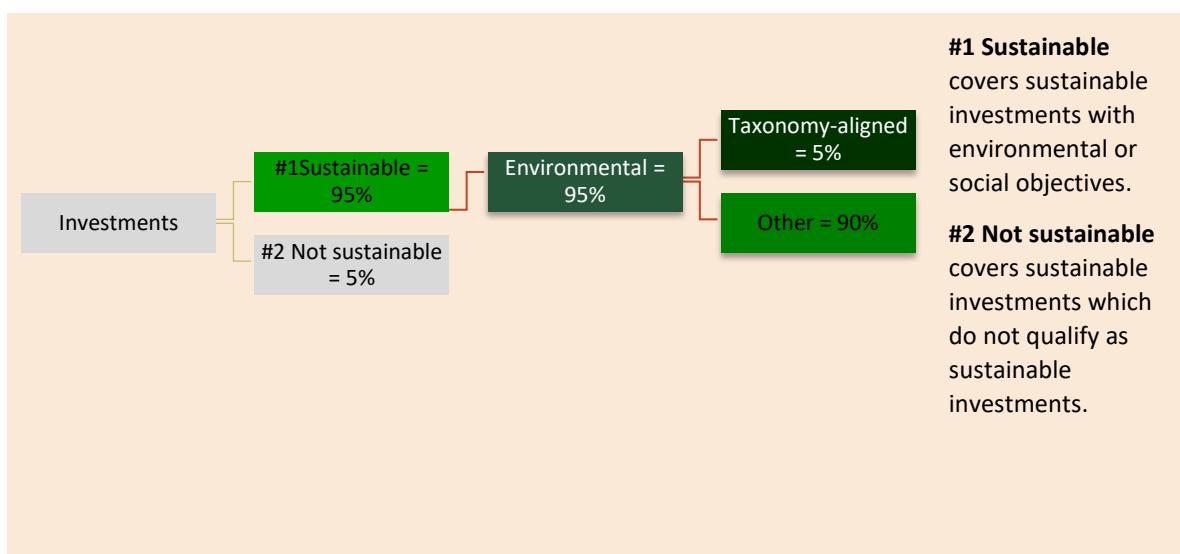
What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

The sub-fund aims to achieve a minimum allocation of 95% in the #1 Sustainable category. This sustainable allocation is 100% dedicated to environmental objectives, of which at least 5% are aligned with the Taxonomy.

5% of the investments belong to the #2 Not sustainable category, and are earmarked for possible positions in cash, UCITS/UCIs, MMIs and MMFs for liquidity management purposes and/or in derivatives used for hedging purposes.

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 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable covers sustainable investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

● How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

The sub-fund may invest directly in securities issued by the investee companies or make indirect investments through the use of derivatives. Indirect investments are made via CFDs. Although the mode of investment differs, the investment and sustainability process described in this document is identical for direct and indirect positions. Therefore, these indirect investments help to achieve the sustainable investment objective.

The sub-fund may also use derivatives to hedge units in foreign currencies against the base currency of the sub-fund. These instruments therefore do not contribute to the sustainable investment objective but are nevertheless compatible.

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



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

A minimum of 5% of sustainable investments are aligned with the EU Taxonomy; this may be increased if the investment universe of aligned companies expands. An increase in the aligned sustainable allocation could lead to an equivalent decrease in the non-aligned allocation. The sub-fund aims to maintain a total sustainable allocation of at least 95% of its assets. The sub-fund does not have a Taxonomy-aligned sovereign bond allocation. All data related to Taxonomy alignment is provided by a third-party company or obtained directly from issuers that are subject to European Directives requiring them to publish their data. For issuers not subject to European Directives requiring them to publish their data, this data may be estimated.

The Taxonomy-aligned strategy will take into account those companies with at least 50% of Taxonomy-aligned revenues, of which 100% of the businesses have received a positive assessment in the good governance test, the DNSH test, and the test for alignment with the Paris Agreement. The portfolio's alignment will be calculated by multiplying the allocation in each of these companies by the percentage of aligned revenue.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁸?**



Yes:



In fossil gas



In nuclear energy

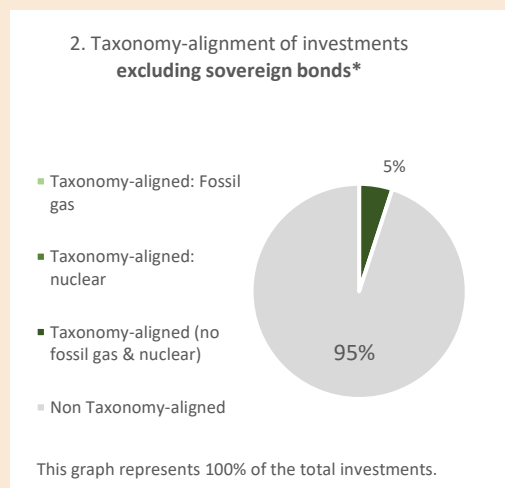
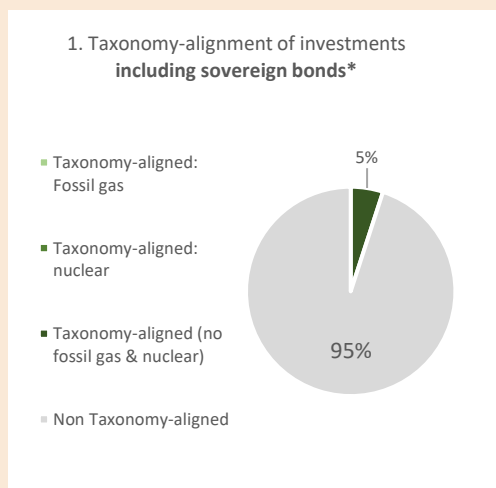


No

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

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

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



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

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

The minimum share of Taxonomy-aligned sustainable investments (including investments in transitional and enabling activities) is 5%. There is no individual constraint on transitional and enabling activities; accordingly, the minimum share in these activities is 0%.

⁸ 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 no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



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?

A minimum of 90% of sustainable investments is not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. This minimum may be reduced if the investment universe of aligned companies expands. An increase in the aligned sustainable allocation could lead to an equivalent decrease in the non-aligned allocation. The sub-fund aims to maintain a total sustainable allocation of at least 95% of its assets. The strategy is based on the conviction that within each sector, innovation and transition efforts contribute significantly to global reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, sustainable investments may be allocated to economic activities that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

0%. The sub-fund does not foresee a minimum alignment of socially sustainable investments?



What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The “#2 Not sustainable” category is are earmarked for possible positions in cash, UCITS/UCIs, MMIs and MMFs for liquidity management purposes and/or in derivatives used for hedging in foreign currencies against the base currency of the sub-fund.

For MMIs, the minimum environmental or social safeguards are taken into account through the integration of the PINs on investments in sovereign and supranational instruments (as described in more detail in the section “Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”).

For MMFs and UCITS/UCIs, the sub-fund requires at least the existence, consultation and prior analysis of the sustainability policy of the potentially selectable Article 8 or 9 fund under SFDR.

Lastly, the counterparties to derivative transactions or the banking institutions with which cash is deposited are subject to minimal due diligence by the Investment Manager to ensure that the sustainable objective of the fund is not compromised.



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

Not applicable

- *How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?*

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

<https://www.ram-ai.com/en/systematic-funds/global-equity-low-carbon-art-9>

RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

TITLE I. – NAME – REGISTERED OFFICE – TERM – CORPORATE OBJECT

Art 1. Name

A société anonyme shall be created by the subscribers and all those who subsequently become shareholders in the form of a société d'investissement à capital variable (SICAV – open-ended investment company) with multiple sub-funds, with the name **RAM (LUX) SYSTEMATIC FUNDS** (“the Company”).

Art. 2. Registered office

The Company's registered office is located in Luxembourg City in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. By simple decision of the Board of Directors, the Company may establish branches or offices either in Luxembourg or abroad. The registered office may be moved to any other location in the city of Luxembourg by simple decision of the Board of Directors. If so permitted by the law, the Board of Directors may also decide to transfer the Company's registered office to another location in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

If the Board of Directors considers that extraordinary events of a political or military nature, which are liable to compromise the normal activity at its registered office or the communication with such registered office or from such registered office with other countries, are occurring or seem imminent, it may temporarily transfer the registered office to another country until complete cessation of such abnormal circumstances. However, such temporary measure shall have no effect on the nationality of the Company, which, notwithstanding such temporary transfer, shall remain of Luxembourg nationality.

Art. 3. Term

The Company is created for an unlimited term. It may be dissolved following a resolution adopted by the general meeting of shareholders ruling in the same manner as for an amendment to the articles of association.

Art. 4 Object

The sole object of the Company is to invest the funds at its disposal in transferable securities, money market instruments and other assets authorised by Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment (the “Law of 2010”), with the aim of spreading investment risks and allowing its shareholders to share in the profits generated by its management of the portfolio. The Company may take any measures and carry out any operations that it deems useful for the accomplishment and development of its object in the broadest sense authorised by Part I of the Law of 2010.

TITLE II. – SHARE CAPITAL – CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SHARES

Art. 5. Share capital

The Company's share capital is represented by fully paid-up shares issued with no par value. The Company's capital is expressed in EUR and shall at all times be equal to the value of the net assets of all the sub-funds of the Company, as defined in article 13 of these articles of association. The minimum share capital of the Company is one million two hundred and fifty thousand euro (EUR 1,250,000.00), or the equivalent amount in the currency of the share capital. The minimum share capital must be reached within a period of six months of the Company's approval.

Art. 6. Sub-funds and share classes

At the option of the Board of Directors, the shares may belong to different sub-funds (which may, at the option of the Board of Directors, be denominated in different currencies), and the proceeds of the issuance of shares of each sub-fund shall be invested in accordance with the investment policy

determined by the Board of Directors, the investment restrictions laid down by the Law of 2010 and determined, where applicable, by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors may decide, for any sub-fund, to create share classes whose characteristics are described in the Company's prospectus (the "Prospectus").

The shares of one class may differ from shares of one or more other classes as a result of features such as (but not limited to) fee structure, distribution policy or hedging of specific risks, to be determined by the Board of Directors. If classes are created, references to the sub-funds in these articles of association must, if necessary, be interpreted as references to these classes.

Each whole share confers on its holder a right to vote at the general meeting of shareholders.

The Board of Directors may decide to subdivide or consolidate the shares of a sub-fund or share class of the Company.

Art. 7. Form of shares

Shares are fully paid up and issued with no par value. Any share, regardless of the sub-fund or class to which it belongs, may be issued:

1. in registered form in the name of the subscriber, recorded by entering the subscriber's name on the register of shareholders. The addition of the subscriber to the register may be confirmed in writing. No certificate of registration will be issued.

The register of shareholders shall be held by the Company or by one or more legal entities appointed for this purpose by the Company. The register entry must indicate the name of each owner of registered shares, their home address or address for service and the number of registered shares that they hold. All transfers of registered shares, whether *inter vivos* or due to inheritance, shall be recorded on the register of shareholders.

In the event that a shareholder of registered shares does not provide an address to the Company, this shall be noted in the register of shareholders, and the shareholder's address shall be deemed to be at the registered office of the Company or at another address stipulated by the Company until such time as the shareholder provides another address. The shareholder can have the address entered on the shareholders' register changed at any time by a written declaration. This declaration should be sent to the Company's registered office or by any other means deemed acceptable by the Company.

The named shareholder shall be responsible for notifying the Company of any change to the personal details stated on the register of shareholders, so that the Company can update these personal details.

2. in the form of bearer shares, either in book-entry form or in the form of certificates. The Board of Directors may decide, for one or more sub-funds or for one or more share classes, that bearer shares shall be issued only in the form of global share certificates deposited with clearing systems. The Board of Directors may also decide that bearer shares may be represented by individual and/or collective bearer share certificates in the forms and denominations decided by the Board of Directors, but never for less than a whole number of shares. Any subscription proceeds that exceed a whole number of bearer shares will be automatically refunded to the subscriber. The charges payable for physical delivery of individual and/or collective bearer share certificates may be invoiced to the subscriber prior to dispatch, which may itself be subject to advance payment of the postal charges in question. If a holder of bearer shares requests that the certificates be exchanged for certificates of different denominations, the cost of such conversions may be charged to the holder.

A shareholder may request the conversion of his bearer shares into registered shares, or vice-versa, at any time. In this case, the Company shall be entitled to charge the expenses arising therefrom to the shareholder.

If so permitted by the law and regulations in Luxembourg, the Board of Directors may, at its sole discretion, impose the conversion of bearer shares into registered shares, subject to publishing an announcement to this effect in one or more media of its choice beforehand.

Bearer share certificates shall be signed by two directors. Both signatures may be handwritten, printed or affixed using a signature stamp. However, one of the signatures may be affixed by a person appointed for that purpose by the Board of Directors; in this case and if so required by law, it must be handwritten. The Company may issue temporary certificates in a form to be determined by the Board of Directors.

Fractions of shares may be issued, to the extent stipulated in the Prospectus. The rights attached to fractions of shares are exercised in proportion to the fraction held by the shareholder, with the exception of voting rights, which may only be exercised in respect of whole shares.

The Company shall recognise only one owner per share. If there are several shareholders per share, the Company has the right to suspend the exercise of all rights attached thereto until one person has been designated as the shareholder.

Art. 8. Issue and subscription of shares

The Board of Directors is authorised, at any time and without restriction, to issue additional fully paid-up shares for any sub-fund without giving preferential subscription rights to existing shareholders.

If the Company offers shares for subscription, the price per share offered shall correspond to the net asset value of these shares, irrespective of the sub-fund and share class in which these shares are issued, as calculated in accordance with these articles of association. Subscriptions shall be accepted on the basis of the price set for the applicable Valuation Day, as laid down in the Company's Prospectus. Charges and fees, including for dilution, may be added to this price, as stipulated in the Prospectus. The price thus determined shall be payable within the customary timeframes, as described in greater detail in the Prospectus, starting on the relevant Valuation Day.

Unless stipulated to the contrary in the Prospectus, subscription requests may be expressed as a number of shares or as an amount.

Subscription requests accepted by the Company shall be binding upon the subscriber, other than when calculation of the shares' net asset value has been suspended. However, the Board of Directors may (but shall not be obliged to) agree to change or cancel a subscription request in the event of a manifest error by the subscriber, provided that this change or cancellation is not detrimental to the Company's other shareholders. Similarly, the Company's Board of Directors shall be entitled, but is not obliged, to cancel the subscription request if the custodian has not received payment of the subscription price within the usual time limit, as set out in greater detail in the Prospectus and running from the applicable Valuation Day. If the subscription price has already been received by the custodian when the cancellation of the subscription request is decided, it shall be returned to the subscriber concerned, with no interest applicable.

The Company's Board of Directors may also decide, at its own discretion, to cancel an initial offer of shares for subscription for a sub-fund or one or more share classes. In this case, subscribers that have already submitted subscription requests shall be informed in due form and, as an exception to the preceding paragraph, the subscription requests received shall be cancelled. Any payment of the subscription price already received by the custodian shall be returned to the subscribers concerned, with no interest applicable.

In general, if the Company's Board of Directors rejects a subscription request, any payment of the subscription price already received by the custodian when the decision to reject the subscription request is made shall be returned to the subscribers concerned, with no interest applicable, unless this is prohibited by legal or regulatory provisions.

Shares shall be issued only on acceptance of a corresponding subscription request. Where the Company has still not received part or all of the subscription price for shares issued following acceptance of a corresponding subscription request, the subscription price or the part thereof not yet received by the Company shall be treated as a debt owed to the Company by the subscriber concerned.

Subject to receipt of payment of the subscription price in full, delivery of individual and/or collective bearer share certificates, if required, will normally take place within the customary timeframes.

Subscriptions may also be made by a contribution of transferable securities or authorised assets other than cash, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, which may refuse to accept the contribution, at its sole discretion and without having to explain its decision. These transferable securities and other authorised assets must be in line with the investment policy and restrictions as defined for each sub-fund. They are valued in accordance with the valuation principles laid down in the Prospectus and these articles of association. If so required by the law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies or by the Board of Directors, these contributions shall be described in a report drawn up by the Company's approved statutory auditor. The charges relating to a contribution in kind shall be borne by the Company only if the Board of Directors considers this contribution in kind to be beneficial for the Company, in which case these costs may be borne partially or in full by the Company.

The Board of Directors may delegate the responsibility for accepting subscriptions and payment of the price of new shares to be issued to any director or other legal representative duly authorised by the Company for that purpose.

Any new subscription of shares must be fully paid up, failing which they shall be invalid. Issued shares shall carry the same rights as shares outstanding on the day of issue.

The Board of Directors may reject subscription requests at any time, at its sole discretion and without having to explain its decision.

Art. 9. Redemption of shares

Each shareholder has the right to request that the Company redeem all or some of their shares at any time.

A share's redemption price shall be equal to its net asset value as determined for each share class, in accordance with these articles of association. Redemptions shall be based on the price determined, in accordance with the Prospectus, on the applicable Valuation Day. The redemption price may be reduced by redemption fees or dilution charges and fees stipulated in the Prospectus. Redemptions must be settled in the currency of the share class within the customary timeframes, as described in more detail in the Prospectus and starting on the applicable Valuation Day, or the date on which the Company receives the share certificates if this is later.

The Company and the Board of Directors shall not be held liable in the event of a delay or failure in paying the redemption price if such delay or failure results from the introduction of foreign exchange controls or other circumstances beyond the control of the Company and/or the Board of Directors.

Redemption requests must be sent by the shareholder (i) in writing to the registered office of the Company or to another legal entity appointed for the redemption of shares or (ii) by a request submitted by any electronic means deemed acceptable by the Company. It must state the name of the investor, the sub-fund, the class and the number of shares or amount to be redeemed, together with instructions for paying the redemption price and/or any other information indicated in the Prospectus or the redemption form available on request from the Company's registered office or from another legal entity appointed to handle share redemptions. For the redemption price to be paid, redemption requests must be accompanied, where applicable, by the individual and/or collective bearer share certificate(s) issued, any other documents required to process the transfer together with any additional documents and information requested by the Company or by any other person authorised by the Company.

Redemption requests accepted by the Company shall be binding upon the shareholder requesting the redemption, other than when calculation of the shares' net asset value has been suspended. However, the Board of Directors may (but shall not be obliged to) agree to change or cancel a redemption request in the event of manifest error by the shareholder requesting the redemption, provided that this change or cancellation is not detrimental to the Company's other shareholders.

Shares redeemed by the Company will be cancelled.

Subject to the approval of the shareholders concerned and in compliance with the principle of equal treatment of shareholders, the Board of Directors may from time to time decide to make payments in kind by allocating transferable securities or securities other than transferable securities and cash from the portfolio of the sub-fund concerned, equal in value to the redemption price of the shares, to the shareholders having requested the redemption of their shares. If so required by the law and the applicable regulations or by the Board of Directors, any payment in kind shall be evaluated in a report drawn up by the Company's statutory auditor and shall be carried out fairly. The additional costs generated by such redemptions in kind shall be borne by the shareholders concerned, unless the Board of Directors considers these redemptions in kind to be beneficial for the Company, in which case these additional costs may be borne partially or in full by the Company.

The Board of Directors may delegate the responsibility for accepting redemptions and payment of the price of new shares to be redeemed to (i) any director or other legal entity duly authorised by the Company for that purpose.

In the event of redemption and/or conversion requests in respect of a sub-fund for 10% or more of the sub-fund's net assets or a threshold below 10% deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors, the Company's Board of Directors may either:

- postpone payment of the redemption price for such requests to a date by which the Company will have sold the necessary assets and will have the proceeds of these sales at its disposal;
- postpone all or some of these requests to a later Valuation Day set by the Board of Directors, as soon as the Company has sold the necessary assets, taking into consideration the interests of all the shareholders and that it has managed to obtain the proceeds of these sales. These requests shall be processed before any other request.

The Company may also postpone payment of all redemption and/or conversion requests concerning a sub-fund:

- if one of the stock markets or other markets to which the sub-fund concerned is broadly exposed is, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, closed, or
- if transactions on the stock markets or other markets to which the sub-fund concerned is broadly exposed have, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, been restricted or suspended.

If following the acceptance and execution of a redemption request the value of the remaining shares held by the shareholder in a sub-fund or share class falls below the minimum amount that may be set by the Board of Directors for the sub-fund or share class, the Board of Directors shall be entitled to assume that this shareholder has requested the redemption of all the shares held in this sub-fund or share class. In such cases the Board of Directors may, at its sole discretion, force the redemption of the remaining shares held by the shareholder in the sub-fund or class concerned.

Art. 10. Conversion of shares

Every shareholder has the right, subject to any restrictions that may be imposed by the Board of Directors, to switch from one sub-fund or share class to another sub-fund or share class and to request the conversion of shares that they hold in one sub-fund or share class into shares of another sub-fund or share class.

The conversion is based on the net asset values, as determined in accordance with these articles of association, of the share class or classes of the sub-funds concerned on the shared Valuation Day set in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus and taking into account, where applicable, the exchange rate prevailing between the currencies of the two sub-funds or share classes on the said Valuation Day. The Board of Directors may set restrictions that it deems necessary on the frequency of conversions. It may subject conversions to the payment of fees, which it will set within reasonable limits.

Conversion requests accepted by the Company shall be binding upon the shareholder requesting the conversion, other than when calculation of the net asset value of the shares concerned by the conversion has been suspended. However, the Board of Directors may (but shall not be obliged to) agree to change or cancel a conversion request in the event of manifest error by the shareholder requesting the conversion, provided that this change or cancellation is not detrimental to the Company's other shareholders.

Conversion requests must be sent by the shareholder (i) in writing to the registered office of the Company or to another legal entity appointed for the conversion of shares or (ii) by a request submitted by any electronic means deemed acceptable by the Company. It must state the name of the investor, the sub-fund and the class of shares held, the number or value of shares to be converted and the sub-fund and share class to be obtained in exchange and/or any other information indicated in the Prospectus or the conversion form available on request from the Company's registered office or from another legal entity appointed to handle share conversions. Where necessary it must be accompanied by the individual and/or collective bearer share certificates issued. If individual and/or collective bearer share certificates can be issued for the shares of the class into which the conversion is being carried out, new individual and/or collective bearer share certificates may be given to the shareholder in question if expressly requested.

The Board of Directors may set a minimum conversion threshold for each share class. This threshold may be set by number of shares and/or amount.

The Board of Directors may decide to attribute fractions of shares resulting from the conversion or to pay the corresponding cash amount to the shareholders that requested the conversion.

Shares that have been converted into other shares shall be cancelled.

The Board of Directors may delegate the responsibility for accepting conversions and paying or receiving the price of converted shares to any director or other legal entity duly authorised by the Company for that purpose.

In the event of redemption and/or conversion requests in respect of a sub-fund for 10% or more of the sub-fund's net assets or a threshold below 10% deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors, the Company's Board of Directors may either:

- postpone payment of the redemption price for such requests to a date by which the Company will have sold the necessary assets and will have the proceeds of these sales at its disposal;
- postpone all or some of these requests to a later Valuation Day set by the Board of Directors, as soon as the Company has sold the necessary assets, taking into consideration the interests of all the shareholders and that it has managed to obtain the proceeds of these sales. These requests shall be processed before any other request.

The Company may also postpone payment of all redemption and/or conversion requests concerning a sub-fund:

- if one of the stock markets or other markets to which the sub-fund concerned is broadly exposed is, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, closed, or
- if transactions on the stock markets or other markets to which the sub-fund concerned is broadly exposed have, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, been restricted or suspended.

The Board of Directors may refuse any conversion request for an amount lower than a minimum conversion amount, such as may have been set by the Board of Directors and indicated in the Prospectus.

If following the acceptance and execution of a conversion request the value of the remaining shares held by the shareholder in the sub-fund or share class from which the shareholder wants to switch falls below the minimum amount that may be set by the Board of Directors for the sub-fund or share class, the Board of Directors shall be entitled to assume that this shareholder has requested the conversion of all the shares held in this sub-fund or share class. In such cases the Board of Directors may, at its sole discretion, force the conversion of the remaining shares held by the shareholder in the sub-fund or class from which the conversion is requested.

Art. 11. Transfer of shares

All transfers of registered shares, whether *inter vivos* or due to inheritance, shall be recorded on the register of shareholders.

Bearer shares represented by individual and/or collective bearer share certificates shall be transferred by transferring the corresponding individual and/or collective bearer share certificates.

Bearer shares represented by global share certificates deposited in clearing systems will be transferred by registering the share transfer with the clearing systems in question. Registered shares shall be transferred by entry on the register subsequent to the handover to the Company of the transfer documents requested by the Company, including a written transfer declaration entered on the register of shareholders, dated and signed by the transferor and the transferee, or by their proxies duly appointed for that purpose.

The Company may consider the bearer to be the owner of the shares in the case of bearer shares, and in the case of registered shares consider the person in whose name the shares are recorded on the register of shareholders to be the owner of the shares. The Company may not be held liable in respect of third parties as a result of transactions involving these shares and shall be entitled to disregard all rights, interests or claims of any other person over these shares. However, these provisions shall not prevent those who are so entitled from requesting the entry of registered shares on the register or a change to the entry on the register of shareholders.

Art. 12. Restrictions on share ownership

The Company may restrict, block or prohibit the ownership of the Company's shares by any natural person or legal entity, including US persons as defined below.

Furthermore, the Company may impose any restrictions that it deems necessary in order to ensure that none of the Company's shares are acquired or held by (a) a person in breach of the laws or requirements of any country or government authority or (b) any person whose situation could, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, cause the Company or its shareholders to run the risk of legal, tax or financial implications that it or they would not otherwise have incurred or (c), a US Person; (all the persons covered by (a), (b) and (c) are referred to hereinafter as "Prohibited Persons").

To this end:

1. The Company may refuse to issue shares and to register transfers of shares if it appears that such issue or transfer has or could have the result of attributing the ownership of shares to a Prohibited Person.
2. The Company may ask any person whose name appears on the register of shareholders, or any other person requesting to register a transfer of shares thereon, to provide it with any information and certificates it deems necessary, where necessary supported by a sworn declaration, for the purpose of determining whether these shares are or will be effectively owned by a Prohibited Person.

3. The Company may force the redemption of the shares if it appears that a Prohibited Person, either individually or jointly with other persons, is the owner of shares of the Company, or if it appears that the confirmations given by a shareholder were incorrect or are no longer correct. In this case, the following procedure shall apply:

a) The Company shall send a notice (hereinafter "redemption notice") to the shareholder that owns the shares or appears on the register of shareholders as being the owner of the shares; the redemption notice shall state the shares to be redeemed, the redemption price payable and the place where such price shall be paid to the shareholder. The redemption notice may be sent to the shareholder by registered mail to his or her last-known address or to the address recorded in the register of shareholders. The shareholder in question must return the individual and/or collective bearer share certificate(s) specified in the redemption notice immediately.

The shareholder in question shall cease to be the owner of the shares specified in the redemption notice with effect from the close of business on the day specified in the redemption notice. If the shares are registered shares, his name shall be removed from the register of shareholders and if they are bearer shares, the individual and/or collective bearer share certificate(s) representing these shares shall be cancelled in the Company's records.

b) The price at which the shares specified in the redemption notice shall be redeemed (the "redemption price") shall be equal to the redemption price based on the net asset value of the Company's shares (reduced, where applicable, in the manner provided for in these articles of association) immediately prior to the redemption notice. The shareholder concerned shall lose all shareholder rights with effect from the date of the redemption notice.

c) The redemption price shall be paid in the currency chosen by the Board of Directors. The redemption price shall be deposited by the Company for the account of the shareholder with a bank in Luxembourg or elsewhere (as specified in the redemption notice), which will forward it to the shareholder concerned in return for the certificate(s) specified in the redemption notice. As soon as the price has been paid in accordance with these conditions, no person with an interest in the shares mentioned in the redemption notice shall be able to exert their rights over these shares or take any action against the Company and its assets, with the exception of the right of the shareholder who appears to be the owner of the shares to receive the redemption price deposited (without interest) at the bank in exchange for the certificates indicated in the redemption notice.

d) The exercise by the Company of the powers conferred in this article shall under no circumstances be challenged or invalidated on the grounds that there was insufficient proof of ownership of the shares by a certain person, or that a share belonged to a person other than the person acknowledged by the Company in sending the redemption notice, subject to the proviso that the Company is exercising its powers in good faith.

4. The Company may withdraw, at any general meeting of shareholders, the right to vote from any Prohibited Person and from any shareholder who has been issued a redemption notice for the shares specified in the redemption notice.

The term "US person", as used in these articles of association, refers to any citizen or resident of the United States of America or territories or possessions subject to its jurisdiction, or any persons normally resident there (including the estate of any individual, company or other entity established or organised there). If necessary, this definition may be revised by the Board of Directors and indicated in the Prospectus.

If the Board of Directors becomes aware or reasonably suspects that a shareholder continues to hold shares while no longer fulfilling the holding conditions provided for the sub-fund or share class in question, the Company may:

- force the redemption of the shares in question in accordance with the redemption procedure described above; or

- force the conversion of the shares into shares of another class within the same sub-fund whose holding conditions the shareholder concerned fulfils (provided that a class with similar characteristics in terms of investment objective, investment policy, reference currency, frequency of net asset value calculation and distribution policy exists). The Company shall notify the shareholder concerned of this conversion.

Art. 13. Calculation of the net asset value of shares

The net asset value of a share, regardless of the sub-fund and class for which it was issued, shall be determined in the currency specified by the Board of Directors by a figure obtained by dividing, on the Valuation Day defined in these articles of association, the net assets of the sub-fund or class concerned by the number of shares issued for this sub-fund or class.

The net assets of the various sub-funds shall be valued as follows:

The net assets of the Company shall be composed of the assets of the Company as defined hereafter less the liabilities of the Company as defined hereafter on the Valuation Day on which the net asset value of the shares is determined.

I. The assets of the Company include:

- a) cash in hand and on deposit, including accrued, unmatured interest;
- b) all bills payable at sight and accounts receivable, including uncollected proceeds from the sale of securities;
- c) all securities, units, equities, bonds, option or subscription rights and other investments and securities owned by the Company;
- d) all dividends and distributions receivable by the Company in cash or securities and of which the Company could reasonably be aware (the Company may nevertheless make adjustments to take account of fluctuations in the market value of the securities caused by practices such as ex-dividend or ex-rights trading);
- e) all accrued, unmatured interest on securities owned by the Company, unless, however, this is included in the principal of these securities;
- f) any unamortised portion of the SICAV's formation expenses;
- g) any other type of assets whatsoever, including prepaid expenses.

The value of these assets shall be determined as follows:

- a) The value of cash on hand or on deposit, bills and paper payable on demand, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, and dividend and interest payments declared or due that remain outstanding is represented by the nominal value of those assets except, however, when collection of that amount appears unlikely. In that last case, the value shall be determined by deducting an amount the Company deems appropriate to reflect the true value of those assets.
- b) The value of all transferable securities, money market instruments and financial derivatives that are listed on an exchange or traded on another other regulated market that operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public, shall be determined at the latest price available.
- c) If Company investments are listed on a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market that operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public and traded by market makers outside the stock market on which the investments are listed or the market on which they are traded, the Board of Directors may determine a principal market for the investments in question, which shall thereafter be valued at the last price available on this market.
- d) Financial derivatives not listed on an official stock exchange or traded on any other regulated market that operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public shall be valued in accordance with market practice, as may be described in greater detail in the Prospectus.

- e) Cash and money market instruments may be valued at their nominal value plus interest, or on the basis of the amortised cost method. Where practical, all other assets may be valued on the same basis.
- f) The value of units representing any open-ended undertaking for collective investment shall be determined using the last official net asset value per unit or the last net asset value estimate if this value is more recent than the official net asset value, provided that the Company is guaranteed that the valuation method used for this estimate is consistent with that used for the calculation of the official net asset value.
- g) In the case of:
- transferable securities, money market instruments and/or financial derivatives in the portfolio on the Valuation Day not listed or traded on a stock exchange or on another regulated market that operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public, or
 - transferable securities, money market instruments and/or financial derivatives listed and traded on a stock exchange or other such market whose prices determined according to paragraph b) do not, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, reflect the true value of these transferable securities, money market instruments and/or financial derivatives, or
 - financial derivatives traded over the counter and/or securities that represent undertakings for collective investment whose prices determined according to paragraphs d) or f) do not, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, reflect the true value of the financial derivatives or securities that represent undertakings for collective investment,
- the Board of Directors shall estimate their probable market value prudently and in good faith.
- h) Securities expressed in a currency other than that of the respective sub-funds are converted at the last-known exchange rate. If these rates are not available, the exchange rate shall be determined in good faith.
- i) If the valuation principles described above do not reflect the valuation method used universally in the specific markets or if these valuation principles do not appear to be sufficiently accurate for determining the value of the Company's assets, the Board of Directors may set other valuation principles in good faith and in compliance with generally accepted valuation principles and methods.
- j) If, due to exceptional circumstances, it is impossible or would be inappropriate to value the Company's assets using the above criteria, the Board of Directors shall be authorised to adopt any other appropriate principle for valuing the Company's assets.
- k) In circumstances where the interests of the Company or its shareholders justify it (to avoid market timing, for example), the Board of Directors may take any appropriate measures to adjust the value of the Company's assets, such as applying a fair price fixing method, as described in greater detail in the Prospectus.

II. The liabilities of the Company include:

- a) all borrowings, bills and accounts due;
- b) all costs, payable or due, including fees payable to investment advisers, investment managers, the management company, custodian, central administration, domiciliary agent and authorised agents and representatives of the Company;
- c) all known liabilities, whether matured or otherwise, including all matured contractual obligations concerning payments in cash or in kind, including the amount of dividends announced by the Company but not yet paid, when the Valuation Day coincides with the date on which it is decided which person is or will be entitled to such payment;
- d) an appropriate provision for the subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) and other taxes on capital and income accruing up to the Valuation Day and determined by the Board of Directors, and other provisions authorised or approved by the Board of Directors;
- e) any other type of Company liability whatsoever, excluding those liabilities represented by the Company's shares. When calculating these liabilities, the Company shall include all expenses for which it is liable, including the fees and expenses described in article 31 of these articles of

association. When calculating the liabilities, the Company may take into account administrative and other expenses of a regular or periodic nature by estimating them over the year or any other period and spreading the amount proportionally over this period.

- III. The net assets** attributable to all the shares of a sub-fund are composed of the assets of the sub-fund less the liabilities of the sub-fund on the Valuation Day on which the net asset value of the shares is determined.

Without prejudice to the applicable legal and regulatory provisions or a decision by the Board of Directors of the Company, the net asset value of the shares shall be definitive and binding upon subscribers, shareholders that have asked for their shares to be redeemed or converted, and other shareholders of the Company.

If, after market closure on a given Valuation Day, a significant change affects the prices in the markets on which a substantial part of the Company's assets are listed or traded, or a significant change affects the Company's debts and liabilities, the Board of Directors may (but shall not be obliged to) calculate a net asset value per share adjusted for this Valuation Day that reflects the changes in question. The adjusted net asset value per share shall be binding upon subscribers, investors that have asked for their shares to be redeemed or converted and other shareholders of the Company.

When subscriptions or redemptions are carried out with respect to shares of a specific class within a given sub-fund, the net assets of the sub-fund attributable to all the shares of that class are increased or reduced by the net amounts received or paid by the Company as a result of these subscriptions or redemptions.

- IV.** For each sub-fund, the Board of Directors shall establish a pool of assets that will be attributed to the shares issued for the sub-fund concerned in the manner stipulated below, in accordance with the provisions of this article. To this end:

1. The proceeds arising from the issue of shares of a given sub-fund shall be attributed to this sub-fund in the Company's books and the assets, liabilities, income and fees relating to this sub-fund shall be attributed thereto.
2. When an asset is derived from another asset, the latter shall be attributed, in the Company's books, to the same sub-fund as the asset from which it is derived, and each time that an asset is revalued, the increase or decrease in its value shall be attributed to the sub-fund to which it belongs.
3. When the Company bears a liability that is associated with an asset of a given sub-fund or with a transaction carried out with respect to an asset of a given sub-fund, this liability shall be attributed to this sub-fund.
4. In the event that an asset or a liability of the Company cannot be attributed to a given sub-fund, this asset or liability shall be attributed to all the sub-funds in proportion to the net values of the shares issued for the different sub-funds.
5. Following the payment of dividends on distribution shares of a given sub-fund, the net asset value of this sub-fund attributable to these distribution shares shall be reduced by the amount of these dividends.
6. If several share classes have been created within a sub-fund in accordance with these articles of association, the allocation rules described above shall apply to these classes *mutatis mutandis*.

- V. For the purposes of this article:**

1. each share of the Company which is in the process of being redeemed will be considered an issued and existing share until the close of the Valuation Day applicable to the redemption of this share, and, from this day and until the price is paid, its price shall be treated as a liability of the Company;

2. each share to be issued by the Company in compliance with subscription requests received will be treated as issued from the close of the Valuation Day on which the issue price is determined and this price will be treated as an amount owed to the Company until the subscription is settled;
3. All investments, cash balances and other Company assets expressed in currencies other than the reference currency of each sub-fund shall be valued using the last available exchange rates, and
4. As far as possible, all purchases or sales of transferable securities contracted by the Company shall be taken into account on the Valuation Day.

VI. Investment of common pools of assets

1. The Board of Directors may invest and manage all or some of the common pools of assets constituted for one or more sub-funds (hereinafter referred to as the "Participating Funds") provided that it is appropriate to apply this formula once the investment sectors in question are taken into account. Each extended asset pool (the "Extended Asset Pool") shall first be set up by transferring money or (subject to the restrictions mentioned below) other assets drawn from each of the Participating Funds. The Board of Directors may subsequently make other one-off transfers to the Extended Asset Pool. The Board of Directors may also transfer assets from the Extended Asset Pool to the Participating Fund concerned. Assets other than cash may only be allocated to an Extended Asset Pool if they fall within the investment sector of the Extended Asset Pool concerned.
2. A Participating Fund's contribution to an Extended Asset Pool shall be valued by reference to hypothetical units ("units") of a value equivalent to that of the Extended Asset Pool. When setting up an Extended Asset Pool, the Board of Directors shall determine, at its sole discretion, the initial value of a unit, expressed in a currency that the Board of Directors regards as appropriate and which shall be allocated to each Participating Fund unit with a total value equal to the amount of cash (or other assets) contributed. Fractions of units, calculated in the manner specified in the Prospectus, shall be determined by dividing the net asset value of the Extended Pool of Assets (calculated as stipulated below) by the number of outstanding units.
3. If cash or assets are contributed to an Extended Asset Pool or withdrawn from it, the allocation of units of the Participating Fund concerned shall be either increased or decreased, as appropriate, by a number of units calculated by dividing the amount of cash or the value of the assets contributed or withdrawn by the current value of a unit. If a contribution is made in cash, it may be treated for calculation purposes as being reduced by an amount that the Board of Directors deems appropriate in order to reflect the tax liabilities, trading and purchasing costs that are likely to be incurred by investing the cash in question. If cash is withdrawn, a corresponding amount may be added to reflect the likely cost of selling transferable securities and other assets that make up the Extended Asset Pool.
4. The value of the assets contributed, withdrawn or forming part of an Extended Asset Pool at any time and the net asset value of the Extended Asset Pool shall be determined, *mutatis mutandis*, in accordance with the provision of article 13, provided that the value of the assets mentioned above is calculated on the day on which the said contribution or withdrawal takes place.
5. Dividends, interest and other distributions constituting income earned on the assets of an Extended Asset Pool shall be credited immediately to the Participating Funds in proportion to the respective rights attached to the assets in the Extended Asset Pool at the time they are received.

Art. 14. Frequency and temporary suspension of calculation of the net asset value and the issue, redemption and conversion of shares

I. Frequency of calculation of the net asset value

To determine the issue, redemption and conversion prices per share, the Company shall calculate the net asset value of the shares of each sub-fund on the day (defined as the "Valuation Day") and at the intervals set by the Board of Directors and specified in the Prospectus.

The net asset value of the share classes of each sub-fund shall be expressed in the reference currency of the share class concerned.

II. Temporary suspension of calculation of the net asset value

Without prejudice to the legal causes of suspension, the Company may suspend the calculation of the net asset value of shares and the issue, redemption and conversion of shares for all the sub-funds or for one or several sub-funds only, should the following circumstances arise:

- during all or part of a period when one of the principal stock exchanges or other markets on which a substantial part of the portfolio of one or several sub-funds is listed is closed other than for ordinary holidays or when trading thereon is restricted or suspended;
- during any situation which constitutes an emergency as a result of which the Company is not able to sell or value the assets of one or more sub-funds;
- if calculation of the net asset value of one or more undertakings for collective investment in which a sub-fund has invested a substantial proportion of its assets is suspended;
- during any breakdown in the means of communication and calculation used to determine the price, the value of the assets or the stock market price of one or more sub-funds, in the conditions defined above in the first point;
- during any period in which the Company is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments in respect of the redemption of shares of one or more sub-funds or during which any transfer of funds involved in the sale or purchase of investments or payments due in respect of the redemption of shares cannot, according to the Board of Directors, be carried out at normal exchange rates;
- in the event of the publication of (i) a notice to attend a general meeting of shareholders at which the winding up and liquidation of the Company or sub-fund(s) is proposed or (ii) a notice to shareholders notifying them of a decision by the Board of Directors to liquidate one or more sub-funds, or if such a suspension is justified in order to protect the shareholders, (iii) a notice convening a general meeting of shareholders to vote on the merger of the Company or one or more sub-funds or (iv) a notice to shareholders notifying them of the Board of Directors' decision to merge one or more sub-funds;
- if for any other reason the value of the assets or the debts and liabilities attributable to the Company or to the sub-fund in question cannot be determined accurately and promptly;
- for a feeder sub-fund, if its master fund temporarily suspends purchases, redemptions or subscriptions of its shares, either on its own initiative or at the request of its competent authorities. This shall apply for a period identical to the suspension period applicable to the master fund;
- any other circumstance where the absence of suspension could cause the Company, one of its sub-funds or its shareholders to incur certain liabilities, financial burdens or any other prejudice that the Company, sub-fund or its shareholders would not otherwise have incurred.

For the sub-funds in question, the Company shall inform shareholders of such suspension of calculation of the net asset value, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force and using the procedures approved by the Board of Directors. Such suspension shall have no effect on the calculation of the net asset value or the subscription, redemption or conversion of shares of the sub-funds to which the suspension does not apply.

III. Restrictions on subscriptions to and conversions into certain sub-funds

The Management Company may close a sub-fund to new subscriptions and incoming conversions definitively or temporarily (but not to redemptions or outgoing conversions) if it deems it necessary to protect the interests of existing shareholders.

TITLE III. – ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION OF THE COMPANY

Art. 15. Members

The Company is administered by a Board of Directors composed of at least three members who may or may not be shareholders. The directors shall be elected by the general meeting of shareholders for a maximum period of six years. Any director may be dismissed with or without good cause or be replaced at any time by a resolution adopted by the general meeting of shareholders.

If a seat on the Board falls vacant as a result of the death or resignation of a director or for any other reason, he/she may be temporarily replaced provided that the formalities required by law are respected. In this case, the general meeting of shareholders shall elect a permanent director when it next convenes.

Art. 16. Meetings of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall elect a chairman from among its members. It may also appoint one or more vice-chairmen and a secretary, who need not necessarily be a member of the Board. The Board of Directors shall meet upon notification by the chairman or, failing this, by two directors as often as required in the interests of the Company at the place indicated in the notices to attend. Notices to attend shall be made by any means, even verbally.

The Board of Directors may only validly deliberate and pass resolutions if at least half of its members are present or represented.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be chaired by the chairman of the Board of Directors or, in his absence, by one of the directors present, chosen by majority vote of the Board members present at the meeting.

Any director may appoint another director in writing, by letter, fax, email or any other means approved by the Board of Directors, including any other legally permitted electronic means of communication capable of proving such appointment, to represent him at a meeting of the Board of Directors and vote on his behalf on the items included in the meeting agenda. A director may represent several other directors.

Resolutions shall be passed by a majority of votes of the directors present or represented. In the case of equally divided votes, the person presiding over the meeting shall have the casting vote.

In an emergency, the directors may vote on the items on the agenda by letter, fax, email or any other means approved by the Board of Directors, including any other legally permitted electronic means of communication.

Any director may take part in a meeting of the Board of Directors by conference call, videoconference or any other similar means of communication by which they can be identified. Such means of communication must satisfy technical characteristics that guarantee effective participation in the meeting of the Board of Directors, whose deliberations are relayed in real time. Meetings held using these telecommunication methods shall be deemed to have been held at the registered office of the Company.

A resolution signed by all the members of the Board of Directors has the same authority as a decision taken by the Board of Directors. Directors' signatures may be affixed to one or more copies of the same resolution. They may be verified by letter, fax, scan or any other similar medium, including any other legally permitted electronic means of communication.

The deliberations of the Board of Directors shall be recorded in minutes signed by all the members of the Board of Directors present or by the chairman of the Board of Directors or, in his absence, by the director who chaired the meeting. Copies or extracts to be provided in court or elsewhere shall be signed by the chairman or the managing director, or by two directors.

Art. 17. Powers of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors, applying the principle of risk spreading, has the power to determine the general investment strategy and the investment policy, as well as the guidelines to be followed in the administration of the Company.

The Board of Directors shall also set all the restrictions that will apply to the Company's investments from time to time, in accordance with Part I of the Law of 2010.

The Board of Directors may decide that the Company will invest in (i) transferable securities and money market instruments listed or traded on a regulated market within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments, (ii) in transferable securities and money market instruments traded on another regulated market in a Member State of the European Union that operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public, (iii) in transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to an official listing on a stock market in a country in Eastern or Western Europe, Africa, the Americas, Asia or the Pacific region or traded on another market in these countries, provided that such markets are regulated, operate regularly, are recognised and open to the public, (iv) in newly issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that an application for an official listing on a stock market or other abovementioned regulated market has been submitted, and provided that this listing is obtained within one year of issue, and (v) in any other stocks, instruments or other securities that conform to the restrictions set by the Board of Directors in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations provided for in the Prospectus.

The Board of Directors of the Company may decide to invest up to 100% of the net assets of each of the Company's sub-funds in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union, by its regional public authorities, by a non-Member State of the European Union approved by the Luxembourg regulator, including Singapore, Brazil, Russia and Indonesia, or by international public bodies to which one or more European Union Member States belong, any Member State of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, and any other state regarded as appropriate by the Board of Directors in respect of the investment policy of the sub-fund in question, provided that if the Company decides to make use of this provision, it holds securities for this sub-fund from at least six different issues and that the securities from one issue do not exceed 30% of the total net assets of the sub-fund concerned.

The Board of Directors may decide that the Company will invest in financial derivatives, including equivalent cash-settled instruments traded on a regulated market as defined by the Law of 2010 and/or financial derivatives traded over the counter, provided *inter alia* that the underlying consists of instruments covered by article 41(1) of the Law of 2010, in financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies, in which the Company may invest in accordance with its investment objectives such as they are described in the Prospectus.

Insofar as it is permitted by the Law of 2010 and the applicable regulations and in compliance with the provisions of the Prospectus, a sub-fund may subscribe, purchase and/or hold shares issued or to be issued by one or more of the Company's other sub-funds. In such cases, and in accordance with the conditions provided for by the applicable Luxembourg law and regulations, any voting rights attached to these shares shall be suspended for as long as they are held by the sub-fund in question. Moreover, and for as long as a sub-fund holds these shares, their value shall not be taken into account when calculating the Company's net assets in order to check the minimum net asset level imposed by the Law of 2010.

The Board of Directors may decide that a sub-fund's investments are to be made in such a way that they replicate the composition of an equity or bond index, provided that the index concerned is recognised by the Luxembourg regulator as being sufficiently diversified, is a representative sample of the market to which it refers and is published in an appropriate manner.

Unless so indicated for a specific sub-fund in its corresponding factsheet in the Prospectus, the Company shall not invest more than 10% of a sub-fund's net assets in undertakings for collective investment as defined in article 41(1) (e) of the Law of 2010. Under the conditions provided for by the applicable Luxembourg law and regulations, the Board of Directors may, at any time that it regards as appropriate and to the full extent permitted by the applicable Luxembourg regulations, but in compliance with the provisions of the Prospectus, (i) create a sub-fund categorised as either a feeder fund or a master fund (ii) convert an existing sub-fund into a feeder fund or (iii) change the master fund of one of its feeder funds.

Anything that is not expressly reserved for the general meeting of shareholders by the law or the articles of association shall fall within the scope of competence of the Board of Directors.

Art. 18. Commitment of the Company vis-à-vis third parties

The Company shall be validly committed vis-à-vis third parties by the joint signature of two directors or by the sole signature of any other persons to whom such signatory authority has been delegated by the Board of Directors.

Art. 19. Delegation of powers

The Board of Directors may delegate the powers relating to the day-to-day management of the Company's business to one or more directors or to one or more other representatives, who need not necessarily be shareholders of the Company.

Art. 20. Custodian

The Company shall enter into an agreement with a Luxembourg bank, under the terms of which this bank shall assume the role of custodian of the Company's assets, in accordance with the Law of 2010.

Art. 21. Personal interests of directors

No contract or any other transaction that the Company may enter into with any other company shall be affected or invalidated by the fact that one or more directors or representatives of the Company has a personal interest of any kind in such company, or by the fact that this director or representative of the Company is a director, partner, manager, authorised representative or employee of such company. Any director or representative of the Company who is a director, partner, manager, authorised representative or employee of any company with which the Company places contracts, or with which this director or representative of the Company has other business relations, shall not be prevented from deliberating, voting or acting in connection with this contract or business.

If a director or representative of the Company has a personal interest that conflicts with that of the Company in any of the Company's dealings that are submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, this director or representative of the Company must inform the Board of Directors of this conflict of interest. This director or representative of the Company shall not deliberate and shall not vote on this matter. A report on this matter must be presented at the next shareholders' meeting.

The preceding paragraph shall not apply if the decision of the Board of Directors or the director concerns standard transactions entered into under normal conditions.

Such as it is used above, the term "personal interest" shall not apply to relations, interests, situations or transactions of any kind involving any entity that promotes the Company or any subsidiary of this entity or any other company or entity, where applicable determined by the Board of Directors at its own discretion, provided that this personal interest is not considered to be a conflicting interest under the applicable laws and regulations

Art. 22. Compensation of directors

The Company may compensate any director or representative of the Company, as well as their heirs, executors and other legal administrators, in respect of expenses reasonably incurred by them in connection with any actions or proceedings to which they have been a party or in which they have been involved in their capacity as a current or former director or representative of the Company or for having been, at the request of the Company, a director or representative of any other company of which the Company is a shareholder or creditor and insofar as they will not be compensated by this other entity, except where they shall ultimately be found liable for gross negligence or mismanagement in such actions or proceedings. In the event of an out-of-court settlement, such compensation shall only be granted if the Company is informed by its independent legal adviser that the person to be compensated did not fail to carry out his or her duty. The right to compensation as described above shall not exclude other individual rights pertaining to these directors or representatives of the Company.

Art. 23. Supervision of the Company

In compliance with the Law of 2010, all the elements of the Company's financial situation shall be audited by an approved statutory auditor. The auditor shall be appointed by the general meeting of shareholders. The approved statutory auditor may be replaced by the general meeting of shareholders under conditions provided for by the applicable laws and regulations.

TITLE IV. – GENERAL MEETING

Art. 24. Representation

The general meeting of shareholders represents all the shareholders. It shall have the broadest powers to instruct, perform or approve all acts relating to the Company's operations.

The decisions of the general meeting of shareholders shall be binding upon all the Company's shareholders, irrespective of the sub-fund in which they hold shares. If a deliberation of the general meeting of shareholders is likely to alter the respective rights of the shareholders of the various sub-funds, the deliberation must, if so stipulated by the applicable law, be deliberated by the sub-funds concerned.

Art. 25. General meetings

All general meetings of shareholders shall be convened by the Board of Directors.

The general meeting of shareholders shall be convened within the time limits and according to the procedures provided for by the law. If bearer shares have been issued, the notice to attend shall be published in the manner and within the time limits provided for by the law.

In order to attend general meetings, holders of bearer shares must deposit their share certificates at the establishment indicated in the notice to attend at least five clear days prior to the date of the meeting.

Under the conditions provided for by the applicable laws and regulations, the notice to attend for any general meeting of shareholders may state that the quorum and majority required shall be determined by reference to the shares issued and outstanding at a specific time and date prior to the meeting (the "Registration Date"), as a shareholder's right to participate in a general meeting of shareholders and to exercise the voting right attached to his share(s) shall be determined by the number of shares held by said shareholder on the Registration Date.

The annual general meeting of shareholders shall be held in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg at the place indicated in the notice to attend at 15:00 on the third Wednesday in May of each year. If this is a public holiday, the general meeting of shareholders shall be held on the next bank business day.

If so permitted by the applicable laws and regulations, the Board of Directors may decide to hold the annual general meeting of shareholders at a time and/or on a date and/or in a place other than those provided for in the previous paragraph, provided that this alternative time, date or place is mentioned in the notice to attend.

Other general meetings of shareholders of the Company or of sub-funds may be held in the places and on the dates indicated in the notices to attend these meetings. Meetings of shareholders of sub-funds may be held to deliberate any matter that relates specifically to these sub-funds. Two or more sub-funds may be treated as a single sub-fund if they are affected in the same way by motions that require the approval of the shareholders of the sub-funds in question.

Moreover, all general meetings of shareholders must be convened such that they are held within one month if shareholders representing one tenth of the share capital send a written request to this effect to the Board of Directors, indicating the items on the agenda.

One or several shareholders representing at least ten per cent of the share capital may ask the Board of Directors to add one or more items to the agenda of any general meeting of shareholders. Such request must be sent to the registered office of the Company by registered letter at least five days prior to the meeting.

Any general meeting of shareholders may be held abroad if the Board of Directors, at its discretion, deems it necessary in exceptional circumstances.

The matters dealt with during a general meeting of shareholders shall be limited to the items contained on the agenda and to the business connected with such items.

Art. 26. Meetings without prior notice

Whenever all the shareholders are present or represented and declare that they consider themselves to have been duly called to attend and have had prior knowledge of the agenda submitted for their deliberation, the general meeting of shareholders may take place without being convened in advance.

Art. 27. Votes

Each share, regardless of the sub-fund and share class to which it belongs and regardless of its net asset value in the sub-fund or share class for which it was issued, entitles its holder to one vote. Voting rights may only be executed for a whole number of shares. Any fractions of shares shall not be taken into account when calculating votes and quorum. Shareholders may arrange to be represented by a proxy at general meetings of shareholders in writing, by fax, or any other legally permitted electronic means of communication capable of proving such power of attorney. Unless a proxy is expressly revoked, such proxy shall remain valid for any general meeting of shareholders that is reconvened (or postponed by decision of the Board of Directors) to deliberate an identical agenda. The Board of Directors may also authorise a shareholder to participate in any meeting of shareholders by videoconference, or any other means of telecommunication through which the shareholder in question can be identified. These media must allow the shareholder to participate fully in such meeting, whose proceedings must be relayed in real time to said shareholder. Any general meeting of shareholders held solely or partly by videoconference or using some other means of telecommunication shall be deemed to be taking place at the place indicated in the notice to attend.

All shareholders are entitled to vote by post using the form available at the registered office of the Company. Shareholders must use the voting forms provided by the Company and must as a minimum state:

- the name, address or registered office of the shareholder concerned;
- the number of shares held by the shareholder concerned and participating in the vote, mentioning for the shares in question the sub-fund and, if applicable, the share class in respect of which they were issued;
- the place, time and date of the general meeting of shareholders;

- the meeting agenda;
- the motion submitted for approval by the general meeting of shareholders, and
- for each motion, three boxes for the shareholder to vote for or against or to abstain from each of the motions proposed, by ticking the appropriate box.

Forms that do not indicate which way to vote or the intention to abstain from voting shall be considered null and void.

The Board of Directors may determine any other conditions to be met by shareholders in order to participate in the general meeting of shareholders.

Art. 28. Quorum and majority requirements

The general meeting of shareholders shall deliberate in accordance with the provisions of the law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended.

Unless otherwise stipulated by the applicable laws and regulations or by these articles of association, resolutions of the general meeting of shareholders shall be adopted by a simple majority of the votes cast. The votes cast shall not include those attached to shares represented at the meeting for which the shareholders have not voted, have abstained or have returned blank or invalid voting forms.

TITLE V. – FINANCIAL YEAR – DIVIDEND POLICY

Art. 29. Financial year and accounting currency

The financial year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of each year.

The Company's financial statements shall be expressed in the currency of the Company's share capital, as indicated in article 5 of these articles of association. If there are several sub-funds, as provided for herein, the financial statements of said sub-funds shall be converted into the currency of the share capital and consolidated to produce the Company's financial statements.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010, the Company's annual financial statements shall be audited by the approved statutory auditor appointed by the Company.

Art. 30. Annual dividend distribution

For each sub-fund of the Company, following a proposal by the Board of Directors, the general meeting of shareholders shall determine the amount of dividends and interim dividends to be paid on distribution shares within the limits laid down by the Law of 2010. The portion of dividends, income and capital gains attributable to accumulation shares shall be reinvested.

In the case of all the sub-funds, interim dividends may be declared and paid by the Board of Directors in relation to distribution shares, subject to the legal requirements in force.

Dividends may be paid in a currency and at a time and place chosen by the Board of Directors and at the exchange rate prevailing on the date set by the Board of Directors. Any dividend that has not been claimed by its beneficiary within five years of its declaration shall be forfeited and revert to the Company. No interest shall be paid on any dividend declared by the Company and kept, by the Company or by any agent appointed for this purpose, at the disposal of the beneficiary.

In exceptional circumstances and at its sole discretion, the Board of Directors may decide to make a distribution in kind of one or more securities held in a sub-fund's portfolio, provided that such distribution in kind applies to all the shareholders of the sub-fund concerned, irrespective of the share class held. In such circumstances, shareholders shall receive a portion of the assets of the sub-fund assigned to the share class, pro rata to the number of shares held by shareholders of this share class.

Art 31. Expenses payable by the Company

The Company shall bear all the operating costs, in particular:

- all fees and expenses payable to the Board of Directors;
- the remuneration of investment advisers, investment managers, the Management Company, custodian, central administration, agents responsible for financial services, paying agents, the approved statutory auditor, the Company's legal advisers and other advisers or agents whose services the Company may call on;
- brokerage fees;
- the costs of preparing, printing and distributing the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information and the annual and semi-annual reports;
- printing individual and/or collective bearer share certificates;
- fees and expenses incurred in the formation of the Company;
- taxes and duties, including the subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) and government duties arising from its business activity;
- the insurance costs of the Company, its directors and managers;
- fees and expenses associated with registering the Company and maintaining said registration with the Luxembourg and foreign government bodies and stock exchanges;
- the cost of publishing the net asset value and the subscription and redemption prices, or any other document, including the cost of preparing and printing these in each language deemed useful in the interest of shareholders;
- costs relating to the distribution of the Company's shares, including marketing and advertising costs determined in good faith by the Company's Board of Directors;
- the cost of creating, hosting, maintaining and updating the Company's website(s);
- legal fees incurred by the Company or its custodian when acting in the interest of the Company's shareholders;
- the legal costs incurred by the Company's directors, executive management, managers, authorised representatives, employees and agents in connection with any actions or proceedings to which they have been a party or in which they have been involved in their capacity as a current or former director, executive manager, manager, authorised representative, employee or agent of the Company;
- all extraordinary expenses, including but not limited to legal costs, interest and the total amount of all taxes, duties, levies or similar expenses charged to the Company or its assets.

The Company forms a single legal entity. The assets of a given sub-fund shall be liable only for the debts, commitments and liabilities of that sub-fund. Fees which are not directly attributable to one sub-fund are divided between all the sub-funds in proportion to the net assets of each sub-fund.

The Company's formation expenses may be amortised over a maximum period of five years starting from the launch date of the first sub-fund, pro rata to the number of sub-funds in operation at that time.

If the launch of a sub-fund occurs after the launch date of the Company, the formation expenses related to the launch of the new sub-fund shall be borne by this sub-fund and may be amortised over a maximum period of five years, starting from the launch date of the sub-fund.

TITLE VI. – LIQUIDATION/MERGER

Art. 32. Liquidation of the company

The Company may be dissolved following a resolution adopted by a general meeting of shareholders ruling under the same conditions as for an amendment to the articles of association.

In the event of dissolution of the Company, the liquidation proceedings shall be conducted by one or more liquidators appointed in accordance with the Law of 2010, the law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, and the articles of association of the Company. The net proceeds of the liquidation of each sub-fund shall be distributed, in one or more tranches, to shareholders of the class concerned in proportion to the number of shares that they hold in this class. Subject to compliance with the principle of equal treatment of shareholders, all or part of the net proceeds of the liquidation may be paid in cash and/or in kind, in the form of transferable securities or other assets held by the Company. A payment in kind shall require the prior approval of the shareholder concerned.

Any amounts unclaimed by shareholders on completion of the liquidation will be deposited with the State Treasury (*Caisse de Consignation*) in Luxembourg. Amounts not claimed within the statutory limitation period shall be forfeited.

If the Company's share capital falls below two thirds of the minimum capital, the directors must table a motion to dissolve the Company at a general meeting of shareholders deliberating without quorum requirements and deciding by simple majority of the shares represented at the meeting.

If the Company's share capital falls below one quarter of the minimum capital, the directors must table a motion to dissolve the Company at a general meeting of shareholders deliberating without quorum requirements; the dissolution may be decided by the shareholders holding one quarter of the shares represented at the meeting.

The meeting must be convened such that it is held within forty days of it being observed that the net assets have fallen below two thirds or one quarter of the minimum share capital.

Art. 33. Liquidation of sub-funds or share classes

The Board of Directors may decide to liquidate a sub-fund or share class of the Company if (1) the net assets of this sub-fund or this share class of the Company fall below an amount deemed insufficient by the Board of Directors, or if (2) a change in the economic or political situation relating to this sub-fund or the share class concerned, (3) financial restructuring or (4) the interests of shareholders of this sub-fund or share class justify this liquidation. The shareholders of this sub-fund or class shall be notified of the liquidation decision and the reasons behind it. Unless the Board of Directors decides otherwise in the interest of shareholders or to ensure equal treatment of shareholders, shareholders of the sub-fund or class concerned may continue to ask for their shares to be redeemed or converted, taking into account the estimated liquidation costs.

If a sub-fund is liquidated, subject to compliance with the principle of equal treatment of shareholders, all or part of the net proceeds of the liquidation may be paid in cash and/or in kind, in the form of transferable securities and/or other assets held by the sub-fund in question. A payment in kind shall require the prior approval of the shareholder concerned.

The net liquidation proceeds may be distributed in one or more tranches. The net liquidation proceeds that cannot be distributed to shareholders or beneficiaries on completion of the liquidation of the sub-fund or share class concerned shall be deposited with the State Treasury for the account of their beneficiaries.

The Board of Directors also has the option of proposing the liquidation of a sub-fund or share class at the general meeting of shareholders of this sub-fund or class. Such a general meeting of shareholders

shall be held without quorum requirements and decisions shall be adopted by simple majority of the votes cast.

In the event of liquidation of a sub-fund that would have the effect of terminating the Company's existence, the liquidation shall be decided by a general meeting of shareholders deliberating in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements applicable to amendments to these articles of association, as provided for in article 32 above.

Art. 34. Merger of sub-funds

The Board of Directors may decide to merge sub-funds by applying the rules for mergers of UCITS provided for in the Law of 2010 and its transposing regulations. However, the Board of Directors may decide to submit the merger proposal to the general meeting of shareholders of the sub-fund(s) to be absorbed. No quorum shall be required at this general meeting of shareholders and decisions shall be approved by simple majority of the votes cast.

If the Company were to cease to exist as a result of a merger of sub-funds, the merger must be decided upon by the general meeting of shareholders ruling in accordance with the majority and quorum conditions required for amending these articles of association.

Art. 35. Forced conversion of a share class to another share class

In similar circumstances to those described in article 33 above, the Board of Directors may decide to force the conversion of a share class to another share class of the same sub-fund. The shareholders concerned shall be notified of this decision and the conditions thereof by notification or publication in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus. Information relating to the new share class shall be published at the same time. This notification shall be published at least one month before the forced conversion takes effect, so that shareholders can ask for their shares to be redeemed or converted into shares of other share classes of the same sub-fund or of another sub-fund before the transaction becomes effective, with no redemption fees payable other than any fees that are payable to the Company, as specified in the Prospectus. At the end of this period, all remaining shareholders shall be bound by the forced conversion.

Art. 36. Split of sub-funds

In the circumstances described in article 33 above, the Board of Directors may decide to restructure a sub-fund by splitting it into several sub-funds. The shareholders concerned shall be notified of this decision and the conditions of the split of the sub-fund by notification or publication in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus. Information relating to the new sub-fund thus created shall be published at the same time. This notification shall be published at least one month before the split takes effect, so that shareholders can ask for their shares to be redeemed or converted, with no redemption fees, before the transaction becomes effective. At the end of this period, all remaining shareholders shall be bound by the decision

The shareholders of a given sub-fund may also decide to split the sub-fund at a general meeting of shareholders of the sub-fund in question. No quorum shall be required at this general meeting of shareholders and decisions shall be approved by simple majority of the votes cast.

Art. 37. Split of classes

In the circumstances described in article 33 above, the Board of Directors may decide to restructure a share class by splitting it into several share classes of the Company. The Board of Directors may decide to carry out a split if so required in the interests of shareholders of the class concerned. The shareholders concerned shall be notified of this decision and the conditions of the split of the share class by notification or publication in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus. Information relating to the new share classes thus created shall be published at the same time. This notification shall be published at least one month before the split takes effect, so that shareholders can ask for

their shares to be redeemed or converted, with no redemption fees, before the transaction becomes effective. At the end of this period, all remaining shareholders shall be bound by the decision

TITLE VII. – AMENDMENT OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION – GOVERNING LAW

Art. 38. Amendment of the articles of association

These articles of association may be amended by a general meeting of shareholders subject to the quorum and majority conditions required by Luxembourg law. Any amendment of the articles of association that affects the rights attached to the shares of a given sub-fund in relation to the rights attached to the shares of other sub-funds, or any amendment to the articles of association that affects the rights attached to the shares of a share class in relation to those of another share class, shall be subject to the quorum and majority requirements provided for in the law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended.

Art. 39. Governing law

For any matters not specified in these articles of association, the parties shall refer and be subject to the provisions of the Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, and the provisions of the Law of 2010.